

The
**NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION**



1952-1953 YEARBOOK

**THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
1952-53 YEARBOOK**

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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1953

President

ALBERT B. MOORE, University of Alabama

Secretary-Treasurer

EARL S. FULLBROOK, University of Nebraska

Executive Director

WALTER BYERS, Fairfax Building, Kansas City, Mo.

President Emeritus

HUGH C. WILLETT, University of Southern California

The Council

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

Vice Presidents

1st District—Director William H. McCarter, Dartmouth College

2nd District—Director T. J. Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh

3rd District—Prof. C. P. Miles, Virginia Polytechnic Institute

4th District—Prof. Ralph W. Aigler, University of Michigan

5th District—Prof. Frank Gardner, Drake University

6th District—Prof. Edwin D. Mouzon, Southern Methodist University

7th District—Prof. King Hendricks, Utah State College

8th District—Prof. H. P. Everest, University of Washington

Members at Large

Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley, University of Santa Clara

Director Paul F. Mackesey, Brown University

Prof. Fred J. Lewis, Vanderbilt University

Director J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College

Director J. Shober Barr, Franklin and Marshall College

Prof. George D. Small, University of Tulsa

Prof. D. W. Williams, Texas A & M College

Hugh C. Willett, President Emeritus

Executive Committee

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

T. J. Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh

William H. McCarter, Dartmouth College

Wilbur C. Johns, University of California at Los Angeles

Ralph Furey, Columbia University

Reaves E. Peters, Missouri Valley I.A.A.

Howard Grubbs, Southwest Conference

Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference

COMMITTEES FOR 1953

NOTE: The Basketball, Football, Swimming and Track and Field Rules Committees are appointed on the "rotation-district representation" plan. For those Committees the districts represented are indicated together with the years remaining in the term of appointment including 1953. All other committees are appointed annually. AL—denotes Members-at-large; NHSF—denotes National High School Federation appointee and representative.

RULES COMMITTEES

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
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Basketball Rules

1st	Howard Hobson.....	Yale University	2
2nd	William H. Anderson.....	Lafayette College	1
3rd	Clifford Wells.....	Tulane University	3
4th	Paul D. Hinkle.....	Butler University	4
5th	Henry P. Iba.....	Oklahoma A & M College	2
6th	R. E. Henderson.....	Baylor University	3
7th	Stanley Watts.....	Brigham Young University	4
8th	Clarence M. Price.....	University of California (Berkeley)	1
AL	Bruce Drake.....	University of Oklahoma	2

Chairman—Bruce Drake

Rules Editor—Oswald Tower, Phillips Academy

Guide Editor—Homer F. Cooke, Jr., National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, Box 757, Grand Central Station, New York 17.

Football Rules

1st	DeOrmand McLaughry.....	Dartmouth College	1
2nd	Ellwood A. Geiges.....	Temple University	4
3rd	Robert R. Neyland.....	University of Tennessee	2
4th	Carrol C. Widdoes.....	Ohio University	2
5th	Ernest Quigley.....	University of Kansas	1
6th	L. R. Meyer.....	Texas Christian University	3
7th	Jack C. Curtice.....	University of Utah	1
8th	Frank G. McCormick.....	Pacific Coast Conference	3
AL	H. O. Crisler.....	University of Michigan	1
AL	E. E. Wieman.....	University of Denver	3

Life Member—Alonzo Stagg

Chairman—H. O. Crisler

Secretary—E. E. Wieman

Guide Editor—Homer F. Cooke, Jr.

Swimming Rules

1st	Philip Moriarty.....	Yale University	2
2nd	Howard W. Stepp.....	Princeton University	2
3rd	R. E. Jamerson.....	University of North Carolina	1
4th	Robert Royer.....	Indiana University	4
5th	Hollie L. Lepley.....	University of Nebraska	2

6th Arthur D. Adamson.....	Texas A. & M. College	1
7th Peter L. Carlston.....	University of Utah	4
8th George Schroth.....	University of California (Berkeley)	4
AL Edward T. Kennedy.....	Columbia University	1
NHSF C. E. Forsythe.....	East Lansing, Michigan	
Chairman—Howard W. Stepp		
Secretary—Karl B. Michael, Dartmouth College		
Guide Editor—Charles McCaffree Jr., Michigan State College		

Track and Field Rules

1st Elliot B. Noyes.....	Dartmouth College	2
2nd George T. Eastment.....	Manhattan College	4
3rd Percy Beard.....	University of Florida	3
4th James D. Kelly.....	University of Minnesota	4
5th Ralph M. Higgins.....	Oklahoma A. & M. College	1
6th Emmett Brunson.....	Rice Institute	2
7th Sherman R. Couch.....	University of Utah	3
8th Robert L. Strehle.....	Pomona College	1
AL Brutus Hamilton.....	University of California	1
NHSF E. A. Thomas.....	Topeka, Kansas	
Chairman—Brutus Hamilton		
Secretary—Elliot B. Noyes		
Guide Editor—H. D. Thoreau, University of Southern Calif.		

Boxing Rules

I. F. Toomey.....	University of California at Davis
Harold R. Gilbert.....	Pennsylvania State College
W. J. Bleckwenn.....	University of Wisconsin
Edmund R. LaFond.....	Catholic University
Ralph H. Young.....	Michigan State College
James T. Owen.....	Louisiana State University
Chairman—W. J. Bleckwenn	
Guide Editor—Harold R. Gilbert, Pennsylvania State College	

Fencing Rules

Miguel deCapriles.....	New York University
Joseph Fiems.....	U. S. Naval Academy
Alvar Hermanson.....	University of Chicago
Silvio N. Vitale.....	Massachusetts Institute of Tech.
Charles R. Schmitter.....	Michigan State College
Chairman—Alvar Hermanson	

Gymnastics Rules

Charles Keeney.....	University of California at Berkeley
Ralph A. Piper.....	University of Minnesota
Joseph M. Hewlett.....	Ohio State University
Anthony Rossi.....	Colorado State College
Paul C. Romeo.....	Syracuse University
Lyle Welser.....	Georgia Institute of Technology
Chairman—Ralph A. Piper	
Secretary—Paul C. Romeo	

Ice Hockey Rules

Herbert W. Gallagher.....	Northeastern University
Victor Heyliger.....	University of Michigan
Paul F. Mackesey.....	Brown University
John P. Riley, Jr.....	U. S. Military Academy
Cheddy Thompson.....	Colorado College
David A. Tirrell.....	Trinity-Pawling
Chairman—Herbert W. Gallagher	
Secretary—David A. Tirrell	
Guide Editor—David A. Tirrell	

LaCrosse Rules

Morris D. Gilmore.....	U. S. Naval Academy
William Kelso Morrill.....	Johns Hopkins University
J. Bruce Munro.....	Harvard University
William C. Stiles.....	Kenyon College
Ferris Thomsen.....	Princeton University
Timothy Ring.....	Tufts College
Chairman—Morris D. Gilmore	
Secretary—J. Bruce Munro	
Guide Editor—Albert A. Brisotti, New York University	

Skiing Rules

T. S. Curtis.....	University of Maine
Paul W. Wright.....	Western State College of Colorado
Friedl Lang.....	Cornell University
Alan J. Bovard.....	Michigan College of Mining and Technology
Tom Jacobs.....	University of Colorado
Gene Gillis.....	University of Washington
Chairman—Paul W. Wright	

Soccer Rules

Lawrence Briggs.....	University of Massachusetts
Thomas J. Dent.....	Dartmouth College
Bruce L. Bennett.....	Ohio State University
James J. Reed.....	Princeton University
Charles R. Scott.....	University of Pennsylvania
John Y. Squires.....	University of Connecticut
Chairman—J. J. Reed	
Guide Editor—Richard Schmelzer, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	

Wrestling Rules

Fendley Collins.....	Michigan State College
James J. Reed.....	Princeton University
Raymond E. Sparks.....	Springfield College
Julius F. Wagner.....	Colorado A. & M. College
Port Robertson.....	University of Oklahoma
L. L. Mendenhall.....	Iowa State Teachers College
Henry A. Stone.....	University of California (Berkeley)
Harold D. Kester (NHSF).....	West High School, Cleveland, Ohio
Chairman—Henry A. Stone	
Guide Editor—B. R. Patterson, University of Illinois	

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

Baseball Tournament

J. O. Christian.....	University of Connecticut
Everett D. Barnes.....	Colgate University
Walter Rabb.....	University of North Carolina
John H. Kobs.....	Michigan State College
A. J. Lewandowski.....	University of Nebraska
Bibb A. Falk.....	University of Texas
L. C. Butler.....	Colorado State College
Clinton W. Evans.....	University of California (Berkeley)
Chairman—Everett D. Barnes	

Basketball Tournament

Asa S. Bushnell.....	Eastern College Athletic Conference
Arthur C. Lonborg.....	University of Kansas
Reaves E. Peters.....	Missouri Valley I.A.A.
Vadal Peterson.....	University of Utah
Chairman—Arthur C. Lonborg	

Cross Country Meet

Karl H. Schlademan.....	Michigan State College
M. E. Easton	University of Kansas
Chairman—M. E. Easton	

Golf Tournament

Labron Harris	Oklahoma A. & M. College
Charles E. Finger.....	Stanford University
C. P. Erickson.....	University of North Carolina
Robert H. Kepler.....	Ohio State University
T. B. Payseur.....	Northwestern University
R. B. Rutherford, Jr.....	Pennsylvania State College
Chairman—T. B. Payseur	

Tennis Tournament

William C. Ackerman.....	U. C. L. A.
Paul Bennett.....	Northwestern University
Norman B. Bramall.....	Haverford College
John F. Kenfield.....	University of North Carolina
Harry J. Schmidt.....	Iowa State College
D. A. Penick.....	University of Texas
Chairman—Paul Bennett	

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES

College Committee

Malcolm E. Morrell.....	Bowdoin College
Thomas E. McDonough.....	Emory University
George E. Lawson.....	Muhlenberg College
George E. Gauthier.....	Ohio Wesleyan University
M. I. Signer.....	Colorado School of Mines
Volney C. Ashford.....	Missouri Valley College
Willis J. Stetson.....	Swarthmore College
Mack M. Greene.....	Central State College (Ohio)
E. Wilson Lyon.....	Pomona College
Chairman—Willis J. Stetson	
Secretary—Marshall S. Turner, Jr., Johns Hopkins University	

Eligibility

Oliver K. Cornwell.....	University of North Carolina
Victor O. Schmidt.....	Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference
Paul J. Blommers.....	University of Iowa
Chairman—Victor O. Schmidt	

Extra Events Committee

George D. Small.....	University of Tulsa
Geary Eppley.....	University of Maryland
Guy Sundt.....	University of Wisconsin
Wilbur C. Johns.....	U. C. L. A.
Ralph Furey.....	Columbia University
Chairman—Wilbur C. Johns	

Publications

Asa S. Bushnell.....	Eastern College Athletic Conference
Ralph Furey.....	Columbia University
Robert A. Hall.....	Yale University
Chairman—Robert A. Hall	

ROLL OF MEMBERS

This listing is based on information available to the Secretary, March 1, 1953. The abbreviations are (P) President, Chancellor or Provost; (F) Faculty Representative or Athletic Chairman; (AD) Athletic Director or Graduate Manager of Athletics.

First District

American International College, Springfield, Mass.: Spencer Miller (P), Henry A. Butova (F) and (AD).
Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.: Charles W. Cole (P), A. W. Marsh (F) and (AD).
Bates College, Lewiston, Me.: Charles F. Phillips (P), Lloyd H. Lux (AD).
Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.: Rev. Joseph R. N. Maxwell (P), Rev. Maurice V. Dullea (F), John P. Curley (AD).
Boston University, Boston, Mass.: Harold C. Case (P), Samuel B. Gould (F), Aldo T. Donelli (AD).
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.: James S. Coles (P), Malcolm E. Morrell (F) and (AD).
Brown University, Providence, R. I.: Henry M. Wriston (P), Paul F. Mackesey (AD).
Colby College, Waterville, Me.: J. S. Bixler (P), S. F. Brown (F), Lee Williams (AD).
College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.: Rev. John A. O'Brien (P), Rev. Joseph A. Glavin (F), Eugene F. Flynn (AD).
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.: John S. Dickey (P), Richard H. Goddard (F), William H. McCarter (AD).
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.: James B. Conant (P), Thomas D. Bolles (F) and (AD).
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.: James R. Killian, Jr. (P), Raymond Douglass (F), Ivan J. Geiger (AD).
Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.: Samuel S. Stratton (P), Reginald L. Cook (F), Arthur M. Brown (AD).
Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.: Carl S. Ell (P), Herbert W. Gallagher (AD).
Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.: Major General Ernest N. Harmon (P), H. C. Hamilton (F), George Benz (AD).
Providence College, Providence, R. I.: Very Rev. Robert J. Slavin (P), Rev. Aloysius B. Begley (F) and (AD).
St. Michael's College, Winooski, Vt.: Very Rev. Francis E. Moriarty (P), Rev. John Stankiewicz (F), George W. Jacobs (AD).
Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.: Thornton W. Merriam (Act. P), H. Harrison Clarke (F), John W. Bunn (AD).
Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.: Arthur H. Hughes (Act. P), Ray Oosting (F) and (AD).
Tufts College, Medford, Mass.: Nils Y. Wessell (Act. P), W. Stanton Yeager (AD).
United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.: Rear Admiral Arthur G. Hall, Superintendent; Captain Lee H. Baker (F), Commander John S. Merriman, Jr. (AD).

University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.: A. N. Jorgensen (P), Carl J. Gladfelter (F), J. O. Christian (AD).
University of Maine, Orono, Me.: Arthur A. Hauck (P), T. S. Curtis (F), Rome Rankin (AD).
University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.: Ralph A. Van Meter (P), Donald P. Allan (F), Warren P. McGuirk (AD).
University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.: Robert F. Chandler, Jr. (P), L. V. Tirrell (F), Carl Lundholm (AD).
University of Rhode Island, Kingston, R. I.: Carl Raymond Woodward (P) and (F), Frank W. Keaney (AD).
University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.: Carl W. Borgmann (P), J. Edward Donnelly (AD).
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.: Victor L. Butterfield (P), J. Frederick Martin (F) and (AD).
Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.: James P. Baxter III (P), Frank R. Thoms, Jr. (F) and (AD).
Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.: Francis W. Roys (Act. P), Robert W. Pritchard (F) and (AD).
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.: A. Whitney Griswold (P), William C. DeVane (F), Robert A. Hall (AD).

Second District

Adelphi College, Garden City, N. Y.: Paul Dawson Eddy (P), Arvilla Nolan (F), Edward M. Stanczyk (AD).
Albright College, Reading, Pa.: Harry V. Masters (P), Eugene L. Shirk (F) and (AD).
Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.: M. Ellis Drake (P), Henry C. Langer, Jr. (F), James A. McLane (AD).
Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.: L. T. Benezet (P), H. S. Rhine-smith (F), H. Paul Way (AD).
Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Harry D. Gideonse (P), Arnold Broggi (F), Joseph M. Smith (AD).
Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Harry S. Rogers (P), Arthur H. Meinhold (AD).
Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.: Horace A. Hildreth (P), Albert E. Humphreys (F) and (AD).
Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y.: Very Rev. Philip E. Dobson (P), Joseph Curran (F), Rev. John J. Killeen (AD).
City College of New York, New York, N. Y.: Buell G. Gallagher (P), Frank A. Rappolt (F), Arthur Desgrey (AD).
Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y.: William G. Van Note (P), Henry R. Hodge (F) and (AD).
Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.: Everett N. Case (P), William A. Reid (AD).
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.: Grayson L. Kirk (P), Ralph Furey (AD).
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.: Deane W. Malott (P), George R. Pfann (F), Robert J. Kane (AD).
Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pa.: James Creese (P), Maj. Gen. Douglass T. Greene (F), Maury H. McMains (AD).
Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Rev. Vernon F. Gallagher (P), W. John Davis (AD).

Fordham University, New York, N. Y.: Rev. Laurence J. McGinley (P), Rev. Lawrence A. Walsh (F), John F. Coffey (AD).
Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.: Theodore A. Distler (P), J. Shober Barr (F) and (AD).
Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.: Very Rev. Edward B. Bunn (P), Rev. Richard C. Law (Act. F), John L. Hagerty (AD).
Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.: Walter C. Langsam (P), C. E. Bilheimer (AD).
Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.: Robert W. McEwen (P), Mox A. Weber (F).
Hartwick College, Oneonta, N. Y.: Henry J. Arnold (P), Charles R. Eisenhart (F), Thomas H. Greene (AD).
Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.: Gilbert F. White (P), Archibald MacIntosh (F), Roy E. Randall (AD).
Hobart College (Colleges of the Seneca), Geneva, N. Y.: Alan W. Brown (P), Robert Beinert (F), Francis L. Kraus (AD).
Hofstra College, Hempstead, N. Y.: John C. Adams (P), Howard Myers, Jr. (AD).
Iona College, New Rochelle, N. Y.: Brother Arthur A. Loftus (P), Brother Richard B. Power (F), James P. McDermott (AD).
Ithaca College, Ithaca, N. Y.: Leonard B. Job (P), Larry S. Hill (F), Ben A. Light (AD).
Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.: Ralph C. Hutchison (P), Theodore R. Blakeslee (F), William H. Anderson (AD).
LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Brother G. Paul (P), James J. Henry (AD).
Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.: Frederic K. Miller (P), Howard A. Neidig (F), O. P. Bollinger (AD).
Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.: Martin D. Whitaker (P), Gen. P. L. Sadler (AD).
Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa.: Horace Mann Bond (P), Austin H. Scott (F), Manuel Rivero (AD).
Lock Haven Teachers College, Lock Haven, Pa.: Richard T. Parsons (P), W. Howard Yost (F) and (AD).
Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pa.: John W. Long (P), Robert F. Smith (F) and (AD).
Manhattan College, New York, N. Y.: Rev. Brother Bonaventure Thomas (P), Rev. Brother Donatian Joseph (F), Kenneth A. Norton (AD).
Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa.: Raymond S. Haupert (P), Harvey T. Gillespie (F) and (AD).
Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.: J. Conrad Seegers (P), John V. Shankweiler (F), George W. Lawson (AD).
New York University, New York, N. Y.: Henry T. Heald (P), James V. Gilloon, Jr. (AD).
Niagara University, Niagara Falls, N. Y.: Very Rev. Francis L. Meade (P), Rev. Vincent R. Young (F), John J. Gallagher (AD).
Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.: E. A. Howell (P), Col. Clarence T. Starr (AD).
Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.: Milton S. Eisenhower (P), F. L. Bentley (F), Ernest B. McCoy (AD).
Princeton University, Princeton, N. Y.: Harold W. Dodds (P), R. Kenneth Fairman (AD).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.: Livingston W. Houston (P), H. Oakley Sharp (F), Paul S. Graham (Act. AD).
Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.: Lewis W. Jones (P), Mason W. Gross (F), Harry J. Rockafeller (Act. AD).
St. Bonaventure University, St. Bonaventure, N. Y.: Rev. Juvenal Lalor (P), Rev. Silas Rooney (AD).
St. Francis College, Loretto, Pa.: Adrian J. M. Veigle (P), I. V. Davis (F) and (AD).
St. John's University, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Very Rev. John A. Flynn (P), Rev. Edward F. McQuillan (F), Walter T. McLaughlin (AD).
St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Rev. E. G. Jacklin (P), Rev. Joseph M. Geib (F), George Bertelsman (AD).
St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.: Eugene G. Bewkes (P), John F. Smith (F), Ronald T. Burkman (AD).
St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J.: Rev. James J. Shanahan (P), Rev. Francis A. Donelan (F), John W. Kennedy (AD).
Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J.: Msgr. John McNulty (P), Victor J. DiFilippo (F), Rev. James A. Carey (AD).
Siena College, Loudonville, N. Y.: Very Rev. Bertrand J. Campbell (P), Rev. Maurus Fitzgerald (AD).
State Teachers College, Bloomsburg, Pa.: Harvey A. Andrus (P), John A. Hoch (F) and (AD).
State Teachers College, Cortland, N. Y.: Donnal V. Smith (P), Donovan C. Moffett (F), Whitney Corey (AD).
State Teachers College, Millersville, Pa.: D. L. Biemesderfer (P), R. E. Boyer (F), John Pucillo (AD).
State Teachers College, Shippensburg, Pa.: Harry Kriner (P), Harold Kramer (AD).
State Teachers College, Slippery Rock, Pa.: Dale W. Houk (P), Archie Dodds (AD).
State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa.: Charles S. Swope (P), Russell L. Sturzebecker (F), William Benner (AD).
Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.: Jess H. Davis (P), John C. Sim (F) and (AD).
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.: John W. Nason (P), Willis J. Stetson (F) and (AD).
Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.: William P. Tolley (P), F. G. Crawford (F), Lewis P. Andreas (AD).
Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.: Robert L. Johnson (P), Josh Cody (AD).
Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.: Carter Davidson (P), J. Harold Wittner (AD).
U. S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y.: Rear Admiral Gordon McLintock, Superintendent; Captain Peder Gald (F), Commander James W. Liebertz (AD).
U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.: Maj. General F. A. Irving, Superintendent; Colonel P. H. Draper (AD).
U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Vice Admiral C. T. Joy, Superintendent; Captain C. A. Buchanan (F), Captain I. C. Eddy (AD).
University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.: T. R. McConnell (P), Robert E. Shaffer (F), James E. Peelle (AD).

University of Delaware, Newark, Del.: John A. Perkins (P), Russell Remage (F), David M. Nelson (AD).
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.: William H. DuBarry (Act. P), Francis T. Murray (AD).
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.: R. H. Fitzgerald (P), Robert X. Graham (F), Captain Thomas J. Hamilton (AD).
University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, P. R.: Jaime Benitez (P), D. C. Furman (AD).
University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.: Cornelis W. de Kiewiet (P), William H. Gilman (F), Louis Alexander (AD).
University of Scranton, Scranton, Pa.: Very Rev. J. Eugene Gallery (P), Rev. John J. Coniff (F), Peter A. Carlesimo (AD).
Upsala College, E. Orange, N. J.: Evald B. Lawson (P), Vic Pedersen (Act. AD).
Villanova College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Rev. Francis X. N. McGuire (P), Rev. Edward B. McKee (F), Ambrose Dudley (AD).
Wagner College, Staten Island, N. Y.: David M. Delo (P), Herbert E. Sutter (F) and (AD).
Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa.: Paul R. Stewart (P), James R. Haddick (F) and (AD).
West Virginia State College, Institute, West Va.: William J. L. Wallace (Act. P), Paul J. Moore (F), Charles C. Hawkins (AD).
Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.: Will Orr (P), Grover C. Washabaugh (F) and (AD).
Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Eugene S. Farley (P), George F. Ralston (F) and (AD).

Third District

Alabama A. & M. College, Normal, Ala.: J. F. Drake (P), G. O. McCalep (F), G. H. Hobson (AD).
Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.: Ralph B. Draughon (P), Roger W. Allen (F), G. W. Beard (AD).
Allen University, Columbia, S. C.: Samuel R. Higgins (P), R. L. Peguese (F), William W. Lawson (AD).
American University, Washington, D. C.: James Robbins (P), James Fox (F), Stafford H. Cassell (AD).
Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.: Richard V. Moore (P), Paul H. Hyde (F), James H. Williams (AD).
Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.: Most Rev. Patrick J. McCormick (P); Edmund R. LaFond (AD).
Centenary College, Shreveport, La.: Joe J. Mickle (P), S. D. Morehead (F), Glenn M. Smith (AD).
Citadel, Charleston, S. C.: Gen. C. P. Summerall (P), Col. D. S. McAlister (F), J. Quinn Decker (AD).
Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.: James P. Brawley (P), Leonidas S. Epps (F) and (AD).
Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S. C.: Robert F. Poole (P), L. W. Milford (F), Frank Howard (AD).
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.: John E. Pomfret (P), George J. Oliver (F), Reuben N. McCray (AD).
Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.: John R. Cunningham (P), Frontis Johnston (F), Paul K. Scott (AD).

Duke University, Durham, N. C.: A. Hollis Edens (P), Charles E. Jordan (F), E. M. Cameron (AD).
Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Ky.: William F. O'Donnell (P), Smith Park (F), Charles T. Hughes (AD).
Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.: Goodrich C. White (P), Thomas E. McDonough (AD).
Fayetteville State Teachers College, Raleigh, N. C.: James W. Seabrook (P), J. E. Coppage (F), William A. Gaines (AD).
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.: Charles S. Johnson (P), W. D. Hawkins (F), H. A. Johnson (AD).
Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.: George W. Gore, Jr. (P), A. S. Gaither (F) and (AD).
Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.: D. S. Campbell (P), Howard Danford (F) and (AD).
Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.: C. N. Troup (P), W. S. M. Banks (F), Richard Craig (AD).
Furman University, Greenville, S. C.: John L. Plyler (P), H. R. Dobson (F), William A. Young (AD).
George Washington University, Washington, D. C.: Cloyd H. Marvin (P), Burnice H. Jarman (F), Max Farrington (AD).
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.: Blake R. Van Leer (P), Lloyd W. Chapin (F), Robert L. Dodd (AD).
Georgia Teachers College, Collegeboro, Ga.: Zach S. Henderson (P), W. S. Hanner (F), J. B. Scearce (AD).
Grambling College, Grambling, La.: R. W. E. Jones (P), E. F. Purvis (F), E. G. Robinson (AD).
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.: Alonzo G. Mormon (P), Collis H. Davis (F), Harry R. Jefferson (AD).
Howard University, Washington, D. C.: Mordecai W. Johnson (P), J. St. Clair Price (F), James T. Chambers (AD).
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.: Detlev W. Bronk (P), Marshall S. Turner, Jr. (F) and (AD).
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.: R. B. Atwood (P), William Exum (F) and (AD).
LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.: Hollis F. Price (P), W. W. Gibson (F) and (AD).
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, La.: Ralph L. Ropp (P), R. A. McFarland (F), Joe Aillet (AD).
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.: General Troy H. Middleton (P), J. G. Lee, Jr. (F), T. P. Heard (AD).
Loyola University, New Orleans, La.: Rev. W. Patrick Donnelly (P), Rev. Anthony J. O'Flynn (F) and (AD).
Memphis State College, Memphis, Tenn.: J. M. Smith (P), R. M. Robinson (F), C. C. Humphreys (AD).
Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.: D. M. Nelson (P), A. E. Wood (F), Stanley L. Robinson (AD).
Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg, Miss.: Robert C. Cook (P), Lloyd Milam (F), Reed Green (AD).
Mississippi State College, State College, Miss.: Fred T. Mitchell (P), R. C. Weems (F), C. R. Noble (AD).
Morehead State College, Morehead, Ky.: Charles R. Spain (P), L. A. Fair (F), Ellis T. Johnson (AD).

Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.: Benjamin E. Mays (P), Franklin Forbes (F) and (AD).
Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.: Martin D. Jenkins (P), Thomas P. Fraser (F), Edward P. Hurt (AD).
Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.: John H. Lewis (P), James H. Penn (F), E. J. Clemmons (AD).
Murray State College, Murray, Ky.: Ralph H. Woods (P), William G. Nash (F), Roy Stewart (AD).
Newberry College, Newberry, S. C.: James C. Kinard (P), S. T. Martin (F), Harvey B. Kirkland (AD).
North Carolina A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C.: Ferdinand D. Bluford (P), Nathaniel C. Webster (F), William M. Bell (AD).
North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.: A. Elder (P), William H. Robinson (F), I. G. Newton (AD).
North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.: John W. Harrelson (P), H. A. Fisher (F), Roy Clogston (AD).
Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.: Paul A. Wagner (P), W. C. Stone (F), Jack McDowall (AD).
St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.: Harold L. Trigg (P), W. W. Johnson (F), Roy D. Moore (AD).
St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va.: Earl H. McClenney (P), H. Arnold Taylor (F), J. L. Whitehead (AD).
Savannah State College, Savannah, Ga.: William K. Payne (P), C. Vernon Clay (F), Theodore A. Wright (AD).
Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.: William R. Strassner (P), H. L. Irens (F), L. E. Lytle (AD).
Southern University A. & M. College, Baton Rouge, La.: Felton G. Clark (P), A. W. Mumford (F) and (AD).
Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La.: Joel L. Fletcher (P), R. J. Cambre (F), General Charles R. Doran (AD).
State Teachers College, Florence, Ala.: E. B. Norton (P), H. H. Floyd (F), H. A. Flowers (AD).
Tennessee A. & I. State College, Nashville, Tenn.: Walter S. Davis (P), Carl M. Hill (F), Henry A. Kean (AD).
Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tenn.: Everett Derryberry (P), P. V. Overall (F), R. H. Eblen (AD).
Tulane University, New Orleans, La.: Rufus C. Harris (P), Forrest U. Lake (F), Richard O. Baumbach (AD).
Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: F. D. Patterson (P), Robert R. Moton, Jr. (F), Cleve L. Abbott (AD).
University of Alabama, University, Ala.: John M. Gallalee (P), A. B. Moore (F), Peter W. Cawthon (AD).
University of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.: Theodore H. Wilson (P), G. Harold Gottshall (F).
University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.: J. Hillis Miller (P), Walter J. Matherly (F), George R. Woodruff (AD).
University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.: O. C. Aderhold (P), Alfred Scott (F), Wallace Butts (AD).
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.: H. L. Donovan (P), A. D. Kirwan (F), Bernie Shively (AD).
University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.: Philip Davidson (P), Morton Walker (F), Roy Mundorff (AD).

University of Maryland, College Park, Md.: H. C. Byrd (P), Geary Eppley (F), James M. Tatum (AD).
University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.: Jay F. W. Pearson (P), John J. Harding (F) and (AD).
University of Mississippi, University, Miss.: John D. Williams (P), T. A. Bickerstaff (F), Claude M. Smith (AD).
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.: R. B. Howe (P), A. W. Hobbs (F), C. P. Erickson (AD).
University of Richmond, Richmond, Va.: George M. Modlin (P), Ralph C. McDanel (F), Malcolm U. Pitt (AD).
University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.: Donald S. Russell (P), James T. Penny (F), Rex Enright (AD).
University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.: Edward McCrady (P), Gaston S. Bruton (F), William C. White (AD).
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.: C. E. Brehm (P), N. W. Dougherty (F), R. R. Neyland (AD).
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.: Colgate W. Darden, Jr. (P), Lucius G. Moffatt (F), Gus K. Tebell (AD).
Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.: Harvie Branscomb (P), Madison Sarratt (F), William M. Edwards (AD).
Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.: Maj. General Wm. H. Milton, Jr., Superintendent; Col. K. S. Purdie (F), T. N. Nugent (AD).
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.: Walter S. Newman (P), C. P. Miles (F), Frank O. Mosely (AD).
Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.: Robert P. Daniel (P), George G. Singleton (F), James A. Moore (AD).
Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.: John M. Ellison (P), James W. Drew (F), Thomas Harris (AD).
Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C.: Harold W. Tribble (P), Forrest W. Clonts (F), James H. Weaver (AD).
Washington College, Chestertown, Md.: Daniel Z. Gibson (P), Dean Livingood (F), Edward L. Athey (AD).
Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.: Francis P. Gaines (P), Clayton E. Williams (F), Richard A. Smith (AD).
West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.: Irvin Stewart (P), Clyde L. Colson (F), Roy M. Hawley (AD).
Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Bowling Green, Ky.: Paul L. Garrett (P), L. T. Smith (F), Ted Hornback (AD).
Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.: Lowell S. Ensor (P), William M. David, Jr. (F), Charles W. Havens (AD).
Xavier University, New Orleans, La.: Mother M. Agatha (P), Julian Parker (F), Alfred C. Priestly (AD).

Fourth District

Albion College, Albion, Mich.: W. W. Whitehouse (P), William Gilbert (F), Dale R. Sprinkle (AD).
Alma College, Alma, Mich.: John Stanley Harker (P), Charles Skinner (F), Lloyd Eaton (AD).
Ashland College, Ashland, O.: Glenn L. Clayton (P), Maurice Newkirk (F), George Donges (AD).
Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.: Conrad Bergendoff (P), Arthur V. Swedberg (F), Vincent Lundein (AD).

Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, O.: John Lowden Knight (P), Robert T. Cossaboom (F), Ray E. Watts (AD).
Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.: Carey Croneis (P), Clarence Von Eschen (F), Dolph Stanley (AD).
Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, O.: Ralph W. McDonald (P), Ralph G. Harshman (F), W. Harold Anderson (AD).
Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.: M. O. Ross (P), William L. Howard (F), Paul D. Hinkle (AD).
Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.: Laurence M. Gould (P), Thurlo B. Thomas (F), Walter L. Hass (AD).
Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis.: Robert D. Steele (P), LeRoy M. Weir (F), Charles M. Heyer (AD).
Case Institute, Cleveland, O.: T. Keith Glennan (P), R. F. Rinehart (F), Ray A. Ride (AD).
Central Michigan College of Education, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.: Charles L. Anspach (P), Joseph P. Carey (F), Daniel P. Rose (AD).
Central State College, Wilberforce, O.: Charles H. Wesley (P), Mack M. Greene (F) and (AD).
College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.: Rev. Vincent J. Flynn (P), Rev. Bernard J. Coughlin (F), Francis J. Deig (AD).
College of Wooster, Wooster, O.: Howard F. Lowry (P), Charles B. Moke (F), Ernest M. Hole (AD).
Denison University, Granville, O.: A. Blair Knapp (P), Edson C. Rupp (F), Sidney Jenkins (Act. AD).
DePaul University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. Comerford J. O'Malley (P), Rev. Gerald Mullen (F), Raymond Meyer (AD).
DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.: Russell J. Humbert (P), Laurel H. Turk (F), Raymond R. Neal (AD).
Detroit Institute of Technology, Detroit, Mich.: Archie R. Ayres (P), Guy V. Ferrell (F), J. A. Higgins (AD).
Evansville College, Evansville, Ind.: Lincoln B. Hale (P), Dean Long (F), Don Ping (AD).
Fenn College, Cleveland, O.: G. Brooks Ernest (P), John W. McNeill (F), Homer E. Woodling (AD).
Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.: Edgar M. Carlson (P), Nels P. Langsjoen (F), Lloyd Hollingsworth (AD).
Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.: Paul H. Giddens (P), Perry A. Moore (F), Joseph W. Hutton (AD).
Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.: John T. Rettaliata (P), Bernard Weissman (AD).
Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill.: R. W. Fairchild (P), F. Russell Glasener (F), Howard J. Hancock (AD).
Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.: Herman B. Wells (P), John F. Mee (F), Paul J. Harrell (AD).
James Millikin University, Decatur, Ill.: J. Walter Malone (P), Ralph W. Allan (F) and (AD).
John Carroll University, Cleveland, O.: Very Rev. F. E. Welfle (P), Rev. Owen J. Englum (F), Herbert C. Eisele (AD).
Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.: J. S. Everton (P), Allen B. Stowe (F) and (AD).
Kent State University, Kent, O.: George A. Bowman (P), Walton D. Clarke (F), Trevor J. Rees (AD).

Kenyon College, Gambier, O.: Gordon K. Chalmers (P), Stuart R. McGowan (F), William C. Stiles (AD).
Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.: Sharvy G. Umbeck (P), T. W. Williams (F), Dean S. Trevor (AD).
Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.: Ernest A. Johnson (P), Louis A. Keller (F), John W. Breen (AD).
Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.: Nathan M. Pusey (P), Arthur C. Denney (F) and (AD).
Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.: Rev. James T. Hussey (P), Cletus F. Hartmann (F) and (AD).
Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.: Rev. Edward J. O'Donnell (P), Rev. C. J. Ryan (F), Conrad M. Jennings (AD).
Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.: Stewart H. Smith (P), Paul N. Musgrave (F), Robert A. Morris, Jr. (AD).
Miami University, Oxford, O.: W. P. Roudebush (Act. P), W. E. Shideler (F), John L. Brickels (AD).
Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton, Mich.: Grover C. Dillman (P), William A. Longacre (F), Alan J. Bovard (AD).
Michigan State College, E. Lansing, Mich.: John A. Hannah (P), Lloyd C. Emmons (F), Ralph H. Young (AD).
Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich.: Eugene B. Elliott (P), Ralph F. Gilden (F), Elton J. Ryneerson (AD).
Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.: Robert W. Gibson (P), Hugh R. Beveridge (F), Robert Woll (AD).
Mount Union College, Alliance, O.: Charles B. Ketcham (P), William M. Morgan (F), Nelson M. Jones (AD).
Muskingum College, New Concord, O.: Robert Montgomery (P), J. J. Smith (F), Ed Sherman (AD).
Northern Illinois State Teachers College, DeKalb, Ill.: Leslie A. Holmes (P), Frederick Rolf (F), George G. Evans (AD).
Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.: J. R. Miller (P), F. George Seulberger (F), Ted B. Payseur (AD).
Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.: William E. Stevenson (P), Luke E. Steiner (F), J. H. Nichols (AD).
Ohio State University, Columbus, O.: Howard L. Bevis (P), Alfred B. Garrett (F), Richard C. Larkins (AD).
Ohio University, Athens, O.: John C. Baker (P), James V. Rice (F), Carroll C. Widdoes (AD).
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.: Arthur S. Flemming (P), Allen C. Conger (F), George E. Gauthier (AD).
Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.: Frederick L. Hovde (P), V. C. Freeman (F), G. J. Mackey (AD).
St. Norbert College, DePere, Wis.: Rev. Abbot Bernard H. Pennings (P), Rev. Mark A. Steinmetz (F), Thomas F. Heardin (AD).
Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.: D. W. Morris (P), Orville Alexander (F), Glen Martin (AD).
State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.: Virgil M. Hancher (P), Paul Blommers (F), Paul W. Brechler (AD).
The Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wis.: Verne C. Fryklund (P), Dwight Chinnock (F), Ray Johnson (AD).
University of Akron, Akron, O.: Norman P. Auburn (P), Samuel Selby (F), Kenneth Cochrane (AD).

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.: Lawrence A. Kimpton (P), Robert M. Strozier (F), T. Nelson Metcalf (AD).
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.: Raymond Walters (P), Ralph C. Bursiek (F), M. Charles Mileham (AD).
University of Dayton, Dayton, O.: Rev. George J. Renneker (P), Rev. Charles L. Collins (F), Harry C. Baujan (AD).
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.: George D. Stoddard (P), Robert B. Browne (F), Douglas R. Mills (AD).
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.: Harlan Hatcher (P), Ralph W. Aigler (F), H. O. Crisler (AD).
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.: James L. Morrill (P), Henry Rottschaefer (F), Ike J. Armstrong (AD).
University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.: Rev. Theodore M. Hesburg (P), Rev. Edmund P. Joyce (F), Edward W. Krause (AD).
University of Toledo, Toledo, O.: Asa S. Knowles (P), John B. Brandedberry (F), Arthur G. Francis (AD).
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.: Edwin B. Fred (P), Kurt Wendt (F), Guy M. Sundt (AD).
Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.: O. P. Kretzmann (P), Dana B. Schwanholt (F), Karl Henrichs (AD).
Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.: Frank H. Sparks (P), Myron G. Phillips (F), Garland Frazier (AD).
Wayne University, Detroit, Mich.: C. B. Hilberry (Act. P), Joe L. Norris (F), A. W. Thompson (AD).
Western Illinois State College, Macomb, Ill.: Frank A. Beu (P), Dempsey Reid (F), R. W. Hanson (AD).
Western Michigan College, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Paul V. Sangren (P), Mitchell Gary (F) and (AD).
Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.: John S. Millis (P), Arvel B. Erickson (F), Edward L. Finnigan (AD).
Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.: V. Raymond Edman (P), Donald Boardman (F), Harvey C. Chrouser (AD).
Wilmington College, Wilmington, O.: Samuel D. Marble (P), W. R. Pyle (F), Fred Raizk (AD).
Wisconsin State College, Superior, Wis.: Jim Dan Hill (P), John Danielson (F), Leo Di Marco (AD).
Youngstown College, Youngstown, O.: Howard W. Jones (P), Clarence P. Gould (F), Willard L. Webster (AD).

Fifth District

Augustana College, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.: Lawrence M. Stavig (P), Richard C. Schlict (F), Leonard A. Olson (AD).
Bradley University, Peoria, Ill.: A. G. Haussler (Act. P), Philip Becker (F), Art Bergstrom (AD).
Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Ia.: Howell H. Brooks (P), A. W. Meyer (F), M. Richard Clausen (AD).
Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia.: Russell D. Cole (P), J. B. Culbertson (F), Harry J. Miller (AD).
Creighton University, Omaha, Neb.: Rev. Carl M. Reinert (P), Rev. David Shyne (F), J. V. Belford (AD).
Drake University, Des Moines, Ia.: Henry G. Harmon (P), Frank Gardner (F), Jack McClelland (AD).

Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia.: Samuel N. Stevens (P), Joseph Charleton (F), John Pfitsch (AD).
Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.: Charles F. Friley (P), H. D. Bergman (F), Louis E. Menze (AD).
Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Ia.: J. W. Maucker (P), R. R. Fahrney (F), L. L. Mendenhall (AD).
Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.: J. A. McCain (P), Eric T. Tebow (F), Laurence A. Mullins (AD).
Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.: Sherman Scruggs (P), W. A. Hamilton (F), Raymond H. Kemp (AD).
Luther College, Decorah, Ia.: J. Wilhelm Ylvisaker (P), Wilbert O. Kalsow (F), Hamlet E. Peterson (AD).
Missouri Valley College, Marshall, Mo.: M. Earle Collins (P), William I. Ferguson (F), Volney C. Ashford (AD).
Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.: Oliver S. Willham (P), C. H. McElroy (F), Henry P. Iba (AD).
Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City, Okla.: C. Q. Smith (P), L. W. Metheny (F), Doyle Parrack (AD).
St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Ia.: Rev. A. J. Burke (P), Rev. Harry J. Toher (F), John O. McAuliffe ((AD)).
St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.: Very Rev. Paul C. Reinert (P), Rev. Thomas J. Donohue (F), Edgar S. Hickey (AD).
South Dakota State College A. & M., Brookings, S. D.: John W. Headley (P), Harry C. Severin (F), R. B. Frost (AD).
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.: Robert L. Stearns (P), Warren O. Thompson (F), Harry Carlson (AD).
University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.: Rev. Clestin J. Steiner (P), Rev. Edward J. O'Conner (F), Earl Clark (AD).
University of Houston, Houston, Tex.: W. W. Kemmerer (P), Frank L. Stovall (F), Harry Fouke (AD).
University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.: Franklin D. Murphy (P), T. DeWitt Carr (F), Arthur C. Lonborg (AD).
University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.: Frederick A. Middlebush (P), Sam B. Shirky (F), Don Faurot (AD).
University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.: R. G. Gustavson (P), Earl S. Fullbrook (F), George R. Clark (AD).
University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.: John C. West (P), Thomas J. Clifford (F), Glenn L. Jarrett (AD).
University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.: G. L. Cross (P), Walter Kraft (F), C. B. Wilkinson (AD).
University of Omaha, Omaha, Neb.: Milo Bail (P), Hurford H. Davison (F), Virgil Yelkin (AD).
University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla.: C. I. Pontius (P), George D. Small (F), Bernie Witucki (AD).
University of Wichita, Wichita, Kan.: Harry T. Corbin (P), Virgil Shipley (F), Norval Neve (AD).
Wartburg College, Waverly, Ia.: C. H. Becker (P), Elmer Hertel (F) and (AD).
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.: Arthur H. Compton (P), E. H. Hopkins (F), Blair Gullion (AD).
William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.: Walter Pope Binns (P), E. W. Holzapfel (F), Norris A. Patterson (AD).

Sixth District

Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Tex.: Don Heath Morris (P), A. B. Morris (F) and (AD).
Arizona State College, Flagstaff, Ariz.: Lacey A. Eastburn (P), Francis C. Osborne (F), Earl F. Insley (AD).
Arizona State College, Tempe, Ariz.: Grady Gammage (P), Alfred Thomas (F), D. R. Van Petten (AD).
Arkansas State College, State College, Ark.: Carl R. Reng (P), Baird V. Keister (F), J. A. Tomlinson (AD).
Baylor University, Waco, Tex.: W. R. White (P), J. D. Bragg (F), George Sauer (AD).
Bishop College, Marshall, Tex.: M. K. Curry, Jr. (P), Malcom Corrin (F), Geo. W. Williams (AD).
Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Tex.: Rupert N. Richardson (P), Robert A. Collins (F), E. W. Ledbetter (AD).
McMurry College, Abilene, Tex.: Harold Groves Cooke (P), Jerome Vannoy (F), Wilford Moore (AD).
Midwestern University, Wichita Falls, Tex.: James B. Boren (P), D. L. Ligon (F), Joseph Saitta (AD).
New Mexico A. & M. College, State College, N. M.: John W. Branson (P), G. R. Hamiel (F), George C. McCarty (AD).
North Texas State College, Denton, Tex.: J. C. Matthews (P), A. Witt Blair (F), Theron J. Fouts (AD).
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.: M. Lafayette Harris (P), J. D. Scott (F), Charles D. Henry (AD).
Prairie View A. & M. College, Prairie View, Tex.: E. B. Evans (P), T. R. Solomon (F), W. J. Nicks (AD).
Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.: W. V. Houston (P), Hubert E. Bray (F), Jess C. Neely (AD).
Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.: Umphrey Lee (P), Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr. (F), Madison Bell (AD).
Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos, Tex.: John G. Flowers (P), Oscar W. Strahan (F), Milton W. Jowers (AD).
Sul Ross State College, Alpine, Tex.: Bryan Wildenthal (P), Jack Stovell (F), Al Milch (AD).
Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Tex.: M. T. Harrington (P), W. L. Penberthy (F), Barlow Irvin (AD).
Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Tex.: M. E. Sadler (P), Henry B. Hardt (F), Leo R. Meyer (AD).
Texas College, Tyler, Tex.: D. R. Glass (P), D. C. Fowler (F), Fred T. Long (AD).
Texas Southern University, Houston, Tex.: R. O'Hara Lanier (P), D. D. Rains (F), Alexander Durley (AD).
Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Tex.: E. N. Jones (P), J. William Davis (F), DeWitt T. Weaver (AD).
Texas Western College, El Paso, Tex.: Wilson H. Elkins (P), Edwin J. Knapp (F), Mike Brumbelow (AD).
Trinity University, San Antonio, Tex.: James W. Laurie (P), Cooper Smith (F), W. A. MacElreath (AD).
University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.: Richard A. Harvill (P), Floyd E. Thomas (F), J. F. McKale (AD).
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.: John T. Caldwell (P), Delbert Swartz (F), John Barnhill (AD).

University of Texas, Austin, Tex.: Logan Wilson (P), Gus M. Hodges (F), Dana X. Bible (AD).
West Texas State College, Canyon, Tex.: James P. Cornette (P), Mitchell Jones (F), W. A. Miller (AD).
Wiley College, Marshall, Tex.: J. S. Scott (P), F. P. Hodge (F), J. Forrest Kelley (AD).

Seventh District

Adams State College of Colorado, Alamosa, Colo.: Fred J. Plachy (P), J. H. Craft (F), Ronald Crawford (AD).
Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah: Ernest L. Wilkinson (P), Wayne B. Hales (F), Edwin R. Kimball (AD).
Colorado A. & M. College, Fort Collins, Colo.: William E. Morgan (P), Andrew G. Clark (F), Harry W. Hughes (AD).
Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.: William H. Gill (P), Otis A. Barnes (F), James Juan Reid (AD).
Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.: John W. Vanderwilt (P), M. I. Signer (F), Fritz S. Brennecke (AD).
Colorado State College of Education, Greeley, Colo.: William R. Ross (P), Arthur Reynolds (F), John Hancock (AD).
Idaho State College, Pocatello, Idaho: Carl W. McIntosh (P), Thomas P. West (F), John M. Vesser (AD).
Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont.: P. C. Gaines (P), Ellsworth Hastings (F), John W. Breedon (AD).
Montana State University, Missoula, Mont.: Carl McFarland (P), Earl C. Lory (F), Frank W. Milburn (AD).
University of Denver, Denver, Colo.: Albert C. Jacobs (P), Wayne E. Shroyer (F), Elton E. Wieman (AD).
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. M.: Tom Popejoy (P), Martin Fleck (F), George White (AD).
University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah: A. Ray Olpin (P), L. David Hiner (F), Jack C. Curtice (AD).
University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.: G. D. Humphrey (P) and (F), G. J. Jacoby (AD).
Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah: Louis L. Madsen (P), King Hendricks (F), Joseph E. Whitesides (AD).
Western State College of Colorado, Gunnison, Colo.: Peter Paul Mickelson (P), H. J. Dorricott (F), Paul W. Wright (AD).

Eighth District

California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo, Calif.: Julian A. McPhee (P), Everett M. Chandler (F), Leroy B. Hughes (AD).
Chapman College, Los Angeles, Calif.: George N. Reeves (P), Bert C. Williams (F), Donald C. Perkins (AD).
College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho: Paul M. Pitman (P), Dwight D. Rugh (F), Eddie G. Cole (AD).
College of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif.: Robert E. Burns (P), Edward S. Betz (F), Jerald Kirsten (AD).
College of Puget Sound, Tacoma Wash.: R. Franklin Thompson (P), Richard Smith (F), John P. Heinrick (AD).
Fresno State College, Fresno, Calif.: A. E. Joyal (P), Carlos Rojas (F), Laurence Pape (AD).

George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, Calif.: Hugh M. Tiner (P), A. O. Duer (AD).
Gonzaga University, Spokane, Wash.: Rev. Francis E. Corkery (P), Rev. Francis P. Harrington (F), Archie P. Sherar (AD).
Humboldt State College, Arcata, Calif.: Cornelius H. Siemens (P), Joseph Forbes (F), Phil Sarboe (AD).
Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Ore.: Morgan S. Odell (P), Charles W. Howard (F), Eldon Fix (AD).
Linfield College, McMinnville, Ore.: Harry L. Dillin (P), Avard Whitman (F), Paul Durham (AD).
Los Angeles State College, Los Angeles, Calif.: Howard S. McDonald (P), Ferron Losee (F) and (AD).
Loyola University, Los Angeles, Calif.: Rev. Charles S. Casassa (P), Rev. Wilson A. Aldridge (F), Edward Powell (AD).
Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif.: Arthur G. Coons (P), Osgood Hardy (F), William W. Anderson (AD).
Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.: A. L. Strand (P), G. W. Holcomb (F), Roy S. Keene (AD).
Pacific University, Forest Grove, Ore.: Walter C. Giersbach (P), D. Otis Smith (F), Paul Stagg (AD).
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St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Calif.: Brother W. Thomas (P), Brother U. Albert (F), Thomas A. Foley (AD).
San Diego State College, San Diego, Calif.: Malcolm A. Love (P), Herbert C. Peiffer, Jr. (F), Charles R. Smith (AD).
San Francisco State College, San Francisco, Calif.: J. Paul Leonard (P), David J. Cox (F), Joseph Verducci (AD).
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University of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H.: Gregg Sinclair (P), Henry Vasconcellos (F) and (AD).
University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho: J. E. Buchanan (P), T. S. Kerr (F), Gale L. Mix (AD).
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Commissioner—Emil L. Larson

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Arizona State Col., Tempe	Texas Tech. Col., Lubbock
Univ. of Arizona, Tucson	Texas Western Col., El Paso
Hardin-Simmons, Abilene, Tex.	West Texas State Col., Canyon

Central Collegiate Conference

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Bradley Univ., Peoria, Ill.	Michigan Normal Col., Ypsilanti
Butler Univ., Indianapolis	Michigan State Col., East Lansing
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DePaul Univ., Chicago	Col. of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.
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Kent State Univ., Kent, Ohio	Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, Ohio
Miami Univ., Oxford, Ohio	Bowling Green Univ., Bowling Green, Ohio
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Oklahoma A. & M. Col., Stillwater	Univ. of Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association (Big Seven)

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Colo. A. & M., Ft. Collins	Univ. of N. Mex., Albuquerque
Denver Univ., Denver, Colo.	Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City
Montana State Univ., Missoula	Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie

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Commissioner—Victor O. Schmidt

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Univ. of California at L. A.

Univ. of Idaho, Moscow

Univ. of Oregon, Eugene

Oregon State College, Corvallis

Univ. of S. Cal., Los Angeles

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Vice President—H. J. Dorricott, Western State College

Secretary—M. I. Signer

Colorado Col., Colorado Springs

Colo. School of Mines, Golden

Colo. State Col. of Ed., Greeley

Idaho State Col., Pocatello

Montana State Col., Bozeman

Western State Col., Gunnison,

Colo.

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Secretary—N. W. Dougherty, University of Tennessee

Commissioner—Bernie Moore

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Alabama Poly. Inst., Auburn

Univ. of Florida, Gainesville

Univ. of Georgia, Athens

Georgia Inst. of Tech., Atlanta

Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington

Louisiana State, Baton Rouge

Univ. of Mississippi, University

Miss. State Col., State College

Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville

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Davidson Col., Davidson, N. C.

Duke Univ., Durham, N. C.

Furman Univ., Greenville, S. C.

George Washington Univ.,

Washington, D. C.

North Carolina State Col., Raleigh

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Univ. of N. C., Chapel Hill Wake Forest, N. C.
Univ. of Richmond, Richmond, Va. Washington & Lee Univ.,
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Texas Christian Univ., Ft. Worth

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American Association of College Baseball Coaches

American Football Coaches Association

College Athletic Business Managers Association

College Swimming Coaches Association

National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States

National Association of Collegiate Commissioners

National Collegiate Track Coaches Association

National Fencing Coaches Association

National Intercollegiate Boxing Coaches Association

National Intercollegiate Hockey Coaches Association

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Colby College: John Cuddenback, Frank Maze, Andrew Tryens
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Tufts College: Clarence P. Houston, W. S. Yeager
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University of Rhode Island: Fred Tootell
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Gettysburg College: C. E. Bilheimer
Hamilton College: Mox A. Weber
Haverford College: Roy E. Randall
Hobart College: F. L. Kraus
Iona College: James McDermott
Lafayette College: William H. Anderson
Lehigh University: P. L. Sadler
Lincoln University: Robert N. Gardner, Manuel Rivero
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Marshall College: Paul Musgrave, R. A. Morris, Jr.
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New York University: J. V. Gilloon, Jr.
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St. John's University: W. T. McLaughlin
St. Joseph's College: Rev. J. M. Geib, George Bertelsman
Seton Hall University: Rev. James A. Carey, Rev. J. J. Feeley
State Teachers College, Cortland, New York, Carl A. Davis
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Syracuse University: Lewis Andreas
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United States Military Academy: Col. Earl H. Blaik, Col. P. H. Draper, Jr.
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West Virginia State College: Mark H. Cardwell

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College of William and Mary: John J. Freeman
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Emory University: T. E. McDonough
Florida State University: Howard Danforth
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George Washington University: B. H. Jarman, Cloyd H. Marvin,
C. M. Farrington
Georgia Institute of Technology: Blake R. VanLeer, Lloyd W.
Chapin, A. M. Coleman
Grambling College: R. W. E. Jones, W. E. Dowens
Hampton Institute: H. R. Jefferson
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Owen
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Savannah State College: T. A. Wright
Southern University: A. W. Mumford
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Tennessee Polytechnic Institute: P. V. Overall
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University of Louisville: Morton Walker, Roy Mundorff
University of Maryland: Geary Eppley
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erstaff
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Wade, C. P. Erickson, V. Crook, O. O. Kessing
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Virginia Polytechnic Institute: C. P. Miles, Frank O. Moseley, W. L.
Younger, Alf Satterfield, H. M. McEver, Dick Holway
Virginia State College: G. G. Singleton, James A. Moore

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West Virginia University: Ray Duncan, Roy M. Hawley
Western Kentucky State College: Jack Clayton
Western Maryland College: Charles Havens
Xavier University: Alfred C. Priestley

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Kent State University: T. J. Rees
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Ohio University: Carroll Widdoes
Ohio Wesleyan University: George Gauthier
Purdue University: V. C. Freeman, G. J. Mackey
Southern Illinois University: Glenn Abe Martin
State University of Iowa: Paul Blommers, Paul Brechler
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University of Cincinnati: M. C. Mileham
University of Dayton: H. C. Baujan
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Western Illinois State College: Ray Hanson

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Homer Dunham
Western Reserve University: Eddie Finnigan
Wheaton College: Harvey Chrouser
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University of Omaha: Donald Emery
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Southern Methodist University: Edwin D. Mouzon, John Lee Brooks,
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Texas A & M College: Barlow Irvin, D. W. Williams, W. L. Penberthy
Texas Christian University, Henry B. Hardt, Abe Martin, Amos
Melton
Texas College: Fred T. Long
Texas Technological College: DeWitt T. Weaver
Texas Western College: E. J. Knapp
Trinity University: W. A. McElreath
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gressman Harold A. Patten, Charles Tribble, J. F. McKale
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University of Texas: S. M. Hodges, D. X. Bible
West Texas State College: W. Mitchell Jones

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University of Utah: Jack Curtice
University of Wyoming: Glenn Jacoby
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Western State College of Colorado: Paul W. Wright

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Stanford University: John B. Hurlbut, Alfred R. Masters
State College of Washington: Golden Romney
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Hamilton, Clinton W. Evans
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University of Oregon: Leo Harris
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National Association of Collegiate Commissioners: Asa S. Bushnell

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Central Collegiate Conference: Stanley Lowe
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Mid-American Conference: David F. Reese
Missouri Valley Conference: Arthur E. Eilers
Missouri Valley I. A. A.: H. D. Bergman, Reaves E. Peters
Mountain States Athletic Conference: E. L. Romney

Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Victor O. Schmidt,
Frank G. McCormick
Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference: Paul Wright
Southern Conference: Wallace Wade
Southeastern Conference: Bernie H. Moore
Southwest Athletic Conference: Howard Grubbs, Abb Curtis

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Shiebler
Juniata College: P. M. Snyder

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Elder, Fran Riley
National Opinion Research Center: Paul Borsky, Paul Sheatsley
Pasadena Tournament of Roses: Lathrop K. Leishman, William H.
Nicholas, John H. Biggar, Jr.
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Joseph L. Rauh (NCAA TV counsel), Edward J. Shea (NYU-stu-
dent), Richard I. Miller (University of Illinois-student).

Press, Radio and Television Coverage

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Abilene, Texas, Reporter-News: George Hine, Jr.
Albuquerque, N. M., Tribune: Carlos Salazar
Alliance, O., Review: Dick Ports
Beckley, Va., Post Herald: George Springer
Brooklyn Eagle: Ralph Trost
Chicago Tribune: Wilfrid Smith
Cleveland Press: Jack Clowser
Easton, Pa., Express: Charles Reilly
Houston, Texas, Press: George Wright
Knoxville, Tenn., News Sentinel: Tom Siler
Nashville, Tenn., Banner: Fred Russell
Newark, N. J., Evening News: L. M. Elliott, Ed Friel
New Orleans Item: Mario Fellom
New York Herald-Tribune: Irving Marsh
New York Times: Allison Danzig, Joseph Sheehan
New York World-Telegram: Oscar Guilfoil, Larry Robinson

Philadelphia Bulletin: Ray Kelly
Philadelphia Inquirer: Leo Riordan
Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer: Dick Herbert
Richmond, Va., News-Leader: Laurence Leonard
Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch: Chauncey Durden
San Francisco News: Roger Williams
Washington Post: Luther D. (Bus) Ham, Herb Heft, Larry Laurent,
Shirley Povich, Jack Walsh
Washington Times Herald: Bob Addie, Charles Barbour, Al Costello,
Joe Heiberger, Dick O'Brien, Garret Waters
Washington Star: Tony Atchison, George Huber, Francis Stann, Mer-
rill Whittlesey
AP: Arthur Edson, Hugh Fullerton, Jr., Will Grimsley
UP: Milton Freier, Leo H. Petersen, Don Ungar
INS: Tom Foley, Bob Thompson

Radio and Television

ABC: Bob Finnegan
CBS: Judson Bailey, Sig Mickelson
Dumont: James Dolan, Thomas McMahon
NBC: Bill DeMuth, Thomas Gallery, Bill Henry, Lindsay Nelson
Sportsvision: W. J. Parry
Tel Ra: George Kerrigan
WDEL-TV, Wilmington, Del.: George Frick
WTOP-TV, Washington: Morris Siegel

Magazines

Broadcasting: J. Frank Beatty
Collier's: Francis Wallace
Life: Bill Lang
Saturday Evening Post: Harry Paxton
Sport: Bob Gilleran
Television Digest: Harry Freedman
Variety: Jack Levy

SECTION II — 1952 REPORTS

Reports of Districts

FIRST DISTRICT

WILLIAM H. McCARTER, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

INTERCOLLEGiate ATHLETICS in the First, or New England, District, has followed an even tenor during the past year in spite of numerous national and local alarms and excursions. General interest among both participants and spectators seemed to remain at a high level, with no notable gains or losses in attendance figures nor identifiable influence from television. The district includes thirty-one members, most of them of the "small college" class, since Harvard, Yale, Brown, Dartmouth, Boston University, Boston College, and Holy Cross are the only member institutions who approach "big time" operations, and even these seven are modest in their approach. Many of the problems of other areas do not, therefore, have a marked effect on the First District.

As was to be expected, the study of various phases of the conduct of intercollegiate athletics continued in the First District, as it did elsewhere. The Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics, through a special committee under the chairmanship of G. F. Loebs of Colby College, made an extensive survey which indicated that the general feeling was for:

1. Re-enforcement of the principle of the freshman rule.
2. Elimination of out of season practice in all sports.
3. Abstention from all post-season competition except NCAA tournaments.
4. Approval of the general principles of the ACE recommendations, but not the proposed method of implementation.

At its annual meeting last month, the Association voted against the establishment of a formal conference with a commissioner, but agreed to make further attempts to unify the eligibility rules and scheduling practices of the various leagues and associations therein represented. It agreed also to the recommendations for more complete membership representation in both the ECAC and the NCAA.

In general, it would seem that the First District is maintaining satisfactory progress in athletic matters.

SECOND DISTRICT

T. J. HAMILTON, UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

THE SECOND DISTRICT can be proud of the record its various members have compiled in NCAA and other intercollegiate competition during 1952.

In basketball St. Johns University finished as runnerup to Kansas, and three other member schools—Duquesne, Penn State, and Princeton—all qualified for the eliminations. LaSalle won the N.I.T. basketball tournament with St. Bonaventure in third place.

During the past football season, District Two teams finished high in the national rankings. Syracuse lost only two games, and received and accepted a bid to the Orange Bowl; Penn won the Ivy League title once again, and in the process it broke a long winning streak belonging to Princeton, another member. The University of Pittsburgh could beat Notre Dame and three Western Conference teams, but could not get by Penn State. Navy had an excellent year—its best in some time. West Chester's football team again finished unbeaten.

In swimming Pittsburgh won the Eastern Collegiates, and Robert Nugent of Rutgers was chosen to the All-American first team.

In crew Navy's finely-manned shell swept through Poughkeepsie, the Olympic trials, and the Olympic finals without a loss, and Rutger's pair, without coxswain, was the first American team to win this event in the Olympics.

District Two track and field men met with real success, four of them winning Olympic team berths with Lindy Rimigino of Manhattan winning the 100 meters at Helsinki. The others were Chuck Capozzoli of Georgetown in the 5,000 meters, Meredith Gourdin of Cornell in the broad jump, G. D. Shaw of Columbia in the hop step and jump, and Martin Engel of New York University in the hammer throw.

Manhattan had the outstanding District Two track team, winning the indoor and outdoor ICAAAA title, and taking three titles at the Penn Relays.

Hugh Peery of Pittsburgh and Joe Lemire of Penn State won NCAA wrestling championships in the 115 pound and 167 pound classes, respectively, and Peery went on to bring further honor to our section by winning three Olympic matches at Helsinki.

Penn State's fine baseball team won district honors and then placed third in the NCAA.

In cross country Syracuse and Penn State tied for fourth, with Charles Capozzoli of Georgetown winning the individual title, setting a new NCAA record of 19:36.7.

Princeton took tennis honors for the district, finishing fourth in the NCAA.

Columbia won the fencing title, with New York University taking second, and Princeton and Navy tying for third. Individual champions were Harold Goldsmith of City College of New York (foil); James Wallner of New York University (epee), and Frank Zimolzak of Navy (sabre).

In gymnastics John Claybrook of the Army finished first in the rope climb.

We are happy to welcome two new schools—Iona College of New Rochelle, N. Y., and the State Teachers College of Bloomsburg, Pa.—into membership in the Second District, and hope that they may make definite contributions.

Our membership is vitally interested in the major problems that will go before the NCAA at its Convention in Washington. The action taken on the pressing problems of live television, the platoon system in football, and the limitation of out of season practice, will have a real effect upon the financial situations that confront all of us. We believe that these problems can be met by united action on our part, and the services of all of us are again available to the Convention.

THIRD DISTRICT

CLARENCE P. MILES, VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

NOTHING SENSATIONAL has taken place in the Third District; we have had our ups and downs, but in the end things have been worked out satisfactorily.

The membership of the Third District has been increased by the addition of thirty new members since the 1950 Yearbook was printed. The following institutions have been voted membership in 1952:

The Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina
Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee
Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia
Morehead State College, Morehead, Kentucky
North Carolina College, Durham, N.C.

Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C.

Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia

Georgia Teachers College, Collegeboro, Georgia

There are three new institutions now being processed for membership. The Third District is the largest of the eight districts, having 81 members; and if these three under consideration are admitted, there will be a total of 84. Much time has been spent in sending out ballots for new members.

To have a winning team is still the problem, but it seems our members are more and more alert to outside pressure and they are making every effort to control the athletic affairs of their individual institutions. The NCAA has been of great help in leading the way, and the conferences in our district are interested and willing to see that the institutions conform to regulations as laid down by conferences and the NCAA. The conferences are adding many of the regulations as recommended by the NCAA. The conferences feel that it is their function, together with the individual institutions, to have jurisdiction over the enforcement of athletic regulations—the NCAA to act in an advisory capacity.

The Southern Conference voted to prohibit freshmen playing on their varsity teams after the 1952-53 session. If freshmen had not been used during the 1952 season, some of the teams in the Southern Conference would not have been able to compete in intercollegiate football. On the whole, the use of freshmen has turned out satisfactorily.

By banning post-season games the Southern Conference has gone farther than other conferences, with the exception of the Big Seven Conference. Pressure from alumni, friends, and others has made it difficult to continue this ban. The matter of bowl games will be discussed at the annual meeting of the Southern Conference.

Football and basketball have been in the spotlight in the Third District. In football the University of Alabama will play Syracuse in the Orange Bowl; the University of Mississippi will play Georgia Institute of Technology in the Sugar Bowl; the University of Tennessee will play the University of Texas in the Cotton Bowl, and the University of Florida will play in the Gator Bowl. This is the first time that two colleges from the same conference have been invited to compete in the Sugar Bowl—University of Mississippi and Georgia Institute of Technology. The South-

eastern Conference will provide half of the teams for the four major bowls: the Rose Bowl, the Sugar Bowl, the Cotton Bowl, and the Orange Bowl. Tennessee Polytechnic Institute will play in the Tangerine Bowl and Western Kentucky State will play in the Refrigerator Bowl.

We have had a goodly number of championships in the district:

The University of the South won the Tennessee Inter-collegiate Athletic Conference tennis championship.

North Carolina State won the Southern Conference basketball and cross country championships.

Duke University won the Southern Conference baseball and tennis championships.

The University of North Carolina won the golf and swimming championships.

The University of Maryland won the track and wrestling championships.

The University of Virginia won the Eastern Intercollegiate golf championship.

The University of Alabama won the Southeastern track title.

The University of Kentucky won the basketball championship of the Southeastern Conference.

Georgia Institute of Technology is rated as one of the top football teams of the nation.

Florida State University successfully defended its National Collegiate Gymnastics Championship at Boulder, Colorado. It placed two men on the United States Olympic gymnastic team. Other championships won were Florida AAU, Southern Intercollegiate, and Georgia AAU Regionals.

Morgan State College's Arthur Bragg represented the United States on the Olympic team. He won the 100 meters Olympic trials, and the same event in the Los Angeles Coliseum Relays. Morgan State's George Rhoden is the NCAA 400 meters champion and the world record holder at 400 meters. He won the 400 meters event at the Olympics.

Tennessee A. and I. State University won the National Intercollegiate basketball tournament; won the International basketball tournament at Havana, Cuba; the championship of the Prairie View tournament.

Television is still a much discussed question in our district. It is believed that the decision of the Television Com-

mittee to limit televising of games is a wise one. Television may not do harm to colleges which have no vacant seats at their games, but it will definitely cripple colleges which are not fortunate enough to have outstanding teams.

In conclusion, I would like to quote from the last paragraph of the Third District report by Dean Fred Lewis of Vanderbilt, in the 1951 Yearbook, which expresses what still seems to be the sentiments of the members of the Third District: . . . "the writer would emphasize once more that NCAA should take the leadership in study and analysis of present problems that are causing unfavorable publicity for intercollegiate athletics. Institutions of District Three feel that there are serious problems of national scope for which uniform treatment and remedies should be applied. By the same token, many institutions in this district feel that effective regulation and control of athletic programs must be placed in the hands of individual institutions and conferences and that these authorities must be held strictly accountable for such regulation and control."

FOURTH DISTRICT

RALPH W. AIGLER, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

A YEAR AGO the membership of the Association in the Fourth District was seventy. A new member was elected during the year, St. Norbert College. Southern Illinois University's membership was re-established. At the time of writing this report two more applications were being voted upon. The evidence at hand indicates their election.

The athletic problems of the district have been quite commonly the same as those arousing the concern of other parts of the country during 1952.

A not uncommon opinion is that conditions in intercollegiate athletics, particularly in recruiting and subsidizing, the twin areas of the most outstanding abuses, have been growing worse rather than better. A view frequently expressed is that fewer and fewer young men of athletic promise are selecting their colleges without regard to pressures and financial returns. More and more of those young men in interviewing college administrators and staff members want to know, "What is the deal?" An opportunity, to get an education in fields of the candidates' choice with a further opportunity, if needed, to help themselves to get that education are said to have less and less influence. Some

think that this attitude is a manifestation of philosophies entertained these days by a considerable segment of the public generally. Perhaps it is; this Vice-President is not brash enough to assert it as an established fact, nor is he prepared to deny it.

In the conviction that athletic teams representing educational institutions should be made up of young men on their way to becoming alumni of the institutions they represent, the Intercollegiate Conference of Faculty Representatives, more familiarly known as the "Western Conference" or "Big Ten," has, during the last year, enacted additional legislation to insure that objective. On top of the long existing rules requiring for initial eligibility one year of residence and the successful completion of one full year of college work, it is now declared in substance that for a second and then a third year of eligibility, candidates must have progressed satisfactorily towards the earning of their degrees. No one may be eligible after ten semesters or fifteen quarters in residence, and competition in any sport during any college year counts as one of the three permitted years of possible eligibility. As a check on admissions and academic eligibility, each member institution is required to file with the commissioner true copies of the entrance credentials and college records to date of all athletes certified as eligible for competition. These copies, while not open to public inspection, are available to representatives of the members.

Few, if any, are naive enough to think that such steps as these will correct the basic evils referred to above. If unearned aids are, however, to be available to athletes, and no one would argue that they as students should be denied benefits open to students generally, it is certainly salutary that such aids should have a real relationship to academic achievement.

In this connection attention is directed to the following paragraph from a draft of a report of The Ohio College Association Committee on Athletics:

"We believe that the forces which will reduce the evils of 'Big Time' intercollegiate athletics are high scholastic standards for eligibility, high standards in character, education in ethics and philosophy in the coaching profession, better counseling to athletes for major college programs, less pressure on athletes to drop their major college program and take easy subject matter courses, less aid to

athletes, over and above the actual cost of tuition, board and lodging."

Concern has been expressed in some quarters over a seeming reluctance among some of the "smaller conferences" to reinstate the rule requiring, in the case of freshmen and transfers, the completion of one year of work in residence. On the other hand, satisfaction has been expressed regarding what seems to be a growing disposition to enlarge the sports programs in our colleges.

FIFTH DISTRICT

FRANK N. GARDNER, DRAKE UNIVERSITY

ATHLETIC INTEREST remained high in the midlands during 1952 and various institutions of the district conducted their athletic programs creditably in competition with other members of the NCAA across the country.

The University of Kansas won the NCAA basketball championship and members of its team played in the Olympic games. The University of Oklahoma won its second straight National Collegiate wrestling title.

St. Louis University's basketball team won the Missouri Valley championship and competed in the NCAA and NIT basketball tournaments. National champion Kansas eliminated the Billikens in the regional finals at Kansas City.

In football, Oklahoma again finished at the top in the Big Seven while the University of Houston, for the first time in its history, won the championship of the Missouri Valley Conference. The University of Tulsa looks forward to playing in the Gator Bowl at the time this is written.

The Drake Relays and the Kansas Relays were again outstanding attractions in track and field, many of the athletes competing going on to represent the United States in the Olympic Games.

The University of Detroit dedicated its Memorial Building during the year. Built at a cost of \$2,590,000, the building houses varsity and intramural athletics, a women's gym, air and engineer ROTC units, office space and five classrooms. Its main arena has a capacity for 12,000 people for certain events. Basketball game spectator capacity is 9,000.

Fifth District conferences are concerned with strengthening conference rules and procedures so that a high level

of athletic competition may be carried on but that in doing so such competition will be in proper focus as part of a healthy program of higher education.

New policies and rules of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools covering athletics have caused considerable discussion. A few institutions are following the rules while others are not. This venture in the field of control by the accrediting association of most of the schools in the district will be watched with interest.

The Missouri Valley Conference plans to improve the quality of collegiate competition further by strict enforcement of the North Central Association rules on recruiting of athletes. This edict, effective September 1, 1952, is designed to wipe out the "professional" and subsidizing accusations which have been made during the past year against intercollegiate athletics.

MVC faculty representatives last spring designed a plan whereby athletes and coaches in the Conference were asked to sign a loyalty pledge aimed at scandals and unsportsman-like conduct.

SIXTH DISTRICT

EDWIN D. MOUZON, JR., SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

DURING THE YEAR OF 1952 the NCAA membership in this district has been increased by the addition of Arkansas State College, State College, Arkansas.

Southwest Conference

In intersectional play, the teams of this conference won eight of 22 football games. This is the poorest showing the conference has made in many years. The University of Texas was the standout team and won the championship without the loss of a game in the conference. The Rice Institute finished in second place with a record of four wins against two losses. In baseball, the University of Texas, the perennial champion, again won the championship and represented this district in the NCAA play-offs. In basketball, TCU was the champion and participated in the NCAA regional play-offs at Kansas City, but lost to the University of Kansas in the first game.

Champions in the other sports were:

Track	Texas A. & M.
Cross-country	Texas A. & M.
Swimming	Texas

Tennis	Texas
Golf	Texas
*Fencing	Texas A. & M.

*The interest in this sport has been waning in the Southwest, and hereafter, the conference will not declare a champion unless as many as four schools enter.

The champions in the other conferences were as follows:

Border Conference

Football.....	Arizona State of Tempe
Basketball.....	Tie between West Texas State & New Mexico A. & M.
Track	Arizona
Tennis	Arizona
Golf.....	Hardin Simmons

Gulf Coast Conference

Football.....	North Texas State College
Basketball.....	Tie between North Texas State & Midwestern

Lone Star Conference

Football..	East Texas State Teachers Col
Basketball.....	Southwest Texas State Teachers College
Track....	East Texas State Teachers Col
Tennis.....	Lamar Tech
Golf.....	Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College

Texas Conference

Football.....	Abilene Christian College
Basketball ..	3 way tie—Howard Payne, Abilene Christian, and McMurray
Track.....	Abilene Christian College
Tennis.....	Texas A. & I.
Golf.....	Texas A. & I.

Bowl Games

Texas meets Tennessee in the Cotton Bowl and East Texas State meets Tennessee Tech in the Tangerine Bowl.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

KING HENDRICKS, UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

BOTH CONFERENCES, the Mountain States and the Rocky Mountain, of the Seventh District, have written new codes for intercollegiate athletics, drawn along the lines of the American Council of Education Presidents' Report. The Rocky Mountain Conference code was adopted in the May meeting and the Mountain States Conference code is pending adoption. Both codes will be in full compliance with NCAA rules and regulations.

The presidents of both conferences have been active in the policy making for, and the administering of the athletic programs. The presidents of the Rocky Mountain Conference met in the spring meeting with their faculty representatives and athletic directors. Presidents of the Mountain States Conference met in June and again in December. Both groups were active in the formulation of the new conference codes.

During the year of 1952, District Seven was represented in NCAA competition by Wyoming University in basketball and Colorado State Teachers College at Greeley in baseball.

The NCAA Ice Hockey Tournament was again held at Colorado Springs with Colorado College as host. Both Colorado College and Denver have been active in ice hockey participation.

Skiing has received considerable attention in the Seventh District. Most schools of the region have participated. All participants complied with the eligibility rules of their respective conferences and the NCAA.

Both conferences have carried on successfully a full program of sports.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

JOHN B. HURLBUT, STANFORD UNIVERSITY

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT welcomes into NCAA membership the following six institutions: College of Idaho, Los Angeles State College, Pomona College, San Francisco State College, Western Washington College of Education, and the University of Portland. There are now 35 institutional members in the district. As this was written, the application of two other institutions, Linfield College and Humboldt State College were before the membership for vote.

Two major NCAA events were held in the district during 1952—the basketball tournament at the University of Washington and the track and field meet at the University of California.

We take pride in the competitive strength of district football teams in 1952, particularly in intersectional contests with midwestern opponents, and pride in the splendid showing of district teams and participants in NCAA tournament competition.

It is distressing to record that two of our members, Loyola University of Los Angeles and the University of San Francisco abandoned intercollegiate competition in football for the fall of 1952.

The year 1952 like 1951 produced much debate in the Eighth District as elsewhere about athletic policy, and not without reason. Various groups continue to emphasize that intercollegiate athletics, something intrinsically good and of great educational value, has been so misused as to actually hazard its survival, and that in the process institutional integrity has been undermined. The bill of particulars supporting the indictment is long and sweeping, and its contents well known. The central theme is that the only valid objective of an intercollegiate athletic program is the education of the student—the development of the intellect, character, and body—and that that objective (particularly in reference to football and basketball) has been largely lost in the shuffle. The indictment and its elaboration may at times seem too sweeping, even intemperate, and to oversimplify what has become a very complex problem; but few seem to publicly deny its essential validity. We are constantly reminded that institutional attitudes and practices on the athletic side frequently seem to be in strange impact with the purposes, objectives and ideals to which the institution is dedicated. As though to punctuate the criticism, the last two years have seen a number of institutions and their administrators subjected to extreme embarrassment and humiliation as a consequence of some incident of athletic operations. Institutions, conferences and the NCAA have been urged to move with bold and drastic steps. The accrediting associations have been urged to insist upon adherence to sound standards of conduct in athletics. Busy college and university presidents acting in concert have undertaken an active and direct role in the formulation of athletic policy. Of special significance is the recent collabora-

tion between the presidents of the Pacific Coast and Big Ten conferences.

Undoubtedly large gains have been made by some institutions and by some groups of institutions. Lesser but significant gains elsewhere cannot be ignored. The ACE report has been and will continue to be a fruitful effort. It is true that if the good of intercollegiate athletics is to be preserved and the bad eliminated, vested interests and patterns of thought and conduct which are the product of years must be changed and that cannot be done overnight. The problem is complex. So also resistance to change is great. It is easy to accept the premise that intercollegiate athletics exists only for its educational values, yet to refuse to apply the premise as the test by which all institutional practices in the athletic area must be judged. It is easy to accept that premise and then declare that practices inconsistent with the premise are in the main the handiwork of persons or groups beyond the control of the institution. The truth is, I believe, that the institution acting directly or indirectly through supporter groups which it fosters is the responsible agent in most situations. Acceptance of that proposition would do much to clear the atmosphere of "red herrings." Also it is easy to accept "as a matter of general principle," but to pursue delay, dilution and compromise when the time comes to implement the principle for concrete application. Too, even a nicely fabricated code may become something to hide behind or may produce a hollow empty legalism centering attention on peripheral minutiae.

Some of the reactions to the present agitation are interesting. One hears with some frequency expressions of skepticism as to the active role which the presidents are taking. To some, it is unthinkable that accrediting agencies have a legitimate interest in athletic operations, or in any event that they should not be quick to leave the protection of that interest to existing athletic organizations. To some, the issues seem to take form as a contest between this or that group on the one hand and athletic administrators and intercollegiate athletic officials on the other. At times there is created the appearance that these various persons and groups are in a sense antagonists and are not concerned with the same matter—higher education. Of course, everyone recognizes that legitimate differences of opinion exist, but some seem to think that those differences can only be safely re-

conciled or compromised by athletic administrators and officials. Quite possibly, more joint effort would be fruitful.

There seems to be general agreement that the basic responsibility for the solution of the athletic problem rests upon the individual institution. But bold statesmanship by the individual institution is difficult when the institution is a member of a conference and a strong position independently pursued will drastically weaken its competitive position. Also, it may be impossible if boards of regents and trustees are unwilling to financially underwrite an athletic program. At the conference level change may be blocked by the argument that it will weaken the conference members in inter-sectional play, and that change must be national in scope. Within a substantial area, the role played by the NCAA can be critical and is being watched by members in this district with great interest and hope. The sad truth, however, seems to be that many institutions appear to be either satisfied with the status quo or unable to cope with it. It must be recognized that conference and NCAA action or inaction ultimately reflects only institutional attitudes. One thing seems certain. Action too little and too late especially at the institutional and conference level will most certainly play into the hands of those who feel that intercollegiate athletics has no proper place in higher education.

Reports of Rules and Tournament Committees

BASEBALL

THE SIXTH ANNUAL NCAA Baseball Championship established new milestones indicating the progress college baseball has made, especially in increased interest, wider demands for coverage from all sources, and larger attendance. For the first time income exceeded expenses, permitting all competing teams to cover expenses without having to call on the civic organizations of Omaha or the NCAA for financial assistance. The increased income also permitted a contribution to the Children's Memorial Hospital to continue its good work.

This was the third consecutive year in which the NCAA Baseball Championships were played at Omaha, Nebraska. The foundation for the success of this 1952 tournament was laid in the two preceding years, resulting in a smoothly-operating organization in the eight NCAA districts and in the tournament itself.

Experiments with various forms of tournament competition since 1947 clearly show that an eight-team, double-elimination tournament played within a five or six-day period is ideal. This system not only retains interest within each of the eight districts but also stimulates nationwide attention. This was proven in 1952 by increased demands for publicity by the various newspaper wire services, radio networks, and magazines.

The University of Nebraska, Creighton University and the University of Omaha acted as host institutions. The Baseball Committee is indebted to A. J. Lewandowski, J. V. Belford, and Virgil Yelkin, respectively, representing those colleges, for tremendous assistance in arranging numerous details necessary to a successful tournament.

The players and coaches were more than pleased with the playing conditions at the Omaha Stadium. The playing field, lighting system and grandstand combine to give the city of Omaha one of the finest baseball parks in the country. In addition to enjoying these splendid physical facilities, it was also pleasant to return to a warm and friendly at-

mosphere and receive the enthusiastic support of the city through its commissioner, John Rosenblatt.

The pre-series details were worked out in cooperation with General Chairman Edward Pettis, his sponsoring organizations and A. J. Lewandowski, who was chairman of the tournament committee. They were aided by the pre-championship publicity organizations—set up by Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director—which channelled information on contending teams into Omaha from the eight NCAA districts well in advance. National publicity releases were greatly aided by this information which was supported by pictures and statistics.

Proof of the fine calibre of play again was reflected by the large number of college baseball players signed by professional teams. To the dismay of college coaches the championship is turning out to be a gigantic, free screening center for big league scouts. College baseball coaches still hope professional baseball will permit the stars of college baseball teams to complete their competitive eligibility before negotiating with them.

In the tournament itself, Holy Cross College defeated the University of Missouri in the final round, 8-4. These two fine teams had met in the second round of the tournament, Missouri winning that game, 1-0. Since each team had lost one game, both had to take advantage of every opportunity to remain undefeated until the final round when Holy Cross came out on top to become the National Collegiate baseball champion. The play of Holy Cross was reminiscent of the old days of baseball with Coach Jack Barry making very few substitutions and without relieving a pitcher in the seven games played.

The NCAA Baseball and Tournament Committees take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation to the 38,731 fans who attended the championship games and to all who promoted and supported college baseball.

1st ROUND TOURNAMENT PLAY

Texas

	AB	R	H	O	A
Pace 3b	4	0	1	2	8
Towery 2b	3	0	0	3	2
Kelly rf	3	0	0	1	0
Tanner ss	5	1	2	3	4
Eckert lf	2	0	0	1	0
Spradlin c	3	0	1	2	0
Bengtson cf	4	0	1	0	0
Mohr 1b	4	1	1	12	0
Scarborough p	3	0	0	0	2
Brock p	1	1	1	0	0
†Newberry 2b	2	0	1	0	0
Oden rf	1	0	0	0	0
Horton lf	1	0	0	0	0

Totals 36 3 8 24 16

†Singled for Kelly in eighth.

Texas	000	100	002—3
Penn. State	000	002	30x—5

E—Tanner, Eckert, Bengtson, Mohr, Tonery, Troisi. RBI—Pace, Bengtson, Hopper, Kline, Cerchie. 2B—Tonery, Hopper, Mihalich. SB—Mihalich, Tanner. S—Vesling 2. DP—Tanner-Towery-Mohr; Tanner-Towery. Left—Texas 10. Penn State 6. BB—Vesling 4. Scarborough 2. SO—Vesling 6, Krumrine 1, Scarborough 2 (none out in eighth). RHO—Scarborough, 5-10 in 7: Vesling, 3-8 in 8: Krumrine, 0-0 in 1. PB—Leonard. Winner—Vesling. Loser—Scarborough. U—Tobin and Cibulka. T—2:02.

Oregon State

	AB	R	H	O	A
Goodbrod rf	2	0	1	7	0
Fisk ss	4	0	1	0	0
Johnston 2b	4	1	1	0	4
Dean 1b	4	1	1	9	2
Helbig lf	3	1	1	1	0
Shirtcliff rf	3	1	1	0	0
Thomas c	3	1	0	1	0
Houck 3b	4	1	1	3	2
White p	0	0	0	0	0
Goedhard p	3	1	1	1	2
Hopp p	0	0	0	0	0
Berg p	0	0	0	1	0
Stephenson p	0	0	0	1	0
†Brem	1	0	0	0	0
‡Nelson	1	0	0	0	0

Totals 32 7 8 24 10

†Ground out for Berg in ninth.

‡Struck out for Goodbrod in ninth.

Penn State

	AB	R	H	O	A
Tonery lf	4	0	1	1	0
Mihalich 2b	4	1	2	3	2
Cerchie cf	4	2	2	1	0
Hopper rf	3	1	2	2	0
Leonard c	3	0	0	7	1
Hunchar 1b	4	0	0	9	1
Troisi ss	4	0	0	1	4
Kline 3b	4	1	3	2	2
Vesling p	1	0	0	1	1
Krumrine p	0	0	0	0	0

Totals 31 5 10 27 11

Oregon State.....	060	010	000— 7
Duke	401	033	43x—18

E—Fisk, Dean, Clapp, Lewis. RBI—Helbig, Thomas, Houck, Goedhard, Goodbrod, Fisk, Cavaliere, Johnson 3, Groat 2, Werber 3, Gibbons, Lea, Tarr 2, Lewis 3. 2B—Johnson 2, Johnston, Helbig, Lewis, Smith, Lea, Fisk, Groat. 3B—Werber. HR—Johnson, SB—Goodbrod, Shirtcliff, Smith. S—Lea, Lewis. DP—Lea-Groat-Werber; Gibbons-Werber-Tarr; Groat-Lea-Werber. Left—Oregon State 3, Duke 8. BB—Lewis 5, White 1. Goedhard 2. SO—Lewis 10. Hopp 1, Berg 1. RHO—White 4 and 5 in 1/3; Goedhard 7 and 9 in 5 1/3; Hopp 6 and 5 in 1 2/3; Berg 1 and 2 in 2/3. HBP—Goedhard (Cavaliere). Winner—Lewis. Loser—Goedhard. U—Cibulka and Knapp. T—2:32.

Western Michigan

	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A	
Nagel lf	3	0	0	1	0		Turco lf	3	1	0	2	0
Malec rf	4	0	1	2	0		Brissett 2b	4	1	2	0	1
Gotts'lk 2b	4	0	0	5	1		Moossman cf	4	1	1	4	0
Baldwin cf	4	0	2	2	0		Concannon ss	3	1	1	2	1
Hayes 1b	2	0	0	8	0		Matrango 3b	4	0	2	0	3
Jackson 1b	2	0	0	1	0		Hogan rf	3	1	0	1	1
Brotebeck ss	4	1	1	1	4		Dyson 1b	2	0	1	12	0
Mikulas 3b	3	0	1	2	3		Naton c	3	0	1	6	1
Horn c	2	0	0	2	1		O'Neill p	3	0	0	0	3
Cole p	1	0	0	0	0		Totals	29	5	8	27	10
Schartman p	1	0	0	0	0							
†Dobbs	1	0	0	0	0							
Graham p	0	0	0	0	0							

Totals 31 1 5 24 9

†Grounded out for Schartman in eighth.

Western Michigan.....	000	000	010—1
Holy Cross	023	000	00x—5

E—Baldwin 2, Nagel. RBI—Naton 2, Matrango 2, Moossman, Dobbs. 2B—Baldwin. SB—Concannon. S—Concannon. DP—Hogan-Dyson, Mikulas-Gottschalk, Brotebeck-Gottschalk-Hayes. Left—Western Michigan 5, Holy Cross 4. BB—Cole 2, Schartman 1, O'Neill 2. SO—Cole 1, Schartman 1, O'Neill 6. HO—Cole 5 in 3, Schartman 3 in 5, Graham 0 in 1. WP—O'Neill. PB—Horn. Loser—Cole. U—Knapp. Cibulka. T—2:08.

Missouri

	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A	
Dick'son ss	6	2	3	1	2		Distefano 3b	3	0	1	1	3
Kurtz 2b	3	3	1	1	3		Ditolla 2b	4	0	1	3	3
Monroe lf	3	0	0	2	0		Porter 1b	4	0	0	10	0
Sch'maker 1b	5	1	1	14	1		Trofholz cf	4	0	2	2	0
Wren cf	3	2	1	0	1		Minaya lf	4	0	1	1	1
Patchett rf	4	2	1	0	0		Keck rf	4	0	1	0	0
Gellman c	3	3	0	7	0		Capra ss	2	0	1	4	4

Boeger 3b	2	1	1	1	4
Boenker p	4	1	1	1	3
	<hr/>				
Totals	33	15	9	27	14

Biegel c	3	1	0	6	2
Stewart p	1	0	0	0	1
Sage p	0	0	0	0	0
Williams p	2	0	0	0	2
†McMillen	1	0	0	0	0
‡Diercks	1	0	0	0	0
	<hr/>				
Totals	33	1	7	27	16

†Hit into double play for Capra in ninth.

‡Flew out for Biegel in ninth.

Missouri	200	380	110—15
Colorado State	001	000	000—1

E—Sage, Monroe, Boeger, Biegel, Trofholz, Ditolla. RBI—Dickinson 4, Monroe, Schoonmaker 2, Wren, Patchett 3, Boenker, Ditolla. 2B—Wren, Distefano. 3B—Patchett, Kurtz. SB—Trofholz, Wren 2. S—Monroe, Gellman 2, Boeger, DP—Kurtz-Dickinson-Schoonmaker, Boeger-Kurtz-Schoonmaker. Left—Missouri 9, Colorado State 7. BB—Stewart 4, Sage 1, Williams 7, Boenker 2. SO—Stewart 3, Williams 3, Boenker 6. R and H—Stewart 7 and 5 in 4 (none out in fifth), Sage 4 and 1 in 1/3, Williams 4 and 3 in 4 2/3. HBP—Stewart (Boeger, Monroe). Sage (Boenker). Balk—Stewart. Winner—Boenker. Loser—Stewart. U—Tobin, Hametz. T—2:29. A—4,851.

2nd ROUND TOURNAMENT PLAY

Holy Cross

	AB	R	H	O	A
Turco lf	3	0	0	2	0
Brissette 2b	3	0	1	2	3
Moossm'n cf	4	0	0	1	0
Concannon ss	4	0	1	0	2
Matrango 3b	3	0	0	1	3
Hogan rf	4	0	2	2	0
Dyson 1b	3	0	2	9	0
Naton c	3	0	0	7	0
Lonergan p	3	0	1	0	1
	<hr/>				
Totals	30	0	7	24	9

Missouri

	AB	R	H	O	A
Dickinson ss	4	0	0	2	3
Kurtz 2b	2	0	0	3	7
Monroe lf	3	0	1	0	0
Schoon'ker lf	3	0	0	13	0
Wren cf	4	1	0	1	1
Patchett rf	2	0	0	2	0
Barbour c	1	0	0	6	2
Boeger 3b	3	0	0	0	2
Atkinson p	3	0	0	0	3
	<hr/>				
Totals	25	1	1	27	18

Holy Cross	000	000	000—0
Missouri	000	000	10x—1

E—Brissette, Concannon, Barbour. RBI—none. 2B—Hogan. SB—Schoonmaker, Monroe. S—Patchett, Barbour. DP—Concannon, Brissette and Dyson. Left—Holy Cross 6. Missouri 7. BB—Atkinson 3, Lonergan 4. SO—Atkinson 5, Lonergan 6. HBP—Lonergan (Schoonmaker). U—Hametz, Napp. T—1:50. A—3,896.

Duke

	AB	R	H	O	A
Cavaliere cf	4	0	2	1	0
Johnson rf	5	0	0	0	0
Groat ss	5	0	1	2	2
Werber 1b	5	1	1	6	1

Penn State

	AB	R	H	O	A
Tonery lf	5	1	2	0	0
Mihalich 2b	5	1	2	3	4
Cerchie cf	5	1	1	5	0
Hopper rf	4	3	2	2	0

Smith lf	4	2	1	4	1
Gibbons 3b	3	1	0	1	1
Lea 2b	4	1	2	5	1
Tarr c	4	1	1	1	4
Denny c	0	0	0	1	0
Davis p	3	1	2	0	2
Ward p	0	0	0	0	0
†Clapp	1	0	0	0	0
Goodman p	0	0	0	0	0
	<hr/>				
Totals	38	7	10	24	9

†Struck out for Ward in eighth.

Duke	040	021	000—7
Penn. State	010	414	11x—12

E—Johnson, Lea, Gibbons, Hunchar 2, Troisi. RBI—Lea 3, Tarr, Davis, Cavaliere 2, Krumrine, Troisi 4, Cerchie 2, Tonery, Mihalich, Kline. 2B—Werber, Lea, Mihalich. 3B—Davis. DP—Troisi-Mihalich; Werber-Tarr; Mihalich-Hunchar. Left—Duke 7, Penn State 9. BB—Davis 4, Ward 1, Goodman 2, Krumrine 3. SO—Davis 3, Krumrine 2. R-H—Davis 9 and 8 in 5, Ward 2 and 2 in 4, Goodman 1 and 2 in 1. HBP—Davis (Leonard). WP—Ward, Goodman. PB—Tarr. Loser—Davis. U—Napp, Hametz. T—2:38.

	AB	R	H	O	A
Pace 3b	3	2	1	2	1
Towery 2b	3	2	2	1	2
Kelly rf	5	1	1	1	0
Tanner ss	5	1	1	3	2
Eckert lf	5	1	1	5	0
Biesenbach c	4	1	1	4	0
Bengston cf	4	0	2	2	0
Mohr 1b	4	0	0	9	0
Roberson p	4	2	2	0	1
	<hr/>				
Totals	37	10	11	27	6

Totals	32	1	6	27	13
Texas	000	012	052—10		
Oregon State	000	000	001—1		

E—Pace, Goodbrod, Fisk 2, Dean, Houck. RBI—Eckert 2, Biesenbach, Bengston, Kelly 2, Johnston. 2B—Goodbrod, Tanner, Shirtcliff. HR—Johnston. SB—Pace, Towery, Kelly, Tanner. S—Pace. DP—Johnston-Fisk-Dean, Tanner-Towery-Mohr. Left—Texas 4, Oregon State 6. BB—Wellman 2, Brem 1. SO—Wellman 4, Brem 1, Roberson 4. R-H—Wellman 5 and 6 in 7 1/3, Brem 5 and 5 in 1 2/3. HBP—Roberson (Dean, Houck). Winner—Roberson. Loser—Wellman. U—Cibulka, Tobin. T—2:00.

Colorado State		AB	R	H	O	A
Distefano	3b	4	2	1	2	2
Ditolla	2b	4	2	2	3	2
Porter	1b	4	0	2	6	0
Trofholz	cf	3	0	0	0	1
Minaya	lf	3	0	0	1	0
Keck	rf	5	0	1	0	0
Capra	ss	4	0	0	0	3
Biegel	c	4	0	0	11	0
Ardrey	p	4	2	2	0	0
Diercks	lf	1	0	0	1	0
†Stewart		1	0	0	0	0
Totals		37	6	8	24	8

Western Michigan		AB	R	H	O	A
Nagel	lf	4	2	1	2	0
Malec	rf	4	1	0	1	1
Gottschalk	2b	3	1	0	2	0
Baldwin	cf	4	1	3	2	1
Hayes	lb	3	1	2	7	0
Brotebeck	ss	4	1	2	4	2
Mikulas	3b	4	1	1	1	1
Heaviland	ss	2	0	0	0	0
Brotebeck	ss	1	0	0	0	1
Horn	c	2	0	0	3	0
Urda	p	3	0	0	0	0
Hency	p	0	0	0	0	0
Hastings	p	1	0	0	0	1
Klingenfus	c	2	0	1	5	0
Heaviland	ss	0	0	0	0	0
Totals		34	8	10	27	6

†Struck out for Minaya in seventh.

Colorado State	.....	003	000	300—6
Western Michigan	.....	220	030	10x—8

E—Keck, Capra, Brotebeck 3, Horn, Urda. RBI—Porter 3, Trofholz, Keck, Nagel 2, Hayes, Brotebeck 3. 2B—Ardrey. 3B—Baldwin. HR—Nagel, Brotebeck. Left—Colorado State 9, Western Michigan 5. BB—Urda 2, Hency 2, Hastings 1, Ardery 3. SO—Urda 3, Ardery 10. R-H—Urda 6 and 7 in 6, Hency 0 and 0 in 0, Hastings 0 and 1 in 3. Winner—Urda. Loser—Ardrey. U—Tobin, Cibulka. T—2:10.

3rd ROUND TOURNAMENT PLAY

Missouri		AB	R	H	O	A
Dickinson	ss	5	0	0	2	1
Kurtz	2b	3	0	1	2	2
Monroe	lf	5	1	2	2	0
Sc'maker	1b	4	1	1	6	1
Patchett	cf	5	1	1	2	0
Swenholt	rf	3	0	1	0	0
Gellman	c	3	0	1	11	1
Boeger	3b	3	0	0	1	3
Wren	p	3	0	1	1	2
Totals		34	3	8	27	10

Penn State		AB	R	H	O	A
Tonery	lf	4	1	0	1	0
Mihalich	2b	4	1	0	4	2
Cerchie	cf	4	0	1	1	1
Hopper	rf	3	0	0	1	0
Leonard	c	4	0	0	11	0
Hunchar	1b	2	0	1	4	1
Troisi	ss	2	0	0	4	4
Kline	3b	3	0	0	0	0
Vesling	p	3	0	0	1	1
Totals		29	2	2	27	9

Missouri	.....	000	003	000—3
Penn State	.....	002	000	000—2

E—Boeger 2, Kline. RBI—Patchett, Swenholt, Gellman, Cerchie, Leonard. SB—Kurtz, Boeger, Cerchie, Monroe, Swenholt. DP—Cerchie-Troisi-Hunchar; Dickinson-Kurtz-Schoonmaker; Troisi-Mihalich-Hunchar. Left—Missouri 11, Penn State 2. BB—Wren 4, Vesling 6. SO—Wren 7, Vesling 11. HBP—Vesling (Gellman). PB—Gellman. U—Hametz, Tobin, Cibulka. T—2:25. A—4,810.

Western Michigan		AB	R	H	O	A
Nagel	lf	4	0	0	4	0
Malec	rf	4	1	1	3	0
Gottschalk	2b	4	1	2	2	3
Baldwin	cf	4	1	1	1	1
Jackson	1b	5	0	2	10	0
Mikulas	3b	5	1	1	2	2
Heaviland	ss	2	0	0	0	0
Brotebeck	ss	1	0	0	0	1
Horn	c	4	0	1	5	1
Cole	p	3	1	0	0	2
Totals		36	5	8	27	10

Totals 29 1 2 27 7
†Flew out for Carver in seventh.

Western Michigan	.....	000	002	300—5
Duke	.....	100	000	000—1

E—Gottschalk, Horn, Heaviland, Gibbons 3. RBI—Brotebeck, Horn, Gottschalk, Jackson 2. 2B—Gottschalk. SB—Johnson. S—Nagel. DP—Mikulas-Jackson. Left—Western Michigan 10, Duke 6. BB—Cole 4, Carver 5. SO—Cole 6. Carver 5, Lewis 4. RHO—Carver 5 and 7 in 7, Lewis 0 and 1 in 2. HBP—Cole (Cavaliere). PB—Tarr. Loser—Carver. U—Tobin, Hametz, Cibulka. T—2:04.

4th ROUND TOURNAMENT PLAY

Holy Cross		AB	R	H	O	A
Turco	lf	5	3	5	1	0
Brissette	2b	5	2	0	1	0
Moossman	cf	5	1	1	4	0
Concannon	ss	6	0	0	2	3
Matrango	3b	6	2	4	1	4
Hogan	rf	5	2	3	3	0
Dyson	1b	6	1	1	12	1
Naton	c	6	2	2	2	0
Lonergan	p	6	2	3	1	4
Totals		50	15	19	27	12

Totals		34	4	7	27	16
Holy Cross	.....	023	040	312—15	
Penn State	.....	000	003	010—4	

E—Brissette, Dyson, Hopper, Hunchar, Troisi 4, Kline. RBI—Turco 2, Brissette, Moossman, Hogan, Dyson 3, Troisi 3, Kline. 2B—Hogan, Kline, Turco 2, Lonergan. 3B—Turco, Hogan. HR—Troisi. S—Mihalich, Brissette. DP—Kline-Mihalich-Hunchar, Troisi-Mihalich-Hunchar. Left—Holy Cross 12, Penn State 10. BB—Moore 1, Krumrine 1, Lonergan 6. SO—Lonergan 2. R-HR—Moore 9-9 in 4 1/3, Krumrine 6-10 in 4 2/3. HBP—Moore (Hogan). Balk—Moore. PB—Leonard, Naton. Loser—Moore. U—Napp, Tobin, Cibulka. T—2:42. A—4,058.

Western Michigan		AB	R	H	O	A
Nagel lf		5	1	2	4	0
Malec rf		4	1	1	3	0
Gottschalk 2b		3	0	0	3	0
Baldwin cf		5	0	1	4	0
Hayes 1b		4	1	2	7	0
Brotebeck ss		3	0	2	1	6
Mikulas 3b		4	0	0	1	2
Horn c		1	0	0	1	0
Urda p		2	0	0	0	0
Hastings p		0	0	0	0	1
Graham p		0	0	0	0	0
Tucker p		0	0	0	0	0
Hency p		0	0	0	0	0
†Jackson		1	0	1	0	0
‡Dobbs		1	0	0	0	0
Totals		33	3	9	24	9

†Singled for Urda in sixth.

‡Batted into fielder's choice play for Hastings in eighth.

Western Michigan	201	000	000—3
Holy Cross	100	421	34x—15

E—Gottschalk 2. RBI—Malec 2, Hayes, Brissette, Moosman 4. Concannon, Dyson 2, Naton 4, O'Neill 3. 2B—Moosman, Brissette. 3B—Naton 2, Dyson, Moosman. HR—Malec, Hayes, Moosman, Naton. SB—Nagel, Turco. DP—Dyson-Naton, Matrango-Brissette-Dyson. Left—Western Michigan 10, Holy Cross 9. BB—O'Neill 7. Urda 5, Hastings 1, Graham 1. SO—O'Neill 4, Urda 1. R-H—Urda 7 and 8 in 5, Hastings 4 and 4 in 2, Graham 3 and 3 in 1/3, Tucker 1 and 2 in 1/8, Hency 0 and 0 in 1/3. Balk—Hastings. Loser Urda. U—Cibulka, Tobin, Knapp. T—2:36. A—2,020.

5th ROUND TOURNAMENT PLAY

Holy Cross		AB	R	H	O	A
Turco lf		3	1	1	2	0
Brissette 2b		5	1	1	4	2
M'ssman cf		4	0	0	6	0
Concannon ss		4	2	1	0	1
Matrango 3b		5	1	1	0	1
Hogan rf		4	2	2	1	0
Dyson 1b		4	0	1	5	1
Naton c		4	0	0	8	0
Perry p		3	0	1	1	1
Totals		36	7	8	27	6

†Flied out for Boeger in eighth.
‡Flied out for Jenkins in ninth.

Holy Cross		AB	R	H	O	A
Turco lf		2	3	0	4	0
Brissette 2b		6	0	3	2	1
Moosman cf		6	1	2	2	0
Concannon ss		5	1	2	2	4
Matrango 3b		5	0	0	1	2
Hogan rf		5	1	1	0	1
Dyson 1b		2	4	2	10	1
Naton c		5	4	4	6	1
O'Neill p		5	1	3	0	5

Totals 41 15 17 27 15

Holy Cross	000	105	010—7
Missouri	000	011	010—3

E—Naton, Dickinson, Boeger. RBI—Matrango 2, Hogan, Dyson 2, Naton, Perry, Wren, Barbour, Dickinson. 3B—Kurtz, Monroe, Hogan. SB—Turco. S—Boeger. Left—Holy Cross 7, Missouri 8. BB—Boenker 4, Jenkins 1, Perry 2. SO—Boenker 3, Jenkins 1, Perry 6. R and H—Boenker, 6 and 6 in 6. Jenkins 1 and 2 in 3. HBP—Perry (Boenker, Jenkins). WP—Jenkins. Loser—Boenker. U—Tobin, Cibulka, Knapp. T—2:00. A—8,201.

6th ROUND TOURNAMENT PLAY

Holy Cross		Missouri								
AB	R	H	O	A	AB	R	H	O	A	
Turco lf	4	2	2	1	0	Dickinson ss	5	1	1	3
Brissette 2b	5	1	1	2	1	Kurtz 2b	5	0	1	1
Moosman cf	5	2	1	3	0	Monroe lf	4	0	1	3
Concannon ss	3	1	1	1	2	Wren cf	5	0	0	3
Matrango 3b	4	0	1	0	2	Patchett rf	4	1	1	2
Hogan rf	4	0	1	3	0	Lauer 3b	4	0	1	5
Dyson 1b	4	1	1	6	0	Sch'maker 1b	4	2	2	10
Naton c	4	1	0	11	0	Gellman c	3	0	1	6
O'Neill p	3	0	0	0	0	Atkinson p	3	0	1	0
Totals	36	8	8	27	5	Beckman p	0	0	0	0
						†Soffer	1	0	0	0
						Totals	38	4	9	27
							11			

†Struck out for Atkinson in ninth.

Holy Cross	120	000	302—8
Missouri	000	022	000—4

E—Brissette, Concannon, Dickinson, Wren, Lauer. RBI—Turco. Moosman, Concannon, Matrango 2, Hogan 2, Monroe, Schoonmaker 2, Atkinson. 3B—Schoonmaker. HR—Schoonmaker. SB—Turco. S—Dyson. Left—Holy Cross 8, Missouri 9. BB—Atkinson 4, Beckman 2. O'Neill 2. SO—Atkinson 4. Beckman 1, O'Neill 9. R and H—Atkinson 6-7 in 8, Beckman 2-1 in 1. PB—Gellman. U—Cibulka, Knapp, Pelton, Tobin. T—2:34. A—6,914.

Final Standings

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Holy Cross	6	1	Duke	1	2
Missouri	3	2	Texas	1	2
Penn State	2	2	Oregon State	0	2
Western Mich.	2	2	Colorado State	0	2

EVERETT D. BARNES, Colgate University
Chairman, Baseball Committee

BASKETBALL

AT NOON on March 26th, the NCAA basketball members held their annual caucus at Hotel Olympia in Seattle, Washington. Those in attendance were:

At-Large—Bruce Drake, University of Oklahoma
First District—Howard Hobson, Yale University
Second District—William H. Anderson, Lafayette College
Third District—Clifford Wells, Tulane University
Fourth District—Douglas Mills, University of Illinois
Fifth District—Henry Iba, Oklahoma A & M
Sixth District—R. E. (Bill) Henderson, Baylor University
Seventh District—L. C. Butler, Colorado State College of Education.

Eighth District—Clarence Price, University of California

This group met with Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director; Arthur C. (Dutch) Lonborg, athletic director at the University of Kansas and chairman of the Basketball Tournament Committee, and Homer F. Cooke, Jr., director of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau.

Dutch Lonborg discussed new plans for the 1952-53 NCAA Basketball Tournament. The size of the field is to be enlarged with play-offs in more locations which will cut down the travel for all teams concerned. Every effort is being made in an attempt to move the tournament schedule ahead one week. Schedule adjustments are to be made in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League and the Pacific Coast Conference, both of which always run late with their own play-offs. The members in attendance were in accord to the above proposals as well as limiting members to one tourney.

Walter Byers stated that it is necessary to re-write part of the Constitution that deals with the distribution of funds that come from the sales of the guide. This is essential since A. S. Barnes no longer publishes the guide. This is to be done before the next meeting.

Homer Cooke discussed the Canadian request to publish their own set of rules. The committee felt that under the present arrangement, there is no necessity for such a move since most of the Canadians are content with the present distribution. There were also questions asked, and unanswered, as to who would publish the guide there if permission were granted, and if the guides would be given

away or sold. This was tabled in hopes that difficulties may be worked out for the satisfaction of all concerned.

The meeting of the joint committee went along in fine shape in spite of the fact that we made some drastic changes in the rules of the game.

It has been a known fact that for years the penalty for the personal foul has been too cheap. The cheapness of this foul and the constant parade via declining-free-throws to the center line in the closing minutes of the game was taken care of in fine shape. I think it is a great improvement over the old rule, but might not be the final word.

Major changes made include: Rule 8, Section 1. The reference to waiving a free throw has been deleted here and in other sections where waiving was mentioned. It is no longer legal to waive any free throw. Rule 10, Section 7. Penalty for Personal Foul. This penalty has been re-written to cover the only major change in the rules. During the first 29 minutes of 32-minute games, and the first 37 minutes of 40-minute games, the ordinary penalty for a personal foul is a free throw, followed by a second free throw if the first is unsuccessful. During the first of these free throws, the "H" and "V" spaces must be occupied by the proper players even though the ball will be dead after the shot, whether made or missed. Other players are not required to be on the lane. The same is true for the second shot, if the first is missed.

During the last three minutes of the fourth period, and of any overtimes the one-one provision is replaced by a two-shot penalty. This means that in this part of the game any foul that would call for one free throw plus a second throw if the first is missed in the rest of the game, will be penalized two free throws in the last three minutes. If either of these throws is unsuccessful, there is to be no substitute free throw.

Other minor changes and some deletions were made, but none that will actually effect the game.

At the conclusion of the meeting, it was agreed that we meet at the site of the NCAA finals after the coaches meet. We are hopeful that the final will be more centrally located than it has during the past three years.

As chairman, I wish to commend Lyle Quinn for the wonderful job he has done for years as chairman of the

Questionnaire Committee. Lyle was elected vice chairman, H. V. Porter will continue as secretary; Howard Hobson as treasurer, and Oswald Tower will be our editor.

BRUCE DRAKE, University of Oklahoma
Chairman, Rules Committee

EAST-WEST CHAMPIONSHIPS

Kansas University's Jayhawkers, always resourceful and featuring the super performances of Clyde Lovellette, 6-foot, 9-inch all-America center, churned their way through to the 1952 championship of the NCAA basketball tournament.

The feat was particularly tasty to Coach Phog Allen, the 66-year-old Kansas mentor, recognized dean of American basketball coaches, who had campaigned so long and finally reached a long-time goal. K. U. became the first Big Seven Conference team ever to clinch the national championship. In evening the East-West rivalry at seven titles each, the Jayhawks broke an Eastern grip on the throne that had extended through five consecutive years. Kentucky wore the crown three times and Holy Cross and CCNY once each in that span.

It also was the first year of the spreading out of the NCAA regionals. Instead of concentrating the Eastern and Western play-offs in two sites, the field was scattered, with Raleigh, N. C., and Chicago the Eastern points, and Kansas City and Corvallis, Ore., the Western centers.

When the four regional survivors came together in the University of Washington's Edmundson Pavilion in Seattle, the Jayhawkers hopped on Santa Clara, 74-55, to sew up Western honors, and then downed St. John's in the national finals, 80-63. The Brooklynite tiptoed into the finals on a 61-59 decision over Illinois, earning Eastern laurels. Illinois squeaked by Santa Clara, 67-64, in the East-West consolation game.

Kansas won the collegiate crown with a handy victory over the Redmen, Lovellette scoring 33 points. Bob Zawoluk, the St. John's ace, was limited to six points in the first half, although he picked up 14 in the second half. Zawoluk finally got clearance after Lovellette picked up a batch of fouls and the Brooklynite was able to move around him without too much interference.

Lovellette at the intermission had a total of 16 points. Kansas led 18-13 at the first quarter and 41-27 at halftime. The Jayhawks were in front 60-41 at the end of the third and Lovellette had racked up his 26th point.

Ron MacGilvray of St. John's was a factor all the way, with his aggressive rebounding and fine floor play.

Kansas was never behind in the championship tilt.

The Jayhawks finished the game with a shooting percentage of 44 per cent, and St. John's was even better, with 46 per cent. It simply was too much Lovellette.

Illinois and St. John's operated on a very close basis in their tussle for the Eastern crown and the right to confront Kansas. They were tied at 18-all at the end of the first period, and the Big Ten entry was out in front, 33-27, at halftime. At the third it was 43-43.

St. John's thus continued its scalping spree, taking Kentucky and Illinois in succession. The Redmen played aggressively and were demons under the boards. They got 52 rebounds, MacGilvray plucking off 14 and Zawoluk 15.

The Western final between Kansas and Santa Clara was never in doubt, as the Jayhawks moved steadily to the fore. Kansas was ahead 38-35 at halftime, then applied the pressure in the third quarter. Lovellette chalked up 33 points in this one, too.

Illinois subdued Santa Clara for consolation honors, as Center John Kerr dropped in 26 points and Clyde Follmer accounted for 17.

The tournament all-star teams selected after the finals were: First team—Bob Zawoluk, St. John's, and John Kerr, Illinois, forwards; Clyde Lovellette, Kansas, center; Ron MacGilvray, St. John's, at one guard, and Jim Bredar, Illinois, and Dean Kelley, Kansas, tied for the other guard berth.

Second team—Jack McMahon, St. John's, and Bill Lienhard, Kansas, forwards; Herb Schoenstein, Santa Clara, center; Charlie Hoag, Kansas, and Jim Young, Santa Clara, guards.

Voted most valuable player of the tournament was Lovellette, who received 27 votes. MacGilvray got two votes of the 29 cast in the poll.

All games were televised. The first night saw a crowd of 10,000 and there was a capacity of 10,700 for the final night.

There was a wholesale re-shuffling of tournament records. The 80 points Kansas scored in winning the crown was the highest score ever posted in a championship game. Lovellette himself collected seven individual records.

Championship Game

Kansas				St. John's			
	FG	FT	TP	FG	FT	TP	
Kenny	4	4	12	McMahon	6	1	13
Davenport	0	0	0	Davis	1	2	4
Keller	1	0	2	Walsh	3	0	6
Hoag	2	5	9	Zawoluk	7	6	20
Lovellette	12	9	33	Peterson	0	0	0
Born	0	0	0	MacGilvray	3	2	8
D. Kelley	2	3	7	Giancontieri	0	0	0
Smith	0	0	0	Duckett	2	2	6
Lienhard	5	2	12	Walker	0	0	0
Hougland	2	1	5	McMorrow	1	0	2
Heitholt	0	0	0	Sagona	2	0	4
A. Kelley	0	0	0	Totals	25	13	63
Totals	28	24	80				

East-West Consolation

Illinois	East-West Consolation			Santa Clara			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Follmer	6	5	17	Sears	4	2	10
Gerecke	2	3	7	Gatzert	1	2	4
Bemoras	0	3	3	Young	6	6	18
Peterson	1	3	5	Schoenstein	2	4	8
Kerr	10	6	26	Soares	2	0	4
Fletcher	1	2	4	Peters	4	5	13
Hooper	1	1	3	Benedetti	1	0	2
Bredar	1	0	2	Garibaldi	0	0	0
Wright	0	0	0	Brock	2	1	5
Totals	22	23	67	Totals	22	20	64

Eastern Championship

St. John's	Eastern Championship			Illinois			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
McMahon	3	3	9	Follmer	4	2	10
Davis	1	0	2	Bemoras	1	1	3
Walsh	2	0	4	Wright	0	0	0
Peterson	0	0	0	Peterson	2	0	4
Zawoluk	9	6	24	Kerr	3	2	8
MacGilvray	2	2	6	Bredar	7	0	14
Duckett	4	3	11	Fletcher	5	4	14
Walker	2	1	5	Gerecke	3	0	6
Totals	23	15	61	Totals	25	9	59

Western Championship

Kansas	Western Championship			Santa Clara			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Kenny	3	1	7	Sears	0	1	1
Lienhard	0	0	0	Young	3	2	8
Hoag	4	2	10	Garibaldi	1	0	2
Keller	1	2	4	Gatzert	1	1	3
Lovellette	12	9	33	Simoni	0	0	0
Born	1	2	4	Schoenstein	6	1	13
D. Kelley	4	2	10	Peters	1	1	3
Heitholt	2	0	4	Brock	3	1	7
Davenport	0	2	2	Benedetti	1	0	2
Smith	0	0	0	Soares	7	2	16
A. Kelley	0	0	0	Totals	23	9	55
Totals	27	20	74				

WESTERN REGIONAL NO. 1

Kansas, paced by Lovellette, the 6-9 craftsman, charged through the Kansas City regional by trimming Texas Christian and St. Louis.

The Jayhawks topped TCU, 68-64, a late K.U. lapse resulting in the narrowness of the margin, and throttled St. Louis, 74-55.

St. Louis gained the finals by subduing New Mexico A&M, 62-53.

Jam-packed crowds, estimated both evenings at about 10,200, witnessed the two-night event at the Municipal Auditorium, the championship game going out to more than a million television viewers.

Lovellette had two great nights. He canned 31 points against Texas Christian and stormed the hoops for 44 against St. Louis. The nation's top scoring machine hit 16 of 24 shots against the Billikens for 66.7 per cent. As a team, in wrapping up the championship, the Jayhawks fired with 50 per cent accuracy.

Lovellette with his 44 set a new NCAA tournament high.

After a close start—it was 27-all at halftime—a shot by Lovellette thirty seconds into the third put K.U. ahead to stay, although the fast-breaking Bills didn't really wilt until the final quarter.

Tom Lillis led the Bills in scoring with 14 points while Lou McKenna posted 11.

In the consolation game, Texas Christian won from New Mexico Aggies, 61-44. The Horned Frogs were never in trouble, leading 17-9 at the first quarter, 25-18 at the half and 43-31 at the close of the third.

The eventual finalists had their weak moments opening night. Kansas, leading 62-44 two minutes into the fourth, slumped. Three minutes later it was 62-54. Lovellette then got three buckets, the last coming with 2:49 to play. The Frogs added ten frightening points before the horn.

TCU suffered a blow in losing McLeod on personals just before the first quarter ended. The Southwest Conference scoring leader had figured to make it a duel with Lovellette.

St. Louis had its troubles, too, with New Mexico, in a game that always seemed in doubt. Tackett, who tallied 21 points for the Aggies, was a real thorn.

With two minutes to go in the third, New Mexico pulled to a 43-all tie. St. Louis hurried into a 9-point lead and held on.

The Bills weathered successfully the almost constant zone defense employed the Ags.

St. Louis	New Mexico A. & M.			FG	FT	TP	FG	FT	TP	
	FG	FT	TP							
Kovar	1	0	2	Priddy	2	2	6			
Boushka	2	4	8	Tackett	8	5	21			
H. Lillis	0	0	0	Svilar	3	3	9			
Sonnenberg	1	0	2	Blevins	1	1	3			
T. Lillis	3	1	7	Crouch	2	2	6			
J. Koch	1	0	2	Coats	0	1	1			
B. Koch	1	2	4	Clement	2	1	5			
Shockley	2	1	5	Dunn	1	0	2			
Steiner	4	2	10	Apodaca	0	0	0			
McKenna	9	4	22	Totals	19	15	53			
Partington	0	0	0							
Klostermeyer	0	0	0							
Totals	24	14	62							

Kansas	FG	FT	TP
Keller	1	1	3
Lienhard	1	1	3
Heitholt	0	0	0
Kenney	7	3	17
Davenport	0	0	0
Lovellette	13	5	31
Born	1	0	2
Hougland	1	0	2
Hoag	2	0	4
A. Kelley	0	0	0
D. Kelley	1	2	4
Smith	1	0	2
Totals	28	12	68

Texas Christian	FG	FT	TP
Fromme	1	1	3
Knox	2	0	4
Reynolds	3	2	8
Allen	1	0	2
McLeod	3	1	7
Ohlen	8	4	20
Ethridge	4	2	10
Swain	3	1	7
Kilpatrick	1	1	3
Campbell	0	0	0
Totals	26	12	64

Kansas	FG	FT	TP
Keller	0	1	1
Kenney	2	2	6
Davenport	0	0	0
Lovellette	16	12	44
Born	0	1	1
Heithold	0	0	0
Hougland	2	1	5
Hoag	2	3	7
Leinhard	0	0	0
Kelley	4	2	10
Smith	0	0	0
Squires	0	0	0
Totals	26	22	74

St. Louis	FG	FT	TP
Kovar	3	4	10
Klostermeyer	0	0	0
Partington	1	0	2
Sonnenberg	3	2	8
Boushka	0	1	1
Shockley	0	0	0
B. Koch	1	1	3
T. Lillis	7	0	14
H. Lillis	0	0	0
Steiner	1	0	2
J. Koch	2	0	4
McKenna	4	3	11
Totals	22	11	55

Texas Christian	FG	FT	TP
Fromme	4	4	12
Reynolds	5	1	11
Allen	0	0	0
Knox	0	1	1
McLeod	4	2	10
Ohlen	2	3	7
Ethridge	3	2	8
Swain	2	1	5
J. Taylor	0	0	0
Kilpatrick	3	1	7
T. Taylor	0	0	0
Totals	23	15	61

New Mexico A. & M.	FG	FT	TP
Priddy	0	1	1
Vaughn	2	0	4
Coats	1	0	2
Tackett	5	4	14
Scott	3	0	6
Svilas	1	3	5
Crouch	2	1	5
Dunn	1	0	2
Blevins	0	0	0
Apodaca	1	1	3
Clement	1	0	2
Totals	17	10	44

WESTERN REGIONAL NO. 2

Santa Clara, a team that hadn't even expected a bid to the tournament, turned out to be the surprise package of the NCAA's Corvallis, Ore., regional. Coach Bob Feerick's freshman and sophomore-studded

crew breezed past the champions of the Pacific Coast and Skyline Conferences to earn its way to Seattle for the national showdown.

Opening night Santa Clara trimmed UCLA, 68-59, as Hank Schoenstein and Jim Young tabbed 18 and 15 points respectively against the club from Los Angeles, which earned its ticket to the regional with a best-of-three play-off victory over Washington's Northern Division kings.

While the Broncs were getting past UCLA in the first round Wyoming choked off Oklahoma City University's late bid for a 54-48 triumph, to gain a shot at Santa Clara in the Corvallis finals.

Coach Ev Shelton's Cowboys from Laramie, Wyo., playing in the NCAA for the sixth time since 1943, started out against Santa Clara as if they would win by the score of their choosing. They grabbed a 14-3 lead as Moe Radovich set the pace, but Shelton gave the Broncs a chance to get back in the game by resting his first-stringers.

Santa Clara made the most of its opportunity, trimmed the Wyoming lead to a single point before Shelton hurried his regulars back into the milling, and trailed only 27-24 at halftime.

Schoenstein, Young and Ken Sears, all playing their first year of varsity ball, set a blazing pace in the second to push Santa Clara into a comfortable lead and the Broncos held on for a 56-53 conquest despite a long-range bombardment by Wyoming's Leroy Esau, which will go down as one of the most terrific exhibitions of clutch shooting in the tournament's history.

Esau fired six times during a four-minute period early in the fourth quarter—all from 25 to 35 feet—and he hit every shot.

Oklahoma City made it a perfect night for the independents by bowling over UCLA, 55-53, in the consolation game, as Sophomore Arnold Short pitched in 22 points for the best one-game output of the two nights.

Despite his team's failure to win the regional crown, Radovich of Wyoming was named the meet's most valuable player. He also was the top individual scorer with 31 points.

By gaining the national semi-finals, Santa Clara became the first independent team west of the Mississippi to advance that far in the 14-year-old NCAA basketball classic.

Wyoming	FG	FT	TP	Oklahoma City	FG	FT	TP
Samuelson	2	0	4	Mayfield	2	0	4
Radovich	4	5	13	Likens	4	2	10
Esau	4	1	9	Penwell	8	2	18
Haag	1	0	2	Short	3	2	8
Hughes	1	5	7	Rose	3	0	6
Rivers	4	3	11	Thompson	0	0	0
Fowler	4	0	8	Couts	1	1	2
Burns	0	0	0	Totals	21	6	48
Eliopoulos	0	0	0				
Totals	20	14	54				

Santa Clara			
	FG	FT	TP
Young	7	1	15
Sears	3	3	9
Schoenstein	7	4	18
Peters	3	1	7
Brock	3	0	6
Benedetti	1	0	2
Garibaldi	4	1	9
Soares	1	0	2
Totals	29	10	68

UCLA			
	FG	FT	TP
Norman	2	0	4
Hibler	3	2	8
Moore	2	2	6
Johnson	2	1	5
Livingston	4	6	14
Bragg	3	1	7
Porter	0	0	0
Bane	3	7	13
Davidson	0	0	0
Pounds	0	0	0
Evans	0	0	0
Costello	1	0	2
Totals	20	19	59

Oklahoma City			
	FG	FT	TP
Likens	4	2	10
Short	7	8	22
Penwell	4	3	11
Rose	0	2	2
Thompson	2	4	8
Mayfield	0	2	2
Couts	0	0	0
Dalton	0	0	0
Rich	0	0	0
Bullard	0	0	0
Totals	17	21	55

UCLA			
	FG	FT	TP
Moore	6	3	15
Norman	3	3	9
Hibler	1	2	4
Johnson	0	1	1
Livingston	5	3	13
Porter	1	1	3
Bane	1	1	3
Bragg	0	1	1
Evans	1	0	2
Davidson	1	0	2
Pounds	0	0	0
Costello	0	0	0
Totals	19	15	53

Santa Clara			
	FG	FT	TP
Young	5	4	14
Sears	5	4	14
Schoenstein	5	2	12
Brock	0	0	0
Peters	1	1	3
Benedetti	2	0	4
Garibaldi	2	1	5
Soares	1	2	4
Totals	21	14	56

Wyoming			
	FG	FT	TP
Burns	1	2	4
Haag	2	0	4
Rivers	2	2	6
Radovich	7	4	18
Samuelson	1	3	5
Fowler	1	0	2
Esau	6	1	13
Rutz	0	0	0
Eliopoulos	0	0	0
Hughes	0	1	1
Totals	20	13	53

EASTERN REGIONAL NO. 1

Raleigh, N. C., was the scene of the stunning 64-57 upset of Kentucky by St. John's. The Wildcats of Coach Adolph Rupp, defending champions and generally rated as the top team in the nation, saw a 23-game winning streak snapped by the energetic Brooklyn Redmen.

A crowd of 11,200 gathered in Reynolds Coliseum for the finals and watched St. John's move to a 34-28 halftime advantage by blending ball control and accurate shooting. The Redmen finished the game with better than 45 per cent, hitting 24 of 53 goal attempts from the field.

It was brilliant hook shooting by Bob Zawoluk, who accounted for sixteen points in the initial twenty minutes, that set the pattern. In all Big Bob poked in 32 points, a new NCAA individual scoring mark that lasted only briefly. Lovellette poured in 44 points at Kansas City later the same evening.

St. John's operated in precision style, which more than offset Kentucky's fast break. Great floor work by Ronnie MacGilvray and Jack McMahon was an important factor. McMahon also added 18 points.

Kentucky lost Cliff Hagan on personal fouls with 6:23 left to play. When he went to the bench Hagan had collected 20 points. Two other Kentuckians, Lou Tsioropoulos and Bill Evans, also were waved out.

In the consolation fracas, North Carolina State topped Penn State, 69-60.

On opening night St. John's caught fire in the last half to down North Carolina State, 60-49, and Kentucky swept past Penn State, 82-54.

The 11,000 "first nighters" watched the underdog State Wolfpack take an early 8-1 lead against St. John's. But the Redmen began chopping away to pull even, 10-10, at the end of the first quarter. At halftime it was St. John's by 28-25. In the third period the Redmen broke loose, scoring 19 points to State's 8 and went on to a 47-33 lead.

Kentucky, paced by Hagan, who amassed 20 points, looked sharp in smashing Penn State with a devastating last half onslaught.

Kentucky			
	FG	FT	TP
Linville	6	0	12
Tsioropoulos	2	3	7
Whitaker	5	0	10
Neff	1	0	2
Evans	2	1	5
Hagan	9	2	20
Clark	0	0	0
Rose	2	2	6
Ramsey	4	3	11
Rouse	0	1	1
Watson	4	0	8
Totals	35	12	82

St. John's			
	FG	FT	TP
McMahon	3	5	11
Davis	5	0	10
Peterson	0	0	0
Giancontieri	0	1	1
Zawoluk	5	2	12
Walsh	1	4	6
North Carolina State			
	FG	FT	TP
Tyler	3	2	8
Speight	1	3	5
Brandenburg	0	1	1
Kukoy	1	1	3
Cook	1	0	2
Thompson	3	0	6

Walker	1	0	2
MacGillivray	1	5	7
Duckett	5	1	11
McMorrow	0	0	0
Totals	—	—	—
	21	18	60

Knapp	1	1	3
Goss	0	0	0
Terrill	4	0	8
Gotkin	5	3	13
Yurin	0	0	0
Applebaum	0	0	0
Totals	—	—	—
	19	11	49

North Carolina State			
	FG	FT	TP
Tyler	2	2	6
Speight	5	5	15
Kukoy	1	0	2
Cook	1	0	2
Brandenburg	0	0	0
Thompson	8	5	21
Knapp	1	2	4
Yurin	0	3	3
Terrill	3	2	8
Gotkin	4	0	8
Applebaum	0	0	0
Totals	—	—	—
	25	19	69

Penn State			
	FG	FT	TP
Sherry	3	2	8
Weidenhammer	2	0	4
Williams	2	0	4
Piorkowski	2	1	5
Arnelle	8	6	22
McMahon	1	1	3
Haag	1	1	3
Sledzik	2	1	5
Makarewicz	2	2	6
Blocker	0	0	0
Totals	—	—	—
	23	14	60

St. John's			
	FG	FT	TP
McMahon	8	2	18
Davis	1	0	2
Walsh	1	2	4
Zawoluk	12	8	32
MacGillivray	1	3	5
Duckett	1	1	3
Walker	0	0	0
Totals	—	—	—
	24	16	64

Kentucky			
	FG	FT	TP
Tsioropoulos	0	0	0
Whitaker	3	3	9
Linville	1	2	4
Rouse	0	0	0
Hagan	9	4	22
Rose	1	0	2
Watson	1	2	4
Ramsey	5	4	14
Evans	1	0	2
Totals	—	—	—
	21	15	57

EASTERN REGIONAL NO. 2

Illinois, the Big Ten champion, staved off hard-pressing Duquesne, 74-68, to win the trip to Seattle. A Chicago stadium crowd of 13,641, saw Jim Tucker, Duke center, connect for 29 points in a great, but fruitless effort to stem the Illini tide.

The Champaign team was never more than nine points in front, as Irv Bemoras and Jim Bredar paced the balanced attack, with 16 points each. While Illinois had four scorers with more than 11 points, Duquesne's whole offense was geared to Tucker and Dick Ricketts, who counted 22.

Illinois held a 37-34 halftime advantage after the lead had switched seven times in the first twenty minutes. Tucker bagged 19 in the first half.

In the snug first half, Duquesne was ahead three times, 10-8, 18-16 and 23-22. On one stretch Tucker connected for 13 straight points to keep the Dukes hanging on, 32-29.

In the contest for third place, Dayton stopped Princeton, 77-61.

Bredar thrilled the opening night audience of 14,147 with a clutch demonstration that enabled Illinois to turn a close contest into an 80-61 romp over Dayton.

In the third quarter, with Dayton hanging on for dear life, the 5-foot, 10-inch Bredar plopped in ten straight points to send the Illini into the fourth leading 57-49. Bredar, who got only three points in the first half, wound up with a total of 19.

While Dayton controlled the boards, and despite Chuck Grigsby's 21 points and Don Meineke's 18, the Flyers couldn't stand Bredar's spree.

The rugged affair saw Dayton lose all of its starters on personals. Bob Peterson of Illinois also was benched.

Duquesne reached the sectional finals by taking care of Princeton, 60-49. In the first half, the score was knotted four times and the lead changed eight times, with the Dukes finally leading 28-24.

Then Duquesne got its fast break clicking and, with fine mastery of the boards, the Dukes took command. Princeton wilted under a Duquesne blast which produced ten straight points in a 2½-minute span in the fourth quarter.

Duquesne			
	FG	FT	TP
Kennedy	8	0	16
Ricketts	6	2	14
Cerra	2	0	4
Tucker	4	3	11
Pachacha	3	4	10
Garay	1	2	4
Bailey	0	1	1
Totals	—	—	—
	24	12	60

Princeton			
	FG	FT	TP
Sisler	3	1	7
Tritschler	1	2	4
Emery	0	0	0
Cooper	1	2	4
Devoe	9	5	23
Zuravleff	5	1	11
Totals	—	—	—
	19	11	49

Illinois			
	FG	FT	TP
C. Follmer	4	3	11
Bemoras	4	3	11
Peterson	1	4	6
Gerecke	0	0	0
Hooper	1	0	2
Christiansen	0	0	0
Kerr	5	3	13
M. Follmer	0	2	2
Bredar	5	9	19
Fletcher	4	4	12
Makovsky	0	4	4
Wright	0	0	0
Totals	—	—	—
	24	32	80

Dayton			
	FG	FT	TP
Grigsby	8	5	21
Horan	4	0	8
Donoher	2	0	4
Paxson	3	0	6
Sallee	0	0	0
Meineke	6	6	18
Taylor	0	0	0
Woyod	0	0	0
Boyle	0	1	1
Norris	1	1	3
Pedicord	0	0	0
Harris	0	0	0
Totals	—	—	—
	24	13	61

Dayton	FG	FT	TP
Grigsby	6	2	14
Horan	3	1	7
Paxson	2	0	4
Sallee	0	2	2
Meineke	8	10	26
Donoher	0	1	1
Harris	1	3	5
Boyle	2	1	5
Norris	5	3	13
Totals	27	23	77

Princeton	FG	FT	TP
Tritschler	11	0	22
Sisler	4	1	9
Ridgway	0	0	0
Marshall	0	0	0
Cooper	5	1	11
Hauptfuhrer	0	1	1
Sarbanes	0	1	1
Emery	1	4	6
Zuravleff	2	0	4
Devoe	2	3	7
Totals	25	11	61

Illinois	FG	FT	TP
C. Follmer	2	8	12
Bemoras	7	2	16
Kerr	3	1	7
Peterson	4	0	8
Bredar	8	0	16
Fletcher	5	5	15
Makovsky	0	0	0
Totals	29	16	74

Duquesne	FG	FT	TP
Kennedy	3	2	8
Ricketts	7	8	22
Ringer	0	0	0
Cerra	2	0	4
Nosworthy	1	1	3
Tucker	11	7	20
Pachacha	1	0	2
Bailey	0	0	0
Totals	25	18	68

BOB BUSBY, Kansas City Star

BOXING

THE 1952 SEASON climaxed by the NCAA tournament (Olympic Regional) held at Madison, Wisconsin on April 4, 5, 6, 1952 was probably the greatest in the history of this intercollegiate sport.

Twenty-five schools entered 105 contestants of which 69 were finally chosen for competition on the basis of their season's record. Fifty-four were either regional or conference champions or runners up and the contestants were well matched with thirty-two split decisions to attest to the keen and close character of the competition during the tournament.

Nine schools shared the ten NCAA championships including one of the two entrants from the University of Hawaii. The excellence of conditioning and training reflected credit to the contestant, coach and school, and the sportsmanship of these boys was of a superior character. The officiating was excellent and well received by an audience of over 50,000 people during the tournament.

A record of 18,000 attendance from the student population during the three days was established which is indicative of the student support of this sport at Wisconsin.

The tournament was a financial success covering total expenses including travel with sufficient money to train the finalists for the Olympic Final trials at Kansas City and a sizeable sum turned over to the Olympic Fund.

Subsequent to our tournament our college representatives made a new record at the Olympic Finals. Five NCAA champions reached the finals at Kansas City. Three of our Olympic team were NCAA champions as were three alternates.

For the first time in 20 years the United States won individual honors at the Olympics and if an emergency operation for appendicitis and a pulled leg tendon had not eliminated two of our best college boys, we might have had six individual champions on the Olympic team. As it was four of our five Olympic champions were either NCAA champions or had boxed in college.

It would appear therefore that the college trained boxer is better equipped for Olympic competition. Incidentally this is the best record ever made by U.S. college boxers on any Olympic team!

The Boxing Rules Committee is still belabored by regional wishes and rules established regarding eligibility of contestants which are in conflict with present NCAA eligibility rules.

The 1953 Boxing Rules Committee meeting to be held at the next NCAA Boxing Tournament April 9, 10, 11, 1953, will be faced with the problem of trying to establish eligibility rules that will be acceptable to all participating member schools.

Regarding injuries we are happy to say that no fatality or serious injury occurred on any campus during 1952. The only casualty of our 1952 NCAA tournament was a lad with a cut lip requiring three sutures!

We still steadfastly maintain that with the safety measures and protective equipment used at the intercollegiate level plus the careful conditioning, training, coaching, and medical supervision, that college boxing must have a place in our intercollegiate program.

TEAM SCORING

Wisconsin	27	Louisiana State	9
Michigan State	14	Hawaii University	8
Idaho State	13	Syracuse	7
San Jose State	11	Gonzaga	4
Idaho University	10	Penn State	4
Miami (Florida)	10	Santa Clara	1
Minnesota	10	South Carolina	1
Washington State	10		

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

112 Pounds—Preliminaries: Jules Stoltz, Miami, defeated LeRoy Jeffrey, Michigan State; Bob O'Ryan, Minnesota, defeated Al Accurso, San Jose State. **Semi-Finals:** Roy Kuboyama, Hawaii, defeated Stoltz; Vic Kobe, Idaho State, defeated O'Ryan. **Finals:** Kuboyama defeated Kobe. **Champion:** Roy Kuboyama, Hawaii.

119 Pounds—Preliminaries: Terry Smith, Gonzaga, defeated Ward Brennan, Minnesota; Frank Echevarria, Idaho, defeated William Lewis, Howard; Bob Hennessy, Wisconsin, defeated Bill Stewart, North Carolina; Sam Marino, Penn State, defeated Joe Thornton, Louisiana State. **Semi-Finals:** Echevarria defeated Smith; Marino defeated Hennessy. **Finals:** Echevarria defeated Marino. **Champion:** Frank Echevarria, Idaho.

125 Pounds—Preliminaries: Neil Ofsthun, Minnesota, defeated Allen George, South Carolina. **Semi-Finals:** Ofsthun defeated Mickey Demos, Miami; Don Camp, San Jose State, defeated James Evans, Michigan State. **Finals:** Ofsthun defeated Camp. **Champion:** Neil Ofsthun, Minnesota.

132 Pounds—Preliminaries: Everett Conley, Washington State, defeated John Randell, Minnesota; Archie Slaten, Miami, defeated Terry Tynan, Wisconsin; Bob Jackson, Louisiana State, defeated Harland Towne, Idaho State. **Semi-Finals:** Slaten defeated Conley; Jackson defeated Arlen Gallaher, Gonzaga. **Finals:** Slaten defeated Jackson. **Champion:** Archie Slaten, Miami.

139 Pounds—Preliminaries: Pat Sreenan, Wisconsin, defeated Charles Davis, South Carolina; Clavin Clary, Louisiana State, defeated Francis Shon, Hawaii; Russ Lundgren, Idaho State, defeated Al Poole, Gonzaga. **Semi-Finals:** Sreenan defeated Clary; Charles Adkins, San Jose State, defeated Lundgren. **Finals:** Adkins defeated Sreenan. **Champion:** Charles Adkins, San Jose State.

147 Pounds—Preliminaries: Bob Morgan, Wisconsin, defeated John Albarano, Penn State; Lynn Nichols, Idaho, defeated Jerry Stern, San Jose State; Emmett Gurney, South Carolina, defeated Dan Orsak, Louisiana State; Dick LaForge, Michigan State, defeated Dave Powell, Gonzaga. **Semi-Finals:** Morgan defeated Nichols; LaForge defeated Gurney. **Finals:** Morgan defeated LaForge. **Champion:** Bob Morgan, Wisconsin.

156 Pounds—Preliminaries: Bill Miller, Syracuse, defeated Dick Murphy, Wisconsin; Tom Keys, Gonzaga, defeated Verl King, Idaho; Ellsworth Webb, Idaho State, defeated John Komula, Superior State; Herb Odom, Michigan State, defeated Gordon Peresich, Louisiana

State. **Semi-Finals:** Miller defeated Keys; Webb defeated Odom. **Finals:** Webb defeated Miller. **Champion:** Ellsworth Webb, Idaho State.

165 Pounds—Preliminaries: Gordon Gladson, Washington State, defeated Alfred Anderson, Superior State; Tom Hickey, Michigan State, defeated Gilbert Benson, Howard; Ray Zale, Wisconsin, defeated Jim Bernardo, Miami; Roy Kelly, Gonzaga, defeated Ron Schulingkamp, Louisiana State. **Semi-Finals:** Gladson defeated Hickey; Zale defeated Kelly. **Finals:** Gladson defeated Zale. **Champion:** Gordon Gladson, Washington State.

178 Pounds—Preliminaries: Mike McMurtry, Gonzaga, defeated Paul Reuter, San Jose State. **Semi-Finals:** George Kartalian, Syracuse, defeated McMurtry; Charles Spieser, Michigan State, defeated Don Quarles, North Carolina A-T. **Finals:** Spieser defeated McMurtry. **Champion:** Charles Spieser, Michigan State.

Heavyweight—Preliminaries: Bob Ranck, Wisconsin, defeated Sam Orlich, Minnesota; Marvin Gregory, Santa Clara, defeated Alex Tsakiris, Michigan State; Evans Howell, Louisiana State, defeated Art Statum, North Carolina A-T. **Semi-Finals:** Ranck defeated Gregory; Howell defeated Larry Moyer, Idaho. **Finals:** Ranck defeated Howell. **Champion:** Bob Ranck, Wisconsin.

DR. W. J. BLECKWENN, University of Wisconsin
Chairman, Rules Committee

FENCING

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL NCAA Fencing championships were held March 28-29 at New Haven, Conn., with Yale University acting as host.

A field of 37 colleges, three more than the total in the 1951 meet at Illinois, was entered in the two-day competition.

Columbia University, though it failed to win an individual championship, successfully defended its team title with 71 points. NYU, fourth a year ago, replaced Pennsylvania as runner-up with 69 points and dropped Penn into a third-place tie with Navy. Third-place finishers had 66 points.

Yale did a splendid job in running off the tournament despite the fact it fell during vacation and the staff was forced to run the events with just 15 men.

Contestants in each weapon were divided into three groups and during competition a detailed code number system was used in scheduling the bouts.

By utilizing 12 strips, it was possible to conduct one complete round robin in each weapon so that there were no eliminations and each fencer was able to meet every other fencer in his weapon. This gave the epee men 30 bouts each,

sabre 28 and foil 29, making a grand total of 1,219 bouts, each of which contributed to both team and individual standings.

TEAM SCORING

Place	Team	Foil	Epee	Sabre	Total
1	Columbia	24	22	25	71
2	New York University	22	23	24	69
3	Pennsylvania	20	21	25	66
	Navy	21	20	25	66
5	Michigan State	18	22	22	62
6	Brooklyn	25	19	17	61
7	Army	22	15	21	58
8	Illinois	21	15	18	54
9	Rutgers	24	16	11	51
10	Yale	13	21	16	50
11	CCNY	26	10	9	45
12	Johns Hopkins	12	14	18	44
13	Princeton	18	19	5	42
14	Harvard	24	17	..	41
	Wisconsin	14	7	20	41
16	Notre Dame	10	17	13	40
17	Kentucky	11	16	11	38
18	Texas Tech	5	19	11	35
19	Stevens	16	13	5	34
	Virginia	4	19	11	34
21	MIT	13	9	11	33
22	Wayne	7	11	12	30
23	Buffalo	9	10	10	29
	Wesleyan	6	13	10	29
25	Boston	8	9	11	28
26	Haverford	8	16	..	24
	St. Peter's	3	9	12	24
28	Lafayette	4	7	12	23
29	Chicago	..	21	..	21
30	Trinity	12	7	1	20
31	St. Lawrence	15	..	..	15
32	Lehigh	..	..	13	13
33	Ohio State	..	8	..	8
34	George Washington	..	..	7	7

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

Foil

1	Harold Goldsmith, CCNY	26
2	Edward Nober, Brooklyn	25
3	Alfred Rubin, Columbia	24
	Rudolph Salvato, Rutgers	24
	Eric Solles, Harvard	24
6	William Thomas, NYU	22
	Hill, Army	22
8	Vincent D'Orazio, Illinois	21
	John V. Smith, Navy	21
10	Frank Bartone, Pennsylvania	20

11	Henry Kolowiat, Princeton	18
	Raymond Totte, Michigan State	18
12	Frank DiMartini, Stevens	16
	Ronald Pitkin, St. Lawrence	15
14	Walt Ebling, Wisconsin	14
15	Richard Hannegan, Yale	13
	Anthony deAlteris, MIT	13
17	Calvert Schlick, Johns Hopkins	12
	George Kramer, Trinity	12
19	William Seiller, Kentucky	11
20	James Jacobs, Notre Dame	10
21	Fred Washburn, Buffalo	9
22	Norman Mattson, Haverford	8
	Albert Weisman, Boston	8
24	Sam Segesta, Wayne	7
25	William Rowe, Wesleyan	6
26	Don Olson, Texas Tech	5
27	Dave Hodgen, Lafayette	4
	Roger Massey, Virginia	4
29	John Quigley, St. Peter's	3

Epee

1	James Wallner, NYU	23
2	Richard Berry, Michigan State	22
	Daniel Chafetz, Columbia	22
4	George Jacoby, Yale	21
	Jack Tori, Pennsylvania	21
	Arnold Katz, Chicago	21
7	William Lykes, Navy	20
8	Edgar Rutter, Princeton	19
	George Siegel, Brooklyn	19
	Ralph Wegener, Virginia	19
	Keeseker, Texas Tech	19
12	Brian Duff, Notre Dame	17
	George McNair, Harvard	17
14	Roger Jones, Haverford	16
	Walter Brackleman, Rutgers	16
	Robert O'Nan, Kentucky	16
17	Urso, Illinois	15
	Howard Gabbert, Army	15
19	Robert Erlanson, Johns Hopkins	14
20	Robert McIntyre, Stevens	13
	Gian Berchielli, Wesleyan	13
22	Walter Gannon, Wayne	11
23	Jack Benoze, CCNY	10
	Robert Feinen, Buffalo	10
25	Kenneth Scott, St. Peter's	9
	Tito Luriaga, MIT	9
	Walter Bozczko, Boston	9
28	Stanley Schneider, Ohio State	8
29	Robert Snow, Lafayette	7
	Jerry Lehrfield, Trinity	7
	Art Liepold, Wisconsin	7

	Sabre	
1	Frank Zimolzak, Navy.....	25
	Stephen Sobel, Columbia.....	25
	Robert Parmacek, Pennsylvania.....	25
4	Schneider, NYU	24
5	Fred Freiheit, Michigan State.....	22
6	Arthur Stebbins, Army.....	21
7	Frank Tyrrell, Wisconsin.....	20
8	Bruce Reymond, Johns Hopkins.....	18
	Bruce Sublette, Illinois.....	18
10	Jerry Hemendinger, Brooklyn.....	17
11	William Goering, Yale.....	16
12	Hans Dreher, Lehigh.....	13
	Paul Gibbons, Notre Dame.....	13
14	Stoelting, Wayne	12
	Roland Roth, Lafayette.....	12
	William Garducci, St. Peter's.....	12
17	Philip Gibber, MIT.....	11
	Herbert Lindsay, Boston.....	11
	Alvin White, Rutgers.....	11
	Thomas Prather, Kentucky.....	11
	Henry Minich, Virginia.....	11
	Roddy Hobson, Texas Tech.....	11
23	Tremor, Buffalo	10
	Russell, Wesleyan	10
25	Seldon Meyers, CCNY.....	9
26	Joseph Abel, George Washington.....	7
27	Henry Guendel, Stevens.....	5
	Nomikus, Princeton	5
29	Flas Foster, Trinity.....	1

ALVAR HERMANSON, University of Chicago
Chairman, Rules Committee

FOOTBALL

AFTER FOUR YEARS of outstanding service on the committee, Mr. Madison Bell was succeeded, through the rotation plan, by Mr. L. R. Meyer as the Sixth District representative. Otherwise, the membership of the Football Rules Committee of the NCAA continued unchanged through 1952.

Advisory committees from the American Football Coaches Association, the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, and the high school coaches again contributed greatly to the thinking of the committee.

Several sub-committees, consisting of advisory as well as regular members, are conducting special studies to facilitate the work of the committee.

At the annual meeting, held at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, January 14-16, 1952, the advisory committee representing the National Association of Collegiate Com-

missioners recommended, on behalf of their Association, that the chairman of the rules committee meet with the commissioners at their annual meetings. This recommendation was approved by the committee.

Early in the January, 1952 meeting the committee addressed itself to a consideration of the much debated substitution rule. This question was thought to be the most important one before the committee and much time was devoted to it. Changes in the rules since 1945 were reviewed, as were recommendations from the Council of the NCAA and from the American Football Coaches Association. There was full discussion in which all members of the committee participated. In the end, it was voted to retain the general principles of the 1951 substitution rule, with revisions affecting details only.

The second most important matter considered by the committee was how best to eliminate unnecessarily rough play. In addition to tightening the personal foul rules, the committee passed a resolution decrying excessively rough play and other unsportsmanlike acts. This resolution was placed in the hands of coaches, officials, and others throughout the country. The text of the resolution follows:

"Whereas, it appears to the members of the NCAA Football Rules Committee that undesirable trends have developed in our game, affecting sportsmanship and the spirit of fair play, excessively rough play, a tendency to beat the ball, an inclination not to observe the one-second requirement in the shift rule and a lack of respect for the Football Code as published in the Official Football Rule Book,

"And Whereas, it is the opinion of the members of the committee that the football coaches and football officials have contributed to this undesirable trend, the coaches by their failure always to observe the spirit of the rules, and the officials by their failure to enforce the football rules rigidly,

"Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the Football Rules Committee call upon the coaches and officials to devote their attention more conscientiously and more diligently to the best interests of the game of football and the young men who play it, by teaching and enforcing the spirit as well as the letter of the rules."

For several years the chairman and secretary of the committee have published interpretation bulletins periodi-

cally through each season. This practice has resulted in more uniform interpretation of the rules throughout the country and will be continued as long as need for such service exists.

E. E. WIEMAN, University of Denver
Secretary, Football Rules Committee

GOLF

THE FIFTY-FIFTH Annual Intercollegiate Golf Championships, sponsored by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, were held June 22nd to June 28th at Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana. Purdue University acted as host and Mr. Guy Mackey, the director of athletics; Sam Voinoff, golf coach; Bob Woodworth, athletic publicity director; Joe Deinhart, golf course supervisor; and the entire athletic staff are to be congratulated on their wonderful organization of this splendid championship. One hundred and seventy-two players actually entered and competed. Twenty-five full teams competed in the team championship. Forty-seven schools were represented.

Sunday afternoon prior to the qualifying rounds, the Annual East-West Exhibition Match was held. Twenty-two picked stars from the East played a best ball match against twenty-two stars from the West. The East team won 6-1/2 to 4-1/2. This makes the series stand ten matches for the East, six matches for the West, and two ties in the eighteen year-old series. Don January from North Texas State College successfully defended his driving championship by winning the driving contest with an average of 260-1/3 yards for three balls. Don January also won the longest individual drive with a drive of 267-1/3 yards.

On Sunday evening Purdue University officials sponsored a buffet dinner at the Fowler Hotel for visiting coaches and members of the press and radio. Afterwards the golf coaches held their annual business meeting with Mr. Fred Cobb of North Texas State College presiding. All members of the NCAA Golf Committee were present and mutual problems pertaining to the immediate championship and intercollegiate golf were discussed. Charles Erickson of the University of North Carolina was elected president for 1952-53 of the Golf Coaches Association and Charles Finger of Stanford University was elected secretary-treasurer.

Paul Harney of Holy Cross was medalist of the tourna-

ment with a qualifying score of 70-70-140 which was two under par. North Texas State College for the fourth consecutive year won the team championship with a team score of 587. University of Michigan was second with 593, and Purdue University and the University of Texas tied for third with a team score of 598. By their remarkable win in the team championship, North Texas State College retained the famous Maxwell Team Trophy designating the team champion.

In the individual championship, Jim Vickers of the University of Oklahoma played magnificently throughout the week and defeated Eddie Menins from Louisiana State University in the finals 1 up in 36 holes for the individual championship. Jim Vickers was presented the "Chick" Evans Bowl, emblematic of the individual championship.

TEAM SCORING

North Texas State.....	587	Wake Forest	621
University of Michigan....	593	Bradley University	622
Purdue University	598	University of Minnesota...	623
University of Texas.....	598	Indiana University	628
Oklahoma A & M	600	Notre Dame	631
Southern California	601	Northwestern University ..	632
Louisiana State University.	602	University of Kansas.....	635
Stanford University	608	Ohio State University.....	635
University of Florida.....	610	Iowa State College.....	643
University of N. Carolina..	611	University of Virginia.....	649
University of Houston.....	615	University of Illinois.....	649
University of Oklahoma... .	620	St. Lawrence University...	657
University of Wisconsin....	620		

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

Round No. 3

Tommy Morrow, LSU, defeated Jack Van Rossem, Southern California, 4 and 3.
Billy Key, Rollins, defeated Dick Evans, Michigan, 1 up, 19th.
Eddie Merrins, LSU, defeated Wesley Ellis, Texas, 3 and 2.
Warren Dailey, Stanford, defeated Lewis A. Brown, North Carolina, 4 and 3.
Jim Vickers, Oklahoma, defeated Walter Durdle, Bradley, 1 up.
Curt Jacobs, Wisconsin, defeated Norman Dunlap, Purdue, 4 and 3.
Joe Conrad, North Texas State, defeated Ken Venturi, San Jose State, 4 and 3.
Marion Hiskey, North Texas State, defeated Donald Guariglia, Bradley, 1 up, 22nd.

Quarter-Finals

Key, Rollins, defeated Morrow, LSU, 7 and 5.
Vickers, Oklahoma, defeated Jacobs, Wisconsin, 2 and 1.

Merrins, LSU, defeated Dailey, Stanford, 3 and 2.
Hiskey, North Texas State, defeated Conrad, North Texas State, 2 up.

Semi-Finals

Merrins, LSU, defeated Key, Rollins, 3 and 2.
Vickers, Oklahoma, defeated Hiskey, North Texas State, 1 up, 20th.

Finals

Vickers, Oklahoma, defeated Merrins, LSU, 1 up.

TED B. PAYSEUR, Northwestern University
Chairman, Tournament Committee

GYMNASISTICS

In general. Gymnastics continues to expand as new coaches enter the field and new teams appear in the meets. The calibre of competition has reached new heights of excellence. The National Association of Gymnastic Coaches is serving a fine purpose and will continue to support our NCAA program by reporting news on college competition and by conducting important research.

It is essential if we are to continue to grow in both number of competitors and in quality of competition for every coach to know his representative in the NCAA district and to make his wants known. Constructive criticism will help us move forward. Write the chairman if you do not know who your representative is.

Rules Changes. A short summary of the major changes will follow but if you want detailed information write to Mr. Walter Byers, Executive Director, NCAA Office, 209 Fairfax Building, Kansas City 5, Missouri, for your copy of the rules. Questions concerning interpretation can be referred to the chairman of the rules committee.

Long Horse. Will be included only in the Olympic year.

Free Exercise. In championship meets will be included on a regular scoring basis.

Trampoline. Discussion on this event almost ended with discarding it as too hazardous. Competitor reaction necessitated a more thorough review of the matter and finally a poll of the coaches resulted in keeping trampoline and putting it on a safer basis. The event will now allow the performer three routines, with the first and second routines followed by a ten-second rest, to eliminate accident caused by dizziness.

Scoring. To eliminate the all-around scoring methods, a new paragraph was added which will limit teams to three all-around men and retain the ten-man team limit. Each team will be allowed to enter up to five men in the side horse, horizontal bar, parallel bar, rings, and free exercise events. All of these men can now score points for their team, depending upon place of finish.

The 1953 Championships. The NCAA Gymnastics Championships

for 1953 will be held at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. The meet will be held March 27-28 with Mr. Paul Romeo as our host coach.

Reports of the Districts. Full credit for this part of the report should go to the men whose names are mentioned in connection with each district. Space limitations necessitated some editing so any discrepancies are the fault of the chairman.

Districts 1 and 2 (by Paul C. Romeo). Undefeated Army again won the Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastics League team title. This makes the third successive championship for Army. Other teams finished in this order: Penn State, second; Syracuse, third; Navy, fourth, and Temple, fifth.

With the national emergency still in existence, smaller schools were forced to drop gymnastics. Indications are that after this crisis is over a number of schools will start up again. The University of Pittsburgh seems very interested in organizing gymnastics in the near future.

The 25th Annual Eastern Intercollegiate League Individual Gymnastics Championships were held at Syracuse University for the first time. The championships were successful as indicated by the responses of contestants, spectators, officials and administrators. Highlight of this championship was a live television broadcast throughout the meet. Television response was wonderful. Many expressed their thoughts on the sport by sending in letters.

Seven new individual champions were crowned at the Syracuse meet. Hal Lewis, the 1951 horizontal bar and flying rings champion, was unable to defend his titles due to an injury received during a practice session at Navy. The only defending champion was Navy's Fred Graf in tumbling. Thanks to the freshman rule, the league was able to balance its team strength and at the same time show a high calibre of gymnastics throughout the season.

Individual winners were: all-around—Jean Cronstedt, Penn State; side horse—Robert Wheeler, Army; horizontal bar—Cronstedt; rope climb—John Ballantyne and John Claybrook, both of Army; parallel bars—Michael Quartararo, Navy; flying rings—Jack Kleberg, Army, and tumbling—James Sebbo, Syracuse.

Both Cronstedt, the only double winner at the meet, and Sebbo are freshmen. Cronstedt was closely pressed by John Gallante of Temple in the all-around, but performed beautifully all the way to win. Sebbo dethroned Graf of Navy, a triple twisting backward somersault clinching the title for him. He also received the highest individual score of the day.

Teams at Temple, Penn State and Syracuse are composed primarily of freshmen and sophomores. By no means should Army and Navy be under-rated. This year's individual championships proved that in the future there will be close meets and tight competition for individual honors.

Districts 3 and 6 (by Lyle Welser). The Southern Intercollegiate Gymnastics League, which is the active body in District Three, concluded its season with another colorful championship at Florida State University, March 15.

The University of Maryland and Georgia Tech were absent from

competition this year, but Duke, North Carolina and Florida State, with individual entries from the University of Georgia, provided a capacity crowd with plenty of top-notch performers.

Such men as the Regnas, Miles, Signorelli, Sharp, Holder, Gutting, Ireland and Weston helped Florida State win easily. Bell, Goodin, Hudson, Hartsell, Williams, Woods, Waddell, White, Dorn and Hartley headed North Carolina's second-place bid. McGarry, Heckert, DeGercise, Talleson, Brown, Evans, Grady, Rutherford, and Coleman were point-winners for Duke's third. Mitakis and Milligan were representatives for Georgia.

It is hoped that by next year, Maryland and Georgia Tech will be reinstated and the league will be back to normal. But while the league might have suffered some setback, meets with Army, Navy and Penn State have made it possible for members to round out their schedules.

At the business meeting it was voted to continue the annual SIGL Gymnastic Clinic with further consideration for holding it at Sarasota, Florida. Rules changes for the league were discussed and NCAA rules were retained.

Past officers for the league were re-elected: Lyle Welser of Georgia Tech, president; Don Hedstrom of Duke, vice-president; William Meade of North Carolina, secretary. Meade will also serve as historian.

A very heartening picture is presented when the competition among the prep and high schools grows keener each year and more competitors are added. Plans are now being completed for another district interscholastic championship.

In District Six, Professor Norris Stevenson of Arizona is attempting to promote gymnastics at Arizona State College.

A canvass of the school promoting gymnastics in Districts Three and Six for national rules changes was made, but at this writing there have been no definite suggestions.

District 4 (by Ralph Piper). Major competition in the area involved Western Conference schools, of which nine of the ten members had regular dual meet schedules and competed in the conference meet at Indiana University. For the first time in history, this was a two-way meet, with preliminaries on Friday and finals on Saturday. Ten men qualified for the finals and all ten were counted in the scoring. Final standings follow: Illinois 94.5, Michigan State 85.5, Minnesota 68.5, Michigan 55.5, Iowa 27, Indiana 22.5, Ohio State 21, Wisconsin 10.5, Northwestern 7.

Other colleges in the district that competed in gymnastics included: University of North Dakota, Mankato (Minn.) Teachers College, Luther College (Iowa), LaCrosse (Wisc.) State Teachers, Western Illinois State, University of Illinois (Navy Pier Branch), Notre Dame, and the University of Chicago.

Districts 5 and 7 (by Toni Rossi). Gymnastics in the Rocky Mountain region is on the upgrade. The University of Colorado annually sponsors a state-wide gymnastics meet in which all high schools are invited to enter a team. There are two classifications, novice and advanced. The turn-out is increasing year-by-year. Gradually graduating seniors are entering college competition and improving the caliber of Rocky Mountain teams.

This past year has been a rebuilding one for most of the teams. Not many excellent gymnasts were found but the teams showed much depth. The time is not too far distant when the Rocky Mountain states will produce better teams and a name or two to be entered in the annals of gymnastic history.

Results of the district meet follow: 1. Nebraska; 2. Colorado; 3. Colorado State; 4. Denver; 5. Montana State; 6. Colorado A & M.

District 8 (by Charles Keeney). The major intercollegiate gymnastic competition in this area is among the University of Southern California, UCLA, Stanford and the University of California. In this group, USC dominated the dual meet competition with a six-man team featuring national champions Jack Beckner and Charlie Simms. UCLA was second, California third and Stanford fourth.

In the all-conference championship meet, UCLA nosed out USC, 69-68, with California a strong third at 59. This meet was highlighted by an unofficial 3.2 rope climb by Stanford Werner of UCLA. (Rope was two inches short). Other outstanding individual performances were Beckner's routine on the parallel bars, Bob Spracklen's (California) exercise on the horizontal bar, and Simms' great all-around total of 1546½ points.

Among the small colleges, San Jose State had a winning team.

The 1952 Championship Meet. Charlie Vavra did a marvelous job at Boulder, Colorado, and his entire department was cooperative and efficient. It was a successful meet in terms of spectators and in terms of finances.

Florida State won the meet with a score of 89½. Southern California was second with 75 points. Other top finishers were: Illinois 60½, Army 57½, and Minnesota 29. A record field of 23 schools participated.

Following is a list of individual winners: rope climb—John Claybrook, Army; side horse—Frank Bare, Illinois; horizontal bar—Charlie Simms, Southern California; parallel bars—Jack Beckner, Southern California; flying rings—Jack Sharp, Florida State; trampoline—Dick Gutting, Florida State; tumbling—Bob Sullivan, Illinois.

If you wish more details about the NCAA championships, write to the host of the meet, Mr. Charles Vavra, Athletic Department, University of Colorado, Boulder. If it is just information about a few places that could be covered by a letter rather than a copy of all the results, write to the chairman of the rules committee.

TEAM SCORING

Florida State	89½	UCLA	13½
Southern California	75	Michigan	13½
Illinois	60½	Syracuse	9
Army	57½	Georgia	8
Minnesota	29	California	6½
Michigan State	26	Colorado	6
Iowa	20½	Indiana	3
Navy	14½	Ohio State	2
Penn State	14		

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

All-Around: 1—John Beckner, Southern California, 1486; 2—Tie

between Bob Sullivan, Illinois, and Charles Simms, Southern California, 1479½; 4—Don Holder, Florida State, 1423; 5—Jack Miles, Florida State, 1369½.

Rope Climb: 1—John Claybrook, Army, 3.5; 2—Tie between Paul Paley, UCLA, and John Ballantyne, Army, 3.7; 4—Bill Renner, Army, 4.1; 5—Ken Dunstan, Colorado, 4.3.

Side Horse: 1—Frank Bare, Illinois, 268; 2—Bob Wheeler, Army, 259; 3—Jim Sibley, Army, 258; 4—Joe Regna, Florida State, 240; 5—Charles Simms, Southern California, 226.

Horizontal Bar: 1—Charles Simms, Southern California, 281; 2—John Beckner, Southern California, 271; 3—Carmine Regna, Florida State, 265; 4—Tie between Jean Cronstedt, Penn State, and Paul Goodale, California, 262.

Parallel Bars: 1—John Beckner, Southern California, 274; 2—Julius Rosenblatt, Southern California, 263; 3—Tie between Jean Cronstedt, Penn State, and Mike Quartararo, Navy, 261; 5—Carmine Regna, Florida State, 251.

Flying Rings: 1—Jack Sharp, Florida State, 274; 2—Jack Kleberg, Army, 273; 3—Ken Bartlett, Minnesota, 267; 4—Bob Sullivan, Illinois, 263; 5—Jack Miles, Florida State, 260.

Trampoline: 1—Dick Gutting, Florida State, 275; 2—Frank LaDue, Iowa, 274; 3—Duncan Erley, Michigan, 273; 4—Wally Cryer, Illinois, 261; 5—Tie between Bob Hazlett, Iowa, and H. Verne Evans, Minnesota, 255.

Tumbling: 1—Bob Sullivan, Illinois, 276; 2—James Sebbo, Syracuse, 275; 3—Steve Mitakis, Georgia, 261; 4—Frederick Graf, Navy, 258; 5—Tie between Dick Gutting, Florida State, and Duncan Erley, Michigan, 256.

ERWIN F. BEYER, University of Chicago
Chairman, Rules Committee

ICE HOCKEY

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY is indebted to Juan Reid, Colorado College, tournament chairman, and his committee for their efficient administration of the entire championship series and to the Broadmoor Hotel Company for their splendid co-operation in staging another successful tournament in 1952.

The 1953 championships will return to Colorado College and the Broadmoor Ice Palace where the series has been held since its inauguration in 1948.

Colorado College, the Broadmoor Hotel officials and the city of Colorado Springs has, in sponsoring five NCAA Hockey Championships, been responsible for a new era in college hockey. Coupled with the development of a very active American Hockey Coaches Association, the tournament has brought about more intersectional play, a better interpretation of rules in all hockey areas, with more uniform of-

ficiating, and a rise in hockey interest at the interscholastic level.

At the 1952 meetings of the American Hockey Coaches Association the interscholastic members of the Association established an Interscholastic Committee with Donald A. McNeil (Hamden, Conn. H.S.) as chairman and Edward Mullen (Hope H.S., Providence, R. I.), John Koslowski (Belmont Hill School, Mass.), Edward Gordon (Stoneham H.S., Mass.) and David A. Tirrell (Trinity-Pawling School, N.Y.) as committee members. The secondary school coaches plan to meet in conjunction with the American Hockey Coaches Association each year. They also plan to make their recommendations for rules changes to the rules committee from their annual meeting as well as continue to take an active part in the program of the coaches association meetings.

Two college hockey leagues organized in recent years, namely, the Tri-State league (composing teams from New York state, western Massachusetts and Vermont) and the Mid-West Collegiate Hockey league (composing teams from Mid-West and Far West), have reached rapid development and are now operating very successfully.

The method of selection of teams for the NCAA tournament has come up for considerable discussion each year. At present, the Mid-West and Far West are to use a point system in their league play. The Eastern area will continue with a selection committee, having Asa Bushnell, E.C.A.C. commissioner, as chairman, and members of the coaches association as committee members and alternates. This selection committee is charged with the duty of choosing two teams to represent the East in the NCAA tournament in 1953.

The Ice Hockey Rules Committee met in conjunction with the coaches association, March 20-22, 1952 at Boston. In its meetings the committee made some rules changes; recommended to the NCAA Executive Committee the acceptance of Colorado College as the site of the 1953 NCAA Hockey Tournament; outlined selection committee methods as recommended by the coaches association and suggested personnel and discussed and recommended to the NCAA Executive Committee that the secondary schools be represented on the rules committee. It was unanimously voted to dedicate the 1953 Ice Hockey Guide to Mr. Louis F. Keller, of the University of Minnesota, for his years of service to college hockey, as a coach, a member of the rules committee, (serving

as chairman from 1947-52) and as editor of the guide for twenty years.

The rules committee and all persons interested in ice hockey are indebted to our secretary-editor, Mr. David Tirrell, Trinity-Pawling School, for his continuous service to hockey and his untiring efforts as editor of the Ice Hockey Guide.

J. HOWARD STARR, Colgate University
Chairman, Rules Committee

1952 TOURNAMENT

Dates and Site. The Fifth Annual NCAA Ice Hockey tournament was held at the Broadmoor Ice Palace, Colorado Springs, Colorado, March 13-15, with Colorado College acting as host institution. The tournament committee was composed of: J. J. Reid, director of athletics, Colorado College, chairman; J. H. Starr, chairman NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee; Howard Olson, chairman eligibility committee, Colorado College; Cyril Thompson, ice hockey coach, Colorado College, and Thayer Tutt, vice-president, Broadmoor Hotel Company.

Entries. The Eastern area selection committee nominated St. Lawrence University and Yale University to represent the East. Colorado College was selected to represent the Western area as a result of winning the Midwestern Intercollegiate Hockey league championship. Denver University and Michigan tied for second place in the Midwestern league and Michigan was nominated by the selection committee because of its better record against collegiate teams outside the league.

Pairings. Pairings were drawn March 10 by President William H. Gill of Colorado College in the presence of the tournament committee, members of the press and a number of alumni representing institutions selected for the tournament. The pairings were as follows: March 13—Michigan vs. St. Lawrence; March 14—Yale vs. Colorado College.

Results of the Tournament. Michigan won the championship by defeating Colorado College, 4-1, in the final game played March 15. Michigan entered the finals by defeating St. Lawrence, 9-3, and Colorado College entered by virtue of downing Yale, 4-3. Yale won third place by defeating St. Lawrence.

Game Officials. The tournament referees were nominated by Asa Bushnell after he had received recommendation of members of the Intercollegiate Ice Hockey Coaches association. The following were appointed by the tournament committee: Herbert Gallagher, Waltham, Mass.; Jack McKee, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada; Henry Frantzen, St. Paul, Minn.

Other game officials were selected from experienced personnel in the Pikes Peak region. They were: George Hammond, assistant penalty keeper; Roland Giggey and Ray Sikes, timekeepers; Jack Might, scorer; Don Carty, Tom Brennan, and Robert Kinnaman, goal judges. The non-working referee acted as penalty timekeeper.

Awards. Official NCAA plaques were awarded to members of the Michigan team, and NCAA medals were awarded to members of other teams. Team trophies for the winner, runner-up and third place were made available through the tournament committee. In addition, radio station KVOR presented a trophy to the most valuable player.

The all-tournament team was selected by polling members of the press, coaches and game officials under the supervision of the Associated Press. The most valuable player was selected by polling members of the competing teams. The selections were as follows:

First Team	Pos.	Second Team
K. Kinsley, Colorado College	G	Paul Cruikshank, Yale
L. Maccini, Colorado College	D	S. Leolich, Colorado College
James Haas, Michigan	D	Reginald Shave, Michigan
George Chin, Michigan	W	O. Brandt, Colorado College
A. McKennell, Michigan	W	Walter Kilrea, Yale
D. Mc. Philpott, Michigan	C	Donald Keyes, Michigan

Colorado College's Kenneth Kinsley was named the most valuable player.

Finances. For the fifth consecutive year, the Broadmoor Hotel Corporation underwrote the entire expense of staging the tournament, including travel, meals and lodging for the teams and game officials. Transportation for Yale, St. Lawrence and Michigan, as well as for Mr. Howard Starr and Mrs. Herbert Gallagher, was provided by chartered aircraft.

Acknowledgements. The tournament committee wishes to acknowledge the cooperation of the Broadmoor Hotel Company, who through the directorship of Mr. Thayer Tutt made available all the facilities of the hotel and the Broadmoor Ice Palace, in order to stage a successful tournament. The hospitality of the Broadmoor was of the highest honor.

Game officials and members of the competing teams were awarded western hats and especially designed scarfs upon their arrival. Sightseeing trips for visiting teams were arranged on days they did not play. Miss Leslie Lockhart, a Colorado College senior, was elected tournament queen by members of the competing teams and a reception was held in her honor on the afternoon of March 14th. The reception was attended by members of the competing teams and a large number of Colorado College women students. The Broadmoor Hotel Company gave a cocktail party on the afternoon of March 15th for members of the press, radio and officials. The Independent Women's Organization of Colorado College staged a dance following the championship game in honor of members of the competing teams.

There was no incident to mar the tournament, and all the teams gave an excellent display of sportsmanship throughout the tournament. The game officials did an excellent job, and it is particularly significant that not a single decision was questioned by the teams or spectators.

J. J. REID, Colorado College
Chairman, Tournament Committee

LACROSSE

DURING THE YEAR of 1952 intercollegiate lacrosse was played by fifty-two colleges and universities, a record number.

The prediction of the previous year that some colleges, who have lately taken up the sport, appeared to be advancing in it to positions of leadership was borne out in 1952 by the fact that the intercollegiate championship was awarded jointly to the University of Virginia and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

The North-South All-Star game, sponsored by the U. S. Inter-Collegiate LaCrosse Association, was played in June before an enthusiastic audience in the Polo Grounds, New York City. The South squad won the game, 15-7.

The rules committee continued to make interpretations of rules when requested by coaches and accredited officials. These requests were fewer than in former years, indicating a generally better understanding of the rules and the game.

The number of high and college preparatory schools in the Eastern states actively engaged in scheduled competition continues to grow in a healthy manner.

MORRIS D. GILMORE, U. S. Naval Academy
Chairman, Rules Committee

SOCER

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Soccer Rules Committee was held January 15-16, 1953, in New York, N. Y.

Numerous clarifications of soccer laws were presented and passed, but only one constituted an actual change in the laws.

The change falls under Law XII:

"Referees should, because of grave danger of severe injury, sternly discourage goalkeepers who in making faulty recoveries, indulge in the foolish practice of falling to the ground and lying on or covering the ball with the body, making no attempt to get to their feet. Penalty—Indirect free kick."

Excellent reports were submitted relative to the Time Study and the Off Side Rule, but it was felt that these studies were inconclusive and both groups were asked to extend their studies another year.

WILLIAM JEFFERY, Pennsylvania State College
Chairman, Rules Committee

SWIMMING

EACH OF THE 29 annual NCAA swimming championships seems bigger and better and 1952 was no exception to that rule.

Over the past years the meet has travelled far and wide—New Haven, Conn.; Boston, Mass.; Columbus, Ohio; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Seattle, Wash.; Chapel Hill, N. C.; Austin, Texas and recently Princeton, N. J. Throughout, new intercollegiate meet and world's records have been established.

The 1952 meet was held in the beautiful new pool of Princeton University, March 27-29, and it upheld all the traditions of the past. Participating was the largest entry list ever recorded, 59 institutions with 249 individuals. Each race on the program was a thriller and the large and enthusiastic audience enjoyed every minute of the three-day affair.

The team championship was won by Ohio State University, winner of five individual championships, with 94 points. Yale was runner-up with two championships and 81 points. Other top finishers were: Michigan, third with four championships and 49 points, and Michigan State, fourth with one title and 27 points. Texas rounded out the individual winners with two to its credit. In all, 29 different institutions were represented in the scoring column.

Individual champions had a most difficult assignment this year as all races were keenly contested.

Here is the rundown of events and winners:

Ford Konno, the incomparable star, won the 1500 meters championship with a new meet record and repeated in the 440, just one-tenth of a second off the record. His 1500 meter victory resulted after overcoming a seemingly insurmountable lead by Yale's John Marshall at 1,000 yards.

Sprints were won by Wayne Moore, a steady and capable performer from Yale, who took the 220; Dick Cleveland, Ohio State, the 50, and Clark Scholes, Michigan State's great "homestretch" swimmer, the 100. Cleveland and Scholes dueled it out for the shorter distance titles, each winning one.

Yoshi Oyakawa of Ohio State, a newcomer, defeated a great group of backstrokers to win at 200 yards and his versatile team-mate, Jack Taylor, led the field in the 100.

John Davies of Michigan outclassed the field in both breaststroke events, setting a new world's mark in the 200—a really great performance by a great swimmer.

Bumpy Jones, also of Michigan and perhaps our greatest all-around swimmer of present day, won the individual medley.

Skippy Browning of Texas won both the one and three-meter diving crowns with an almost flawless exhibition against great competition.

Both relay winners, Michigan in the 400 freestyle and Yale in the 300 medley, were forced to set new meet records to win titles.

So many outstanding individual performances in the meet makes it unfair and difficult to select the best, but certainly mention should be made of a few. Konno was the "star" of the meet with these men extremely close: Davies, Browning, Cleveland, Scholes, Thoman, McLane, Moore, Jones, Taylor, Oyakawa.

Annual business meetings of the College and Interscholastic Swimming Coaches associations were held and new officers were elected for each group. The National Collegiate Swimming Rules Committee, with all members present, met many times as well as officiated at the meet and acted upon rules changes for the coming year. The editor of the Swimming Guide, Charles McCaffree, Jr., was also in attendance.

Princeton University was a genuinely and sincerely hospitable host. Every detail for such an event was carefully organized and certainly some recognition should be accorded various people on behalf of the Executive and Swimming Rules committees of the NCAA: Dr. Harold Dodds, president of Princeton University, who with Mrs. Dodds attended the Saturday night finals; Kenneth L. Fairman, athletic director, who was present at all sessions and presented awards to winners; Coach Howard W. Stepp and his assistant, Henry Canoune, and their entire staff, and to collegiate and high school swimming coaches alike who made this meet best of all NCAA swimming championships.

TEAM SCORING

Ohio State	94	Rutgers	7
Yale	81	Washington	4
Michigan	49	Indiana	4
Michigan State	27	California	3
Stanford	18	Navy	2
Texas	14	Iowa State	2
Princeton	10	Wisconsin	1
Iowa	9	Harvard	1
Georgia	7	Northwestern	1
Purdue	7	Southern California	1

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

1500-Meter Free Style: 1—Ford Konno, Ohio State; 2—James McLane, Yale; 3—John Marshall, Yale; 4—Wayne Moore, Yale; 5—Bert McLachlan, Michigan State; 6—Peter Cole, Stanford. Time: 18:15.5.

50-Yard Free Style: 1—Dick Cleveland, Ohio State; 2—Don Hill, Michigan; 3—Clark Scholes, Michigan State; 4—Robert Nugent, Rutgers; 5—Robert Brown, Iowa State; 6—David Hedberg, Harvard. Time: 22.3 secs.

200-Yard Back Stroke: 1—Yoshi Oyakawa, Ohio State; 2—Richard Thoman, Yale; 3—Jack Taylor, Ohio State; 4—Larry Heim, Stanford; 5—Red Patterson, Georgia; 6—Jim Ross, California. Time: 2:07.3. (Ties Intercollegiate and NCAA Records)

220-Yard Free Style: 1—Wayne Moore, Yale; 2—John Marshall, Yale; 3—Ford Konno, Ohio State; 4—James McLane, Yale; 5—Bert McLachlan, Michigan State; 6—Robert Thompson, Stanford. Time: 2:06.8.

200-Yard Breast Stroke: 1—John Davies, Michigan; 2—Gerald Holan, Ohio State; 3—Robert Brawner, Princeton; 4—Bowen Stassforth, Iowa; 5—Stanton Smith, Yale; 6—Stewart Elliott, Michigan. Time: 2:12.9 (Betters World, Intercollegiate and NCAA Records)

One-Meter Diving: 1—David Browning, Texas; 2—Robert Clotworthy, Ohio State; 3—Jerry Harrison, Ohio State; 4—Jerry Anderson, Navy; 5—Morley Shapiro, Ohio State; 6—Merrill Hodges, Washington. Winner's Points: 533.85.

400-Yard Free Style Relay: 1—Michigan (Thomas Benner, Burwell Jones, Don Hill, Wallace Jeffries); 2—Michigan State; 3—Yale; 4—Ohio State; 5—Stanford; 6—Iowa. Time: 3:25.7. (NCAA Record)

100-Yard Back Stroke: 1—Jack Taylor, Ohio State; 2—Dick Thoman, Yale; 3—Yoshi Oyakawa, Ohio State; 4—James Ross, California; 5—Reid Patterson, Georgia; 6—Everett Brooks, Purdue. Time: 57.3 secs. (NCAA Record)

100-Yard Breast Stroke: 1—John Davies, Michigan; 2—Robert Brawner, Princeton; 3—Bowen Stassforth, Iowa; 4—Dennis O'Connor, Yale; 5—James Lougee, Wisconsin; 6—Stanton Smith, Yale. Time: 58.8 secs. (New Intercollegiate and NCAA Records)

100-Yard Free Style: 1—Clarke Scholes, Michigan State; 2—Richard Cleveland, Ohio State; 3—Robert Nugent, Rutgers; 4—Don Sheff, Yale; 5—Don Hill, Michigan; 6—William Wallen, Northwestern. Time: 51.8 secs.

440-Yard Free Style: 1—Ford Konno, Ohio State; 2—Wayne Moore, Yale; 3—Jimmy McLane, Yale; 4—John Marshall, Yale; 5—Bert McLachlan, Michigan State; 6—Allen Gilchrist, Southern California. Time: 4:30.3. (New American Citizen's Record)

150-Yard Individual Medley: 1—Burwell Jones, Michigan; 2—Robert Gawboy, Purdue; 3—Larry Meyer, Indiana; 4—Peter Salmon, Washington; 5—Bruce Putnam, Stanford; 6—Russell Carlisle, Michigan. Time: 1:29.8. (New Intercollegiate and NCAA Records)

Three-Meter Diving: 1—David Browning, Texas; 2—Robert Clotworthy, Ohio State; 3—Morley Shapiro, Ohio State; 4—Kenneth Welch, Yale; 5—Jerry Harrison, Ohio State; 6—William Clingenpeel, Purdue. Winner's Points: 586.4.

300-Yard Medley Relay: 1—Yale (Dick Thoman, Dennis O'Connor, Don Sheff); 2—Ohio State; 3—Stanford; 4—Michigan; 5—Georgia; 6—Princeton. Time: 2:48.9 (New World, Intercollegiate and NCAA Records)

EDWARD T. KENNEDY, Columbia University
Chairman, Rules Committee

TENNIS

THE 1952 NCAA championships were held again at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, June 23rd to 28th. The tournament was under the direction of Paul Bennett, chairman of the NCAA Tennis Committee. Phil Brain, tennis coach of the University of Minnesota, was the official referee. He was assisted by Henry Spitzer, Evanston, Illinois.

There were 96 players entered in singles and 40 teams entered in doubles, representing 38 universities. Outside of one day of rain, the tournament progressed in the usual good way under the capable direction of Phil Brain. On Monday evening a dinner was held for all of the visiting coaches and on Tuesday evening a dinner was held at the University Golf Club for all visiting coaches, players and officials. The entertainment consisted of special selections on the Marimba by Clair Musser and Miss Arlene Anderson of the University School of Music.

The total receipts for the tournament were \$3,440.82 and total expenditures were \$3,467.88, making a net loss of \$27.06. For some reason, the spectator interest was not as great as in 1951.

Hugh Stewart of Southern California defeated Robert Perry of the University of California at Los Angeles in the finals of the singles by scores of 6-4, 6-2, 6-2. Cliff Wayne and Hugh Ditzler of California defeated Robert Perry and Larry Huebner of UCLA in the finals of the doubles, 7-5, 4-6, 7-5, 6-3.

At the conclusion of the matches, NCAA plaques and medals and other prizes were awarded winners and runners-up. The Garland Bowl, which was won permanently in 1951 by Southern California, was replaced this year by the Penick Bowl, thanks to the University of Texas. The team championship and six points toward the Penick Bowl were won by UCLA.

The 1953 championships will be held at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, under the direction of Lewis Andreas, director of athletics.

On behalf of the NCAA Tennis Committee, I wish to thank the officials, coaches, and players who took part in the tournament and who helped at the tournament, for their cooperation in making the championships a success.

Following are results of the singles and doubles starting with the round of eight and the summary of Penick Bowl points, team scores and official NCAA rankings:

School	TEAM SCORING		
	Singles	Doubles	Total
UCLA	6	5	11
Southern California	4	1	5
California	1	4	5
Princeton	1	1	2
Tennessee	2	0	2
Texas	0	2	2
Washington	1	1	2
Western Reserve	1	0	1

Each victory scored in singles and doubles from the round of 16 thru finals counted one point.

SINGLES

Quarter-Finals

Hugh Stewart (Southern California) defeated William Quillian (Washington), 6-1, 6-1.

Larry Huebner (UCLA) defeated Gilbert Bogley (Princeton), 11-9, 2-6, 6-3.

Robert Perry (UCLA) defeated Joe Russell (Western Reserve), 7-5, 7-5.

William Davis (Tennessee) defeated Ron Livingston (UCLA), 8-6, 3-5, 6-3.

Semi-Finals

Stewart defeated Huebner, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Perry defeated Davis, 4-6, 6-4, 6-0, 6-4.

Finals

Stewart defeated Perry, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

DOUBLES

Quarter-Finals

Self-Livingston (UCLA) defeated Stewart-Cleveland (Southern California), 1-6, 6-4, 12-10.

Mayne-Ditzler (California) defeated Bogley-Devoe (Princeton), 6-0, 4-6, 6-4.

Perry-Huebner (UCLA) defeated Ricksen-Ricksen (California), 7-5, 6-3.

Oates-Harris (Texas) defeated Flye-Quillian (Washington), 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.

Semi-Finals

Mayne-Ditzler defeated Self-Livingston, 4-6, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1.
 Perry-Huebner defeated Oates-Harris, 6-3, 6-1, 5-7, 7-5.

Finals

Mayne-Ditzler defeated Perry-Huebner, 7-5, 4-6, 7-5, 6-3.

PENICK BOWL SCORING

School	Singles	Doubles	Total	1952
UCLA	3	3	6	
Southern California	3	0	3	
University of California	0	3	3	
Tennessee	1	0	1	
Texas	0	1	1	

1952 NATIONAL RANKINGS

Singles

1. Stewart
2. Perry
3. Huebner
4. Davis
5. Bogley
6. Russell
7. Livingston
8. Quillian

Doubles

1. Mayne and Ditzler
2. Perry and Huebner
3. Self and Livingston
4. Oates and Harris
5. Stewart and Cleveland
6. Bogley and Devoe
7. Flye and Quillian
8. Ricksen and Ricksen

PAUL BENNETT, Northwestern University
Chairman, Tournament Committee

TRACK AND FIELD

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Track and Field Rules Committee was held in conjunction with the NCAA championships, June 12-14 in Berkeley with all members attending the four sessions.

Discussions were held not only on formal consideration of the rules but also concerning problems of interpretation, promotion and management of track meets.

Many rules changes were noted. These may be found in the official minutes of the meeting and will be included in the Official Track and Field Guide. Rules information and interpretations may be obtained from Elliott B. Noyes of Dartmouth College, secretary of the rules committee.

One of the most important changes concerned cross-country. The National Collegiate Cross Country Coaches Association recommended that the length of courses should be changed from "three to seven miles" to "four to seven miles." The committee did not feel the customary lengths in various

parts of the country should be arbitrarily raised. However it voted to give official recognition of the customary championship distance by voting that the distance in an NCAA Championship be not less than four miles.

The 1952 All-America College Team was not selected until after the final Olympic tryouts in order that it might promote a greater validity in the selection. It was voted to make selections for the events comparable to the normal NCAA program of events.

The University of Southern California easily won the team championship of the 1952 Track and Field Meet, nearly tripling points on the second place team San Jose State. The Trojans scored 66 7/12 points while San Jose barely edged UCLA for the second spot, 24 1/3 to 24 1/4. Two other West coast teams, Stanford and Occidental, tied for fourth with 24 points apiece.

Eight individual meet marks were either broken or equalled as individual competition rated with the best in the long history of the championships.

TEAM SCORING

USC	66 7/12	San Diego State	6
San Jose State	24 1/3	Cornell	6
UCLA	24 1/4	Villanova	6
Stanford	24	Southern Methodist	6
Occidental	24	Louisiana State	6
Illinois	22	Pennsylvania	6
Morgan State	22	Utah	6
Michigan	21 1/3	Idaho	6
Kansas	20	Oregon State	6
Oregon	20	Colorado A & M	6
California	17 1/4	Pepperdine	6
Texas A & M	17	Kansas State	6
Georgetown	16	Wooster	4
Brown	12	Boston	4
Drake	12	Ohio State	4
Oklahoma	11	Texas	4
Wisconsin	10	Auburn	4
Northwestern	10	Army	4
Columbia	10	Manhattan	2
Arkansas	8	Iowa	2
Washington State	8	LaSalle	2
USF	8	Bradley	2
Princeton	8	Harvard	1
Navy	8	Michigan State	1
NYU	8	Arizona State	1
Loyola (Chicago)	8	St. John's	1
Yale	7	Fresno State	1

1/4

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

Shot Put: 1—Parry O'Brien, USC, 57 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; 2—Darrow Hooper, Texas A & M, 54 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; 3—Fritz Nilsson, Michigan, 53 ft. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; 4—Howard Hertz, Stanford, 52 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; 5—Chuck Hokanson, Stanford, 51 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; 6—Bob Carey, Michigan State, 50 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (New meet record.)

Javelin Throw: 1—George Roseme, California, 228 ft. 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; 2—Bob Allison, Navy, 222 ft. 9 in.; 3—Chuck Missfeldt, Oregon, 207 ft. 6 in.; 4—Bob Kimball, Stanford, 205 ft. 11 in.; 5—Leo Long, Stanford, 205 ft. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; 6—Sam Adams, California, 203 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (New meet record.)

Broad Jump: 1—George Brown, UCLA, 25 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; 2—Buzz Taylor, Princeton, 25 ft. 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; 3—Meredith Gourdine, Cornell, 24 ft. 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; 4—Neville Price, Oklahoma, 24 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; 5—Frank Flores, USC, 24 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; 6—Lance Thompson, Morgan State, 24 ft. 2 in.

1,500 Meter Run: 1—Bob McMillen, Occidental; 2—Joe LaPierre, Georgetown; 3—Fred Dwyer, Villanova; 4—Len Truex, Ohio State; 5—John Ross, Michigan; 6—Bob Simon, Stanford. Time: 3:50.7. (New meet record.)

400-Meter Dash: 1—George Rhoden, Morgan State; 2—Ollie Matson, University of San Francisco; 3—Jim Lea, USC; 4—Sherman Miller, Occidental; 5—James Lavery, Drake; 6—J. W. Mashburn, Oklahoma. Time: :46.3.

100-Meter Dash: 1—Jim Golliday, Northwestern; 2—Art Bragg, Morgan State; 3—Willie Williams, Illinois; 4—Dean Smith, Texas; 5—Lindy Remigino, Manhattan; 6—John George, California. Time: :10.4.

Steeplechase: 1—Bob McMullen, San Jose State; 2—Chuck Phillips, UCLA; 3—Paul Jennings, San Jose State; 4—Bill Hickman, Michigan; 5—Walter Molineaux, Brown; 6—Bob Broughton, Arizona State. Time: 9:31.2.

110-Meter High Hurdles: 1—Jack Davis, USC; 2—Bob Mathias, Stanford; 3—Val Joe Walker, SMU; 4—Van Bruner, Michigan; 5—Willard Wright, USC; 6—Joel McNulty, Illinois. Time: :14.0. (Ties meet record.)

800-Meter Run: 1—John Barnes, Occidental; 2—Henry Cryer, Illinois. 3—Tie between Lon Spurrier, California, and Jack Hutchins, Oregon; 5—Ted Wheeler, Iowa; 6—Stacey Siders, Illinois. Time: 1:49.6. (New meet record.)

Discus Throw: 1—Sim Iness, USC, 173 ft. 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; 2—Parry O'Brien, USC, 170 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; 3—Charles Emery, Pennsylvania, 167 ft. 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.; 4—Jim Dillion, Auburn, 167 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; 5—Rolan Nilsson, Michigan, 166 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; 6—Bob Mathias, Stanford, 165 ft. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

High Jump: 1—Tie between Walt Davis, Texas A & M, and Emery Barnes, Oregon, 6 ft. 8 in.; 3—Fred Pratley, Utah, 6 ft. 7 in.; 4—Tie among Manual Ronquillo, USC, Herm Wyatt, San Jose State, and Milton Mead, Michigan.

5,000-Meter Run: 1—Wes Santee, Kansas; 2—Charles Capozzoli, Georgetown; 3—Warren Rouse, Oklahoma; 4—Allan Fisher, Washington State; 5—Bob Reed; 6—John Johnson, St. John's. Time: 14:36.3. (New meet record.)

Hop, Step and Jump: 1—George Shaw, Columbia, 49 ft. 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.; 2—Frank Flores, USC, 48 ft. 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; 3—Charley Johnson, Louisiana State, 48 ft. 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; 4—Clint Richardson, Washington State, 47 ft. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; 5—Jim Webb, LaSalle, 47 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; 6—Charlton Lewis, Yale, 46 ft. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. (New meet record.)

Pole Vault: 1—Tie among Dick Coleman, Illinois; Dave Martiniale, Idaho; Bill Priddy, San Jose State; Lyle Dickely, Oregon State; Gordon Riddell, Colorado A & M, 13 ft. 6 in.; 2—Tie among Dave Seed, California; Len Eiler, UCLA; Leroy Cox, USC; Fred Barnes, Fresno State, 12 ft. 6 in.

400 Meter Hurdles: 1—Bob DeVinney, Kansas; 2—Lee Yoder, Arkansas; 3—Bill Johnson, Pepperdine; 4—Ed White, Army; 5—James Philbee, Bradley; 6—Jack Sage, UCLA. Time: :51.7. (New meet record.)

200-Meter Dash: 1—Jim Ford, Drake; 2—Jack Davis, USC; 3—Thane Baker, Kansas State; 4—Art Bragg, Morgan State; 5—Rod Richard, UCLA; 6—George Brown, UCLA.

Hammer Throw: 1—Gil Borjeson, Brown, 176 ft. 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; 2—Cliff Blair, Boston U.; 3—Martin Engle, NYU; Paul Chadbourne, Yale; Steve Dillon, Manhattan; 6—Robert Curran, Harvard.

CROSS COUNTRY

THE 14TH ANNUAL National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships were held November 24, 1952 at Michigan State College, East Lansing.

Charles Capozzoli, Georgetown University's lone entry, won the individual championship with a record-breaking performance of 19:36.7 over the four-mile course.

His time set a new meet and course record. The old meet record of 19:52.3 was set by Robert Black, University of Rhode Island, in 1948. The course record was 20:06.6 set by James Kepford, Michigan State, in 1952.

Michigan State won the team championship with a three point edge over second place Indiana, 65-68.

TEAM SCORING

1. Michigan State College	2-4-12-18-29-(64)	65
2. Indiana University	3-7-11-21-26-(31)-(59)	68
3. University of Iowa	5-10-20-22-46-(65)	103
4. (Syracuse University Penn State College)	1-14-27-30-38-(42)-(45)	110
6. Miami University (Ohio)	6-19-24-28-33-(56)-(61)	110
7. San Diego State College	9-23-32-40-41-(69)-(72)	145
8. Drake University	16-34-35-36-55-(60)	181
9. University of Wisconsin	13-15-43-53-62-(70)	194
10. North Carolina State	25-39-47-49-52-(63)	212
11. Wheaton College	8-44-51-68-71	234
12. University of Notre Dame	17-37-58-73-74	256
13. Oberlin College	48-50-54-57-66-(75)-(77)	275
	67-76-78-79-80	310

Time of Leader at points on the course: $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—Ebert, Iowa '54—2:12; 1 mile—Ferguson, Iowa '55—4:47; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—Capozzoli, George-

town '53—7:16.7; 2 mile—Capozzoli—9:50.5, 2½ mile—Capozzoli, 12:18.7; 3 mile—Capozzoli, 14:46; 3½ mile—Capozzoli.

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

Place	Name	Team	Official Time	Team Place
1	Charles Capozzoli	Georgetown '53	19:36.7	
2	Ray Osterhout	Syracuse '54	19:50.0	1
3	James Kepford	Michigan State '53	19:54.0	2
4	Jack Wellman	Indiana '54	19:59.0	3
5	John Walter	Michigan State '53	19:59.1	4
6	Richard Ferguson	Iowa '55	19:59.2	5
7	Robert Hollen	Penn State '54	20:00.	6
8	James Lambert	Indiana '55	20:00.1	7
9	William Sawyer	No. Carolina State '54	20:11.0	8
10	Jack Heinemann	Miami '53	20:13.0	9
11	Theodore Wheeler	Iowa '54	20:18.0	10
12	Roy Whiteman	Indiana '53	20:19.0	11
13	Wayne Scutt	Michigan State '53	20:20.0	12
14	Jack Pearson	South Dakota State '55	20:25.1	
15	Jerry Piper	Missouri '53	20:25.2	
16	Russel Nash	South Dakota State '54	20:25.3	
17	Ray McConnell	Drake '55	20:27.0	13
18	Robert Rowland	Michigan Normal '55	20:30.	
19	Don Fryer	Syracuse '54	20:30.1	14
20	Robert Soth	Drake '55	20:30.2	15
21	Harold Snyder	Alfred '54	20:34.	
22	Donald Wyman	San Diego State '53	20:34.1	16
23	Walt Steinkrause	Wheaton '54	20:34.2	17
24	John Cook	Michigan State '55	20:36.	18
25	James Hamill	Penn State '55	20:36.1	19

BRUTUS HAMILTON, University of California
Chairman, Rules Committee

WRESTLING

SINCE THE RENEWAL of tournament competition in 1947, wrestling has developed and spread beyond anyone's imagination. More and more schools are accepting this great contact sport in their regular sports program, and it is expected to reach greater heights before another tournament rolls around.

This year's tournament proved this point with 124 contestants from 34 schools competing in 10 weights at Colorado A & M College, Fort Collins, March 28-29.

Competition was at its highest with all bouts keenly contested and the team championship in doubt until the final matches. Never before has there been such interest in the outcome.

Oklahoma finally won the championship, its second in a

row, edging out runner-up Iowa Teachers by one point and third-place Oklahoma A & M by two. Oklahoma had 22 points, Iowa Teachers 21, and Oklahoma A & M 20.

Only one of the two returning champions was able to retain his title. He was Oklahoma A & M's George Layman at 137. Heavyweight Bradley Glass of Princeton lost out to Toledo's Harry Lanzi in the 191-lb. class.

The three top team-finishers dominated individual titles by winning two each. Oklahoma also won the outstanding wrestler award, Tommy Evans getting this on the basis of eight individual points and two falls in winning the 147-lb. championship.

Other individual winners were: 115-John Peery, Pittsburgh; 123-Bill Borders, Oklahoma; 130-Gene Lybbert, Iowa Teachers; 157-Bill Weick, Iowa Teachers; 167-Joe Lemyre, Penn State; 177-Bentley Lyon, California; heavyweight-Gene Nicks, Oklahoma A & M.

Penn State at State College, Pennsylvania was awarded the 1953 tournament.

Great credit should be given the staff at Colorado A & M, especially to Jules Wagner, tournament director. Every detail worked to perfection, including new ideas used in scoring individual bouts.

TEAM SCORING

Oklahoma	22	Iowa	4
Iowa State Teachers	21	Denver	4
Oklahoma A & M	20	Rutgers	3
Toledo	10	Michigan	3
Penn State	8	Kansas State	3
Waynesburg	7	Princeton	3
Illinois	7	Cornell (Ia.)	2
Colorado	7	Colorado State	2
Pittsburgh	6	Maryland Union	2
California	6	Wyoming	2
Indiana	6	Harvard	1
Michigan State	5	Yale	1
Oregon State	5	Iowa State	1

E. F. CARAWAY, Lehigh University
Chairman, Rules Committee

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

Weight	Champion	Second	Third	Fourth
115	Peery <i>Pittsburgh</i>	Howard <i>Denver</i>	Meeks <i>Illinois</i>	Carlin <i>Indiana</i>
123	Borders <i>Oklahoma</i>	Arthur <i>Indiana</i>	Kachiroubas <i>Illinois</i>	Lee <i>Harvard</i>
130	Lybbert <i>Ia. Teachers</i>	D. Reece <i>Oklahoma</i>	D. Lemyre <i>Penn State</i>	Lewis <i>Waynesburg</i>
137	Layman <i>Okla. A & M</i>	Morris <i>Iowa Teachers</i>	H. Reece <i>Oklahoma</i>	Compton <i>Illinois</i>
147	Evans <i>Oklahoma</i>	Harmon <i>Iowa Teachers</i>	Lee <i>Michigan</i>	Todd <i>Okla. A & M</i>
157	Weick <i>Ia. Teachers</i>	Titsworth <i>Okl. A & M</i>	Govoni <i>Colo. State</i>	Perona <i>Rutgers</i>
167	J. Lemyre <i>Penn State</i>	Bender <i>Mich. State</i>	Schneider <i>Waynesburg</i>	Sonneman <i>Cornell, Ia.</i>
177	Lyon <i>California</i>	Skinner <i>Colorado</i>	Weaver <i>Kansas State</i>	Vohden <i>Rutgers</i>
191	Lanzi <i>Toledo</i>	Meyers <i>Iowa</i>	Glass <i>Princeton</i>	Butler <i>Oklahoma</i>
Hwt	Nicks <i>Okla. A & M</i>	Witte <i>Oregon State</i>	Valtorey <i>Waynesburg</i>	Torio <i>Toledo</i>

Report of Olympic Finance Committee

THE NCAA OLYMPIC FINANCE COMMITTEE was appointed at the 45th annual Convention, Dallas, Texas, in 1951. Following the appointment of the Committee, the responsibility of contacting the colleges in the eight districts was parceled out among the members of the Committee, who in turn appointed a state chairman for each of the states.

Contributions to the Pan American games totaled \$29,-880.24 and to the Olympic Fund, \$126,372.15.

Many methods were used by the colleges to raise money for the Pan American and Olympic Games. The largest amounts of money were received from the colleges that made it possible for the football fans to make contributions at one or more of their home varsity football games. If the majority of the colleges in the U. S. would adopt this plan for the 1956 Olympics, it would probably be possible to raise twice as much money as was contributed by the colleges for the 1952 Olympics.

It might be well for the NCAA Executive Committee to consider ways and means for raising the Olympic money from the colleges by adopting a four year plan rather than depending upon a whirlwind campaign as in the past.

All members of your committee enjoyed the opportunity to help raise funds for the 1952 Olympic games and wish to thank the member colleges for their wonderful cooperation.

Ivan J. Geiger, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Horace Renegar, Tulane University.

Dana X. Bible, University of Texas, Austin.

Harvey Cassill, University of Washington.

Ralph H. Young, Michigan State College, (Chairman).

1952 OLYMPIC CONTRIBUTIONS

Adams State College	\$	10.00
Adrian College		10.00
Alabama Polytechnic Institute		244.60
Albright College		25.00
Alfred University		35.00
All College Tournament (collections)		200.42
American Association of College Baseball Coaches		200.00
American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation		100.00
American Football Coaches Association		500.00

American Swimming Coaches Association	200.00
Amherst College	194.18
Arizona State College	381.36
Ball State Teachers College	25.00
Bates College	25.00
Baylor University	500.00
Block and Circle "S" Society (Stanford University)	267.69
Border Conference Track Meet (collections)	55.80
Boston College	213.99
Boston University	250.00
Bowdoin College	25.00
Brown University	700.00
Bucknell University	25.00
Calvin College and Seminary	25.00
Canisius College	124.23
Carleton College	25.00
Central Collegiate Conference Track Meet (collections)	309.70
Chapelle, Ernest	5.00
Chicago Bears Football Club	250.00
Clemson College	50.00
Colby College	25.00
Colgate University	250.00
College of the City of New York	100.00
College of the Holy Cross	476.75
College Swimming Coaches Association of America	800.00
College of William and Mary	105.00
Colorado A&M College	221.83
Colorado College	100.00
Colorado School of Mines	40.75
Colorado State College of Education	25.00
Columbia University	626.17
Cornell University	1,615.49
Cotton Bowl (collections)	2,392.20
Dana College	10.00
Dartmouth College	899.62
Deerfield Academy	25.00
Detroit Athletic Club	100.00
Detroit Football Company	250.00
Drake University	1,368.70
Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastic League	39.00
Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association	549.65
Elliott, Eugene B.	1.00
Emory University	33.00
Fair-Play Mfg. Company	10.00
Fitzgerald, W. A.	100.00
Florida State University	617.94
Fordham University	97.12
Franklin and Marshall College	296.89
Garland, John Jewett	1,000.00
General Motors Institute	25.00
Georgetown University	100.00
Georgia Institute of Technology	1,621.31

Gettysburg College	50.00
Gordon, Lou and Co.	5.00
Griffin, James	50.00
Hamilton College	69.71
Hardin Simmons University	50.00
Hartwick College	20.00
Harvard University	1,966.55
Hastings College	10.00
Haverford College	25.00
Heavenrich, A. B.	10.00
Hilding, Arthur	1.00
Hope College	25.00
Hubbell, Robert G.	5.00
Hyry, George	1.00
Illinois State Normal University	10.00
Indiana University	225.00
Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America	859.18
Jackson Junior College	10.00
Johns, Ralph S.	5.00
Kalamazoo College	10.00
Kansas State College	135.00
Klawans, Arthur H., Jr.	25.00
Lake Forest College	10.70
Lawson, Eldon	2.00
Lehigh University	250.00
Lipson, Harold	25.00
Lock Haven State Teachers College	242.46
Louisiana State University	874.75
Loyola University of Los Angeles	25.00
Macalester College	25.00
Marquette University	100.00
Marshall, George	1.00
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	119.05
Manhattan College	25.00
McAndres, Atwood	1.00
McPherson College	10.00
Miami University	110.61
Michigan High School Athletic Association	1,400.00
Michigan State College	2,984.71
Michigan State Normal College	100.00
Middlebury College	80.67
Midwestern University	25.00
Montana State University	34.50
NCAA Basketball Championships (collection)	600.00
NCAA Swimming Championships	1,991.59
National Sporting Goods Association	1,500.00
Nebraska State College	10.00
Nebraska Wesleyan University	10.00
New England College Wrestling Association	30.40
New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association	47.36
New York University	147.13

North Carolina State College	322.08
Northeastern University	100.00
Northwestern University	500.00
Norwich University	25.00
Occidental College	15.00
Ohio State University	1,933.25
Ohio Wesleyan University	76.44
Oklahoma A&M College	200.00
Olivet College	10.00
Olds, Lloyd W.	5.00
Oregon State College	119.00
Orange Bowl	1,000.00
Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Gymnastic Meet	130.00
Pennsylvania State College	1,555.72
Phillips Academy	25.00
Princeton University	1,461.06
Providence College	35.00
Purdue University	1,000.00
Rawlings Manufacturing Company	200.00
Regis College	10.00
Rice Institute	1,516.57
Riddell, John T., Inc.	200.00
Ritchie & Janvier, Inc.	5.00
Robinson, James H.	1.00
Rose Bowl (collections made by Stanford University and University of Illinois)	11,828.01
Rutgers University	400.00
St. Lawrence University	35.00
St. Louis University	100.00
San Jose State College	50.00
Seattle University (includes receipts from benefit basketball game)	4,427.37
Seton Hall University	195.10
Southeastern Conference	12,000.00
Southeast Missouri State College	17.00
Southern Conference	1,000.00
Southern Methodist University	1,200.00
Southwest Conference Track Meet (collections)	248.70
Southwestern Sun Carnival	100.00
Sovey, Ben J.	1.00
Springfield College	170.64
State College of Washington	258.60
State University of Iowa	1,000.00
Sugar Bowl	3,154.00
Suomi College and Theological Seminary	25.00
Swarthmore College	50.00
Swim Coaches of America	50.00
Syracuse University	400.00
Temple University	270.76
Texas A&M College, University of Texas (collections)	127.17
Texas Christian University	500.00
Texas Technological College	100.00

Thomson, M. K.	1.00
Tufts College	100.00
Tulane University	1,359.11
United States Merchant Marine Academy	10.00
United States Military Academy	550.00
United States Naval Academy	2,240.12
University of Alabama	500.00
University of Arizona	1,274.85
University of Arkansas, Arkansas Tech (collections)	693.53
University of Buffalo	124.22
University of California at Berkeley	4,511.55
University of California at Los Angeles	734.06
University of Chicago	2.00
University of Colorado	581.80
University of Connecticut	
University of Delaware	25.00
University of Denver	161.14
University of Detroit	367.72
University of Dubuque	100.00
University of Florida	10.00
University of Georgia	562.20
University of Idaho	32.50
University of Illinois	20.00
University of Kansas	55.25
University of Kentucky	514.73
University of Maine	1,008.78
University of Maryland	25.00
University of Massachusetts	500.00
University of Miami	25.00
University of Michigan	1,000.00
University of Minnesota	2,237.36
University of Mississippi	1,500.00
University of Missouri	35.30
University of New Hampshire	200.00
University of North Carolina	43.50
University of Notre Dame	25.00
University of Oklahoma	1,428.95
University of Omaha	1,008.18
University of Oregon	10.00
University of Pennsylvania	446.58
University of Pittsburgh	1,178.18
University of Rhode Island	1,131.87
University of San Francisco	50.00
University of Santa Clara	100.00
University of Southern California	100.00
University of Tennessee	209.09
University of Texas	262.50
University of Virginia	2,858.36
University of Washington	100.00
University of Wisconsin	5,921.55
University of Wyoming	2,090.46
Valparaiso University	590.70
	25.00

Vanderbilt University	104.00
Virginia Military Academy	490.50
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	536.17
Wabash College	25.00
Wake Forest College	278.44
Walz, Allen W.	17.65
Wayne University	100.00
Wentworth Military Academy	15.00
Wesleyan University	100.00
Western Michigan College	50.00
Western State College of Colorado	10.00
Whitmore, Dr. Leo	2.00
Williams College	479.85
Yale University	4,008.16
York College	10.00
Total:	\$126,272.15

1951 PAN AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS

Alfred University	\$ 10.00
Arizona State College	50.00
Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference	300.00
Bradley University	100.00
Colgate University	100.00
College of the City of New York (basketball double-header)	1,856.99
College of William and Mary	50.00
Dartmouth College (Middlebury basketball game)	32.01
Davidson College (Southern Conference)	50.00
Drake University	255.60
Duke University	25.00
Florida State University	1,000.00
Furman University (Southern Conference)	50.00
Hamilton College	5.00
Illinois State Normal University	10.00
Illinois Wesleyan University	10.00
Indiana State Alumni "I" Men's Association	100.00
Indiana University	200.00
Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America	52.00
Lehigh University	50.00
Mankato State Teachers College	23.19
Marquette University	100.00
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	15.00
Metropolitan Intercollegiate Basketball Association	1,000.00
Michigan State College	350.00
Michigan State Normal College	25.00
Middlebury College (Dartmouth basketball game)	32.01
Miller, John W.	10.00
Montana State University (Mountain States Conf.)	50.00
National Association of Intercollegiate Basketball	500.00
North Dakota Agricultural College	20.00
Ohio Wesleyan University	35.00

Oklahoma A&M College	100.00
Oregon State College (Pacific Coast Conference)	200.00
Pennsylvania Military College	25.00
Purdue University	100.00
Rhode Island State College (basketball double-header)	1,856.98
St. Francis College (basketball double-header)	1,856.99
St. Louis University	25.00
San Jose State College	51.37
Seattle University	25.00
Seton Hall University (basketball double-header)	1,856.99
Siena College	100.00
Southeastern Conference	2,400.00
Southern Illinois University	10.00
Southern Methodist University	100.00
Southwest Athletic Conference	1,400.00
Springfield College	168.46
Stanford University (Pacific Coast Conference)	200.00
Syracuse University	100.00
Tuskegee Institute	1,800.00
United States Naval Academy	100.00
University of California (Pacific Coast Conf.)	200.00
U.C.L.A. (Pacific Coast Conf.)	200.00
University of Colorado	25.00
University of Delaware (Delaware-Drexel basketball)	54.37
University of Denver (Mountain States Conference)	50.00
University of Detroit	100.00
University of Idaho (Pacific Coast Conference)	200.00
University of Maryland	50.00
University of Michigan	100.00
University of Minnesota	200.00
University of Nebraska	200.00
University of North Carolina (Southern Conference)	100.00
University of North Dakota	10.00
University of Notre Dame	100.00
University of Oklahoma	100.00
University of Oregon (Pacific Coast Conference)	200.00
University of San Francisco	50.00
University of Southern California (Pacific Coast Conf.)	200.00
University of Utah (Mountain States Conference)	50.00
University of Washington (Pacific Coast Conf.)	200.00
University of Wisconsin	250.00
University of Wyoming (Mountain States Conference)	50.00
Utah State College (Mountain States Conference)	50.00
Valparaiso University	10.00
Wake Forest College	7,600.00
Washington and Lee University	50.00
Washington State College (Pacific Coast Conference)	200.00
West Virginia University	50.00
Western Michigan College	25.00
Yale University	198.40
Miscellaneous basketball receipts	64.38
Total:	\$29,880.24

Meetings of the Executive Committee and Council

Executive Committee at Chicago, Illinois

February 11-12, 1952

1. Voted that the minutes of the last meeting of the Executive Committee be approved, subject to a correction of Minute No. 8 to provide that the Publications Committee be directed to make a study of the financial operations of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau and be authorized to spend as much as needed from the \$300 appropriation provided.

2. The 1952 Television Committee's recommendations on financial matters relating to the operation of the NCAA's 1952 television plan were submitted to the Executive Committee.

Voted that the fiscal year for the operation of the 1952 NCAA television plan shall be from February 1, 1952 to January 31, 1953.

Voted that the expense allowance for meetings of the full Television Committee and of its Steering Committee shall be on the same basis as all other NCAA committees.

Voted that except for expenses connected with the final compilation, preparation and distribution of the 1951 NORC report and any additional meetings of the 1951 Steering Committee, the expenses of the 1951 television experimental program shall close with the February 9-10 meeting of the Television Committee; it being understood that for this meeting expenses of the new members shall be charged against the 1952 budget and those of the old members, including carry-over members, shall be charged against the 1951 budget.

Voted that the 12-month salary for the 1952 Television Director shall be \$8,000.

Voted that out of the receipts received by the NCAA from the television program for the year 1952 there be set aside a revolving fund of \$25,000, such fund to be used primarily in meeting expenses of the television program between the beginning of a television fiscal year and the receipt of new television funds of that fiscal year; such revolving fund shall be continued from year to year, with additions, if any, as may be provided for by the Executive Committee; and, if in the settlement of any question regarding the validity of the NCAA television program any unusual expenditures are necessitated, the Executive Committee may, in its discretion, utilize this fund in whole or in part to defray such expenses and if, at any time, in the judgement of the Council the continuance of this revolving fund should be no longer needed for the purposes above expressed, then it may be devoted to such Association purposes as the Executive Committee shall direct.

Voted that the 1952 television budget shall be administered through the NCAA executive offices and requisitions for the payment of expenses incurred shall be submitted by the Television

Director or the Television Committee Chairman to the Executive Director.

3. Voted that Section 2 of Executive Regulation III be revised to read as follows:

Section 2. Committee Expenses. Any member of an NCAA committee, who is entitled under the following regulations to reimbursement of expenses for attendance at a committee meeting, shall not receive such payment if he fails to remain in actual attendance at the meeting for its entire period as announced in advance; however, in any special case where a committee member for a valid reason is granted permission by the chairman for late arrival or early departure he shall receive reimbursement in full.

(a) The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees (whether held in conjunction with the national meet or tournament in the sport involved, or otherwise) shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover only first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman together with a per diem allowance of \$12.00; all bills to be approved in writing by the committee chairman. Rules committees are requested to hold their meetings in conjunction with the national meet or tournament (if any) in their respective sport.

(b) The payment of expenses of the members of the Executive Committee for attendance at meetings of the Committee shall be limited to first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman together with a per diem allowance of \$12.00; all bills to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(c) The payment of expenses of the members of the Council for attendance at meetings of the Council shall be limited to first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman together with a per diem allowance of \$12.00; all bills to be approved by the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(d) Expense allowances for any special committees, engaged in official Association business, shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

(e) Expense allowances shall not be granted for any committee meeting held in connection with an annual Convention of the Association.

4. Mr. Johns presented in detail plans for the survey of post-season competition to be conducted by the Extra-Events Committee, as authorized by the 46th annual Convention. He reported the criteria to be used, the areas to be covered and presented several sample questions to be included in the survey. He pointed out that the survey would seek both subjective and objective data and would include mail questionnaires and personal interviews.

Voted that approval be given to the type of survey proposed and a tentative budget of \$10,560.

5. Voted that one complimentary copy of each Guide be issued annually to the athletic directors of active member institutions and the executive officers of allied conferences.

6. Voted that Mr. David Tirrell be appointed secretary to the Ice Hockey Rules Committee for 1952.

7. Voted that the Basketball Tournament Committee be authorized to establish the television policy for the 1952 basketball tournament.

8. Considerable time was given to a discussion of plans to re-organize and re-locate the executive offices of the NCAA and the offices of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau. Messrs. Wilson and Byers reported on meetings held between Mr. Homer F. Cooke, Jr., NCAB Director, and a special committee composed of Messrs. Ralph Furey, Bernie H. Moore, K. L. Wilson, chairman, and Asa S. Bushnell and Byers, consultants. (See Minute No. 8, Executive Committee Meeting, January 8, 1952.)

Voted that the Executive Director and Mr. Cooke review all problems connected with bringing together the two organizations at one site; that they visit Kansas City, Missouri, and obtain all pertinent information relative to the location of both offices at that site; and that they submit recommendations on these two points to the next meeting of the Executive Committee, it being understood that if satisfactory arrangements can not be made to bring the two offices together that they be prepared to submit recommendations as to the future policy to be followed in the NCAB's relationship to the NCAA.

9. Voted that the Executive Committee authorize the issuance of whatever statements may be necessary to transfer the right of accessibility to the bank account and safety deposit box of the Association from the past Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. K. L. Wilson, to the newly elected Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Earl S. Fullbrook.

10. Voted that the following procedure for handling of the funds of the Association be approved:

The existing bank account of the Association (designated as Account A) shall be transferred to the new Treasurer. Checks drawn upon this account shall be signed by the Treasurer.

A new account (designated as Account B) shall be set up for the use of the Executive Director in paying the expenses of the Association. Checks drawn upon this account shall be signed by the Executive Director.

Funds shall be transferred from Account A to Account B as provided below and all payments made by the Association shall be made from Account B. This will make it possible for all records of expenditures to be kept in the Executive Director's office.

Account B shall be opened by depositing a check for \$25,000 drawn against Account A by the Treasurer. At the close of each month the Executive Director shall provide the Treasurer with an itemized statement of expenditures for the month. The Treasurer shall then draw a check on Account A for deposit in Account B in the amount necessary to reimburse that account for the monthly expenditures.

In case of unusually heavy expenditures which cannot be met with the funds available in Account B, the Treasurer upon receipt of request from the Executive Director shall provide sufficient additional funds to Account B to meet the needs.

All receipts of the Association shall be made to, or routed through, the office of the Executive Director and deposited by it in Account A. This will make it possible to record all receipts in the books and records of the Association which shall be kept in the office of the Executive Director.

The Treasurer and the Executive Director shall be properly bonded.

Executive Committee at Chicago, Illinois

May 23-24, 1952

1. The Executive Director reported the results of a mail vote of the Executive Committee relative to the date and site of the hammer throw event of the 1952 NCAA Track and Field meet. The mail vote approved holding the event at Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, June 9, 1952.

2. Voted that the contributions of member institutions toward the financing of the 1950 television survey jointly undertaken by the NCAA and the four television networks be refunded in accordance with the list in Appendix A of the Preliminary Television Financial Report of 1950 and 1951.

3. Voted that predicated upon the submission of evidence that the 1951 TV Steering Committee recommends that the National Opinion Research Center be paid \$5,000.00 in addition to the \$50,000.00 granted NORC in the original budget, the Executive Director is hereby authorized to make such payment to NORC from the contingency fund of the 1951 television budget.

4. Voted that the Executive Director be authorized to refund the excess of receipts over disbursements resulting from the financial operations of the 1950 and 1951 NCAA experimental television program, such refund to be made to the assessed institutions on a pro-rata basis. It was agreed that the refund check would be sent to the assessed institution with a copy of the final financial report and that copies of the transmittal letter and financial report be sent to the opponent institution involved in the particular game.

5. Voted approval of the following budget for the 1952 NCAA television program:

Legal Services	\$10,000
TV Director's Salary	8,000
TV Director's Office Rent and Use of Equipment	600
Secretary for TV Director	3,640
TV Director's Travel and Entertainment	2,000
Telephone and Telegraph	1,200
Postage	600
Printing, Duplicating, Supplies	7,000
Expenses of Full TV and Steering Com-	

mittees	12,000
Publicity and Public Relations	5,000
Contingency Fund	2,000
Total	\$52,040

Voted that the tentative Television Budget for 1952, revised to conform to the foregoing, be adopted as the official budget for the 1952 television fiscal year.

6. Mr. Wilson reported for the Special Committee on Re-Organization and Re-Location of the NCAA offices, composed of Messrs. Bushnell and Moore, with Mr. Wilson as Chairman.

Voted that there be delegated to the Executive Director and Mr. Aigler the responsibility of determining the provisions which should be included in a formal contract between NCAA and NCAB and that Messrs. Byers and Aigler, joined by the present auditor of the Association if it is deemed advantageous, meet with the NCAB director in New York to obtain all necessary data on the subject and discuss with him the details of this agreement, it being understood that Messrs. Byers and Aigler shall report, in detail, their recommendations to the next Executive Committee meeting.

7. Voted that the Executive Director be authorized to submit to the Executive Committee his recommendation of an individual to serve as "Administrative Assistant" of the Association.

8. Mr. A. C. Lonborg, chairman of the Basketball Tournament Committee, reported that the Association's 1952 basketball tournament was highly successful. He stated that the plan of four regional tournaments with a four-team final had proved popular with the teams, and it was his Committee's judgement that the tournament was on a sound organizational basis.

Mr. Lonborg recommended a revision in the formula for distribution of receipts to the competing institutions. (See Pages 103-104, 1950 Yearbook). He suggested that the four finalists receive 15/144 of the distribution figure and that the other 12 teams receive 7/144.

Voted that the Executive Committee approve the recommended revision of the formula for distribution of basketball tournament receipts to competing institutions.

9. Mr. Lonborg presented the Basketball Tournament Committee's recommendations for revising the structure of the basketball tournament to the end that:

(1) The tournament be expanded to a 32-team bracket with 22 or 23 teams.

(2) The dates for the competition be advanced one week, with the 1953 regional tournaments to be held March 13-14, and the finals, March 17-18. First round games would be held March 9 at selected sites convenient to the teams involved. (See Exhibit D, Page 131.)

(3) The list of conferences whose champions automatically qualify be increased.

(4) The 1953 regional tournaments to be held at Raleigh, North Carolina; Chicago; Manhattan, Kansas; and Corvallis, Oregon, with the finals at Kansas City, Missouri.

(5) Institutions eligible for the tournament be limited to eligible members, in good standing, which compete in only one post-season tournament.

Voted that the recommendations relative to revision in the organization of the NCAA Basketball Tournament be approved.

10. Voted that the 1952-53 budget as submitted by the Executive Director be approved, subject to an increase in the contingency item from \$1,500.00 to \$2,900.00 and an increase in the administrative budget total from \$43,100.00 to \$45,500.00.

11. Voted that all actions relative to plans, sites and dates for 1953 NCAA meets and tournaments are subject to action of the 47th annual Convention, particularly in reference to the report of the Extra Events Committee.

12. Voted that the Treasurer and Executive Director be authorized to transfer the Association's bank accounts and safety deposit box from the Northern Trust Company of Chicago and the Middletown, Connecticut, bank to such bank or banks in Kansas City as may be selected by them.

Executive Committee at Chicago, Illinois

October 13-14, 1952

1. Mr. Byers presented a report on the reorganization of the NCAA Basketball Tournament for 1953, particularly concerning the meetings Mr. Arthur C. Lonborg, tournament committee chairman, and Mr. Byers had held with representatives of the New England, the Metropolitan and the Mid-Atlantic Associations.

Voted that a conference must be an allied member of the NCAA before it can be designated as one of the conferences whose championship basketball team is automatically qualified for the NCAA Basketball Tournament.

Voted a conference certified as an 'automatic qualifier' for the NCAA Basketball Tournament shall agree (a) to make its championship team available for the tournament; (b) in event of a tie for the championship to conduct a playoff or determine by other means which of the tying teams shall represent the conference in the tournament; (c) in the event that its championship team declines, to provide a representative team, and (d) that in the event the conference representative is made up in whole or in part of ineligible players under the NCAA eligibility rules the conference shall determine whether the qualified team desires to compete in the tournament or whether a replacement should be selected.

Voted that the Mid-Atlantic Association, the New England Association and the Metropolitan Association shall not be required to meet the requirement that all conferences must be allied NCAA members before their champions can be automatically qualified for the NCAA Basketball Tournament, it being understood that this exception—granted for 1953—based on the declared intention of the three conferences to become allied members as soon as possible.

2. Voted that the Executive Committee propose to the 47th annual Convention an amendment to Section 3, (c), of Article

III of the By-laws to provide that the NCAA Basketball Tournament Committee be composed of four members, one of whom shall be an active member of the National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States.

3. Voted that the recommended rotation plans submitted by the various rules and tournament committees be approved, subject to the suggestions noted by the Executive Committee; in particular that the appropriate committees be advised of the Executive Committee's interest in location of the wrestling tournament in the midwestern area every other year and the rotation of the cross-country meet.

4. Voted that an amendment to Section 3 of Article III of the By-laws be submitted to the 47th annual Convention which would provide for a Cross Country Meet Committee to be composed of the coach of the host institution and a chairman, to be nominated by the Committee on Committees.

5. Mr. Byers presented a financial report for the Association's fiscal year ended August 31, 1952. The report covered the finances of the general operations of the Association as well as those related to publications and television.

Voted that the report of the Executive Director relative to the Association's finances for the year ended August 31, 1952, be accepted and placed on file.

Voted that the minutes record the statement of financial condition from the Executive Director's financial report as well as the listing of furniture and equipment owned by the Association as of the fiscal year ended August 31, 1952. (See Exhibits A & B following these minutes, pp. 128-130.)

6. Mr. Byers presented a revised operating budget for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1953. (See Minute No. 10, May 23-24, 1952 Executive Committee meeting.)

Voted that the Executive Director be authorized to subscribe to a public liability policy for the executive offices which would provide injury limits of \$5,000, per person and \$10,000, per accident and to enroll the personnel of the executive office in the state of Missouri's workmen's compensation program.

Voted that the budget for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1953, as revised, be approved.

7. Voted that Executive Regulation III, Section 2, paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) be revised to include commercial airline transportation fare as an acceptable committee expense item for travel.

8. Voted that the Executive Director shall collect committee expense statements on the official Association expense form as approved by the Executive Committee. (See Exhibit C, page 130.)

9. Voted that the Executive Committee approve the report of the Executive Director relative to the costs incurred in transfer of the executive offices from Chicago to Kansas City, Missouri and the remodeling and redecorating of the new offices.

10. Voted that the Executive Committee approve and recommend that a 12% assessment be made against the receipts realized by member colleges from the telecasting of football games during

the 1952 season, it being understood that the Executive Committee fully expects that a refund of excess receipts over disbursements will be made to the contributing colleges.

11. Mr. Aigler presented a draft of the proposed agreement between NCAA and Homer F. Cooke, Jr., representing the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau. (See Minute No. 6, May 23-24, 1952, Executive Committee Meeting.)

Voted that subject to revisions agreed to, the agreement between the NCAA and Mr. Homer F. Cooke, Jr., doing business under the name of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, is hereby approved and the Officers of the Association are hereby empowered to execute it on behalf of the Executive Committee.

12. Voted that a committee of two be named by the President to review the present statistical classification system being used by the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau and that said committee be requested to present its report and recommendations relative to revision, if any, to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

13. Voted that the publication assets owned by the NCAA shall be included as part of the assets in the balance sheet of the NCAA after evaluation by the firm presently auditing the books of the Association.

14. It was agreed that the Executive Director should proceed with the necessary steps to assure that the high school ice hockey interest have an official representative on the NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee.

Executive Committee at Washington, D. C.

January 5, 1953

1. Mr. Byers submitted a report relative to the consideration given by the Cross Country Coaches' Association to the suggestion of the Executive Committee that the NCAA Cross Country Meet be rotated among various sites where there is interest in the sport. It was reported that the cross country coaches, at their November 24 meeting, had carefully considered all factors involved and voted to recommend that the meet be returned to Michigan State College.

Voted that the 1953 NCAA Cross Country Meet be held at Michigan State College, East Lansing, November 23.

2. Voted that the Executive Committee approve the recommendation of the Boxing Rules Committee that the 1953 NCAA Boxing Tournament be held at Idaho State College, Pocatello, April 9-11.

3. Voted that the President and Secretary be authorized to appoint a Credentials Committee to serve for the 47th annual Convention of the Association.

4. Voted that the Executive Committee decline the proposal of the Amateur Athletic Union that an annual tournament be played between the two finalists of each organization's basketball tournament, inasmuch as such competition would be contrary to the Executive Committee's stated objective of reducing the amount of class time involved in post-season competition.

5. Voted that: "Resolved that access to the safe deposit box in the vaults of the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City, Missouri, standing in the name of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, may be granted at any time to any two of the following:

President of the Association,
Secretary Treasurer of the Association,
Executive Director of the Association,
the official auditor of the Association; or
any one of the above when accompanied by a member of the Executive Committee of the Association.

6. Voted that subject to the concurrence of the American Football Coaches Association, the Executive Committee recommends that the 1954 Convention of the NCAA be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, with the Netherland Plaza Hotel as headquarters.

The Committee expressed its preference to continue the policy of meeting in the same locale with the American Football Coaches Association. Possible sites proposed for the 1956 Convention were: New Orleans, La.; Miami, Fla., and Chicago. It was agreed that inasmuch as the 1955 Convention would be held in New York, the 1956 meeting should be located in the Midwest or South and the Executive Director was requested to determine the feasibility of meeting in New Orleans.

7. Mr. Fullbrook, as chairman of the Special Ski Committee, submitted a report which dealt with collegiate skiing in the following categories:

- (a) the extent of collegiate skiing
- (b) problems of intercollegiate ski competition
- (c) request for recognition by the NCAA
- (d) results of a survey of schools interested in skiing
- (e) conclusions
- (f) recommendations

The Committee recommended that the Executive Committee initiate an amendment to the NCAA By-laws providing that a rules committee for skiing be added to the list of other rules committees and that said committee should be appointed at the 47th annual Convention and immediately assume the task of developing rules to govern the sport and plans for an annual NCAA inter-collegiate championship meet.

Voted that the Executive Committee sponsor an amendment to the By-laws of the Association to create a rules committee on skiing, said committee to be composed of six members, and further that the committee be appointed at the current Convention in order that it may immediately assume its duties.

Voted that the newly-created rules committee be requested to give consideration to a "test" ski meet to be held in 1954 under NCAA auspices and that the committee report its recommendations on this matter to the Executive Committee at its meeting during the summer of 1953.

8. Mr. Everett D. Barnes, chairman of the Baseball Committee reported on the development of the NCAA Baseball Tournament

and certain problems which his Committee had encountered in negotiating with the Omaha Citizens' Committee relative to the location of the baseball tournament at Omaha for 1953 and 1954.

Voted that the dates of June 11-16 be approved for the 1953 NCAA Baseball Tournament.

9. Voted that the 1953 NCAA Track and Field Championships be held at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, June 19-20.

10. Voted that the 1953 NCAA Swimming Championships be held at Ohio State University, Columbus, March 26-28.

Council at Chicago, Illinois

April 6-7, 1952

1. Consideration was given to the proposed interpretations of certain phases of legislation enacted at the 46th annual Convention. The interpretations had been circulated to Council members prior to the meeting.

Voted that the interpretations, as revised, be approved by the Council and distributed to the membership. (See Page 275, 1951 Yearbook.)

2. Voted that the membership be notified that the Council has taken no action toward extending the waiver of the freshman rule, as set forth in paragraph (d) of Article IV of the By-laws, it being noted that the waiver as initially voted was for the college year of 1951-1952 only.

3. Voted that in determining eligibility for NCAA events, a candidate shall be eligible for three years of competition beyond any competition he may have had as a freshman during the 1951-52 college year as a result of the waiver of the one-year freshman residence rule.

4. Voted that the Council approve the appointment by the President of a special committee to study the feasibility of requiring observance of certain eligibility requirements for NCAA membership.

5. Voted to elect Dean Nicholas M. McKnight of Columbia University and Dean Willis M. Tate of Southern Methodist University as members-at-large to the Committee on Ethics.

6. Voted the appointment of the following Committee on Committees for the 47th annual Convention:

Dist. 1—Edward S. Parsons, Northeastern University
Dist. 2—Earl R. Yeomans, Temple University
Dist. 3—Horace Renegar, Tulane University
Dist. 4—Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University
Dist. 5—Louis E. Menze, Iowa State College
Dist. 6—Howard Grubbs, Southwest Conference
Dist. 7—Glenn J. Jacoby, University of Wyoming
Dist. 8—C. H. Cassill, University of Washington
Chairman—Stanley B. Freeborn, University of California.

7. Voted the appointment of the following Nominating Committee for the 47th annual Convention:

Dist. 1—Paul F. Mackesey, Brown University
Dist. 2—R. Kenneth Fairman, Princeton University

Dist. 3—Fred Lewis, Vanderbilt University
Dist. 4—Paul J. Blommers, State University of Iowa
Dist. 5—Frank N. Gardner, Drake University
Dist. 6—Henry Hardt, Texas Christian University
Dist. 7—Howard M. Olson, Colorado College
Dist. 8—H. P. Everest, University of Washington
Chairman—J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College

8. Voted that the officers be empowered to appoint replacements to the Nominating Committee or Committee on Committees in the event that any of the elected persons cannot serve.

9. Mr. Byers presented a series of recommendations from the Basketball Tournament Committee.

Voted that the Council recommend to member institutions that their team not compete in more than one post-season basketball tournament.

Voted that institutions eligible to enter the NCAA Basketball Tournament be limited to those institutions which agree not to and do not enter other post-season basketball tournaments.

Voted that the Council go on record as approving the contemplated plans for expansion of the NCAA Basketball Tournament to a 32-team bracket involving a maximum 24 teams and the advancement of the dates by one week, this action being taken with the expectation that such a change will reduce post-season competition, shorten the basketball season, encourage conference organization and provide more member institutions an opportunity to compete in the NCAA tournament.

Voted that the officers, after consultation with the Basketball Tournament Committee, direct a communication to the Olympic Committee proposing a change be made in the selection procedure for determining the Olympic basketball team to the end that the NCAA winner or tournament teams shall not be involved in a play-off, and that it be suggested to the Olympic Committee that the college personnel for the Olympic team be selected from the NCAA champion.

10. Mr. Olson, chairman of a special committee on recommendations for the operating procedure of the Membership Committee, submitted his committee's report.

Voted that the report, as submitted, be approved as a recommendation by the Council to the Membership Committee. (The approval and established procedure for the Membership Committee and its Sub-Committee on Infractions is set forth on pp. 335-336.)

11. Mr. Wilbur C. Johns, chairman of the Extra Events Committee, submitted a detailed progress report relative to the survey being undertaken by his Committee on post-season competition, as authorized by the 46th annual Convention. An outline of contemplated questionnaire forms was submitted to Council members.

The purpose of the study was outlined to be: (1) determine if there are undesirable pressures inherent in the playing of inter-collegiate post-season games in all sports; and (2) determine if appropriate legislation can be written to eliminate any such undesirable pressures. The criteria to be used, Mr. Johns said, were: (1) objective data; (2) subjective data, and (3) expert opinion.

Voted that the Extra Events Committee's progress report be received with commendation.

12. Mr. McCarter presented, on behalf of his special committee, a draft of the contemplated statement to be issued by the Council to the presidents of member colleges relative to the questionnaire from the American Council on Education.

It was agreed that the statement, subject to editorial revisions, should bear the names of the members of the Council and should be mailed.

13. Mr. Willett presented a letter from the National Association of Secondary School Principals relative to certain athletic standards recently adopted by that organization and inquiring as to possible cooperation between the NCAA and that organization toward curbing improper recruiting.

Voted that the NCAA offer its cooperation to the Secondary School Principals in meeting the problems of improper recruitment of high school students by colleges and that a letter be directed to the organization advising them of the proper channels for the investigation by the NCAA of the violation of NCAA rules and regulations by member colleges.

Council at Chicago, Illinois

October 14-16, 1952

1. Mr. Wilbur C. Johns, chairman of the Association's Extra Events Committee, reported the results of the survey of post-season competition undertaken by his Committee at the direction of the 46th annual Convention. Mr. Johns distributed copies of the survey results and submitted recommendations being considered by his Committee for presentation to the 47th annual Convention.

Voted to express its sincere appreciation to the Extra Events Committee for an excellent report; that the report be received, and the Executive Director be instructed to prepare the report in printed form for circularization to the membership in advance of the 47th annual Convention, it being understood that the Committee's recommendations in final form shall be presented to the membership at the Convention.

2. Mr. Byers, as chairman of the Sub-Committee on Infractions, presented the first part of the Membership Committee's report to the Council, titled "Report No. 1." The report set forth 10 suggestions designed to strengthen the administrative and enforcement machinery of the various conferences and the NCAA to the end that these agencies might successfully meet the administrative and enforcement challenge before them. (This report was circularized to the Membership under date of November 25, 1952.)

Voted to approve suggestion No. 1 to the end that it shall be the policy of the Council to publicize the responses to NCAA inquiries so that the chief administrative officer of an institution is publicly committed to his statement as to the operation of intercollegiate athletics at his institution.

Voted to approve suggestion No. 2 that the proper agencies of the NCAA shall proceed to consider ways and means to strengthen the administration of existing conferences and stimulate the creation of new conferences, as well as encourage non-conference institutions to declare the rules and regulations under which they operate.

Voted to approve suggestion No. 3 relative to the NCAA sponsoring a meeting of conference representatives to discuss ways and means to strengthen conference enforcement machinery, to provide for inter-conference investigating assistance and to dovetail the conference enforcement activities with those enforcement activities of the NCAA, and that the Executive Director be instructed to make the necessary arrangements for such a meeting which would include representatives from all allied conferences of the Association.

Voted to initiate several amendments to implement the Membership Committee's recommendations.

Voted to approve suggestions Nos. 9 and 10 and the officers of the Association be instructed to proceed to consider ways and means to coordinate with the NCAA the efforts of the various national college coaches associations to better the conditions of intercollegiate athletics, and discuss with representatives of the various state high school athletic associations possible means of assisting one another in attacking problems of mutual concern.

Voted to record its recognition of the problem concerning ways and means whereby the NCAA can obtain an on-the-spot check of the veracity of replies to inquiries from the Association, and that authority be given to the appropriate committees of the Association to proceed insofar as the machinery and finances of the NCAA permit, it being understood that the Membership Committee should reintroduce the matter if a satisfactory solution is not found.

Voted to approve in principle suggestions Nos. 6, 7 and 8 and that further attention be given to these points at the time the Council considers possible amendments for presentation to the 47th annual Convention.

Voted that Report No. 1 of the Membership Committee be approved.

3. Voted to adopt the majority report of the Membership Committee relative to discipline of the University of Kentucky as follows:

'Since we have found the University of Kentucky to have been in violation of NCAA principles, rules and regulations on two counts, in that

(a) athletes received pay for participation in athletics in violation of a constitutional principle (Article III of the Constitution, Section 1), and

(b) athletes were certified as eligible for NCAA events when ineligible, and the coaches involved had knowledge of the facts which made them ineligible, in violation of a By-law (Article IV of the By-laws, Section 1):

The NCAA Council hereby votes to present a resolution to the next annual Convention of the NCAA

- (a) informing that body of these violations and recommending that the University of Kentucky be placed upon probation for the academic year of 1952-53;
- (b) that during the period of this probation the Convention direct NCAA members not to compete with the University of Kentucky in basketball;
- (c) that the University of Kentucky and its teams or representatives during this period not be eligible for NCAA championship meets or tournaments in any sport;
- (d) that the NCAA Council shall review the University of Kentucky's athletic situation and procedures at the summer meeting of the Council in 1953.

The Council further votes to immediately inform the University of Kentucky and all other NCAA members of its findings and of the resolution to be proposed to the 47th annual Convention and strongly urges all members of the NCAA not to compete in basketball with the University of Kentucky from the time of its date of announcement until the meeting of the 47th annual Convention.'

4. Mr. Byers reported the results of the Council's previous action in nominating Dean N. M. McKnight of Columbia University and Dean Willis M. Tate of Southern Methodist University as the two "members at large" on the Committee on Ethics. He stated that Messrs. McKnight and Tate had accepted the assignment.

5. Rev. W. H. Crowley, as chairman, submitted the report of the Special Committee on Boxing Rules, presenting three proposals for the Council's considerations.

Voted to submit proposal No. 1 to the 47th annual Convention, which would authorize the Boxing Rules Committee to apply the boxing rules of eligibility.

6. Voted that the Southern Conference and the Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference be elected to allied membership.

7. Voted that the application of Lambuth College, Jackson, Tennessee, for an associate membership be approved.

8. Voted that the Council shall not entertain any proposal to revise paragraph (c), Section 3, Article IV of the Constitution regarding associate membership.

9. Voted to initiate an amendment to Section 4 of Article I of the By-laws to effect the transfer of Marshall College, Huntington, Va., from District Two to District Four.

10. Voted following amended motion:

'It appears to the Council that the authorities of Bradley University have taken immediate and effective action in correcting and improving athletic practices at their institution and for this reason the Council recommends to the 47th annual Convention that Bradley University be censored and reprimanded, and its basketball team ruled ineligible for the 1953 NCAA Basketball Tournament, and that the athletic practices and poli-

cies of the institution be reviewed by the Council at its summer meeting immediately prior to September 1, 1953.'

11. Voted that the recommended assessment of 12% against 1952 television football receipts be approved.

12. Mr. Byers presented a request by DePaul University, Chicago, that the NCAA make inquiry into the effect of live basketball television on attendance at basketball games of member colleges.

Voted that the request of DePaul University be referred to the Television Committee for consideration with the understanding that the Television Committee shall submit a recommendation to the Council on the matter.

13. Voted that whereas the publicity and financial rewards inherent in football television constitute a serious threat and danger to intercollegiate athletics, the Council requests that the Television Committee continue to give study and consideration to possible methods of coping with the problem to the end that the Television Committee can submit a recommendation to the Council on this matter.

14. The Council gave consideration to the final part of the Membership Committee's Report No. 2, relating to the violation of Article VI of the By-laws by Midwestern University, Wichita Falls, Texas.

Voted to approve the finding of fact in the Midwestern University case and recommend to the 47th annual Convention that Midwestern University be reprimanded and that the Council review the athletic practices of the institution at the summer meeting of the Council prior to September 1, 1953.

17. Mr. H. O. Crisler, chairman of the NCAA Football Rules Committee, reported on the deliberations of the Football Rules Committee at their meeting last January, particularly as to the present free-substitution rule. Specifically he reported on the consideration given by the Rules Committee to the Council's resolution relative to the substitution rule, as adopted at its meeting, November 19-20, 1951.

It was agreed that the Council would defer formulation of a statement on this particular matter until its next meeting.

18. Mr. Aigler, as chairman of the Special Committee on Required Eligibility Rules, presented a report of his Committee, which included a proposed amendment to Article IV, Section 1 of the Constitution establishing six eligibility requirements.

Voted that the report be accepted and the proposed amendments be circularized to the membership in the form of a resolution to be acted upon at the 47th annual Convention, said resolution declaring intention of establishing the proposed eligibility standards as membership requirements effective at the 48th annual Convention.

Council at Washington, D. C.

January 6-7, 1953

¹ 1. The Council reviewed the proposed amendments and resolutions to be acted upon by the 47th annual Business Session and de-

termined which of the proposals it wished to endorse and recommend.

2. Mr. Byers reported on plans for the "Conference of Conferences" to be held February 7-8, 1953, as a result of the Council's previous action in implementing the recommendations of the Membership Committee. (See Minute No. 2, of October 14-16, 1952, Council meeting.)

Voted that the nine members of the Membership Committee should attend the meeting at the expense of the Association.

3. Voted that the Council recommend to the annual Business Session the adoption of a resolution to the effect that the 47th annual Convention strongly urges the Football Rules Committee to amend the present free-substitution rule to eliminate what is known as the platoon system and, at the same time, preserve the protective health features of reasonable substitution.

It was suggested that the chairman of the Football Rules Committee report to the annual Convention the consideration his Committee gave to this matter at its last meeting.

4. Voted that the application for affiliated membership of the College Athletic Business Managers Association be approved.

5. Voted that the application for associate membership of McNeese State College of Lake Charles, La., be approved.

6. Applications for five new National Collegiate track and field records were presented by Mr. Byers.

Voted to approve the following applications for track and field records:

Event	Time	Distance	Contestants	College	Meet
4-mile Relay	17:08.6		John Moule Bill Hickman John Ross Don McEwen	University of Michigan	Invitational Event at dual meet, Ypsilanti, Mich., May 3, '52
440-yard Hurdles	:25.4		Robt. E. DeVinney	University of Kansas	Drake Relays April 25, 1952
2-mile Relay	7:31.6		Richard Reynolds Lawton Lamb Stacey Siders Henry Cryer	University of Illinois	Drake Relays April 26, 1952
Distance Medley	9:56.3		Aaron Gordon Jack Carroll John Ross Don McEwen	University of Michigan	Ohio Relays Columbus, Ohio April 19, 1952
Discus	183' 5¼"		Sim Innes	University of Southern California	Pacific Coast Conf. Meet Eugene, Ore. May 23, 1952

7. Voted that the substitution of Mr. Ivan J. Geiger, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for Mr. Edward S. Parsons, Northeastern University, as the First District representative on the Committee on Committees be approved.

8. President Willett announced the appointment of the following Credentials Committee for the 47th annual Business Session:

Wilfred Crowley, University of Santa Clara (Chairman)
W. L. Penberthy, Texas A & M College
A. E. Humphreys, Bucknell University

9. President Willett announced the appointment of the following Voting Committee for the 47th annual Business Session:

Dist. 1—A. E. Lumley, Amherst College
Dist. 2—A. E. Humphreys, Bucknell University
Dist. 3—O. K. Cornell, University of North Carolina
Dist. 4—V. C. Freeman, Purdue University
Dist. 5—Harry Carlson, University of Colorado
Dist. 6—W. L. Penberthy, Texas A & M College
Dist. 7—Howard M. Olson, Colorado College
Dist. 8—David Bjork, University of California at Los Angeles
Chairman—Wilfred Crowley, University of Santa Clara

10. President Willett announced the appointment of the following Committee on Memorial Resolutions for the 47th annual Business Session:

Paul Mackesey, Brown University (Chairman)
Marshall S. Turner, Johns Hopkins University
Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference

11. Voted that Proposed Amendment IV be withdrawn from consideration by the 47th annual Business Session with the understanding that the enforcement obligations of allied NCAA conferences shall be considered at the February meeting of allied conferences.

12. Dr. Paul J. Blommers, chairman of the Survey Committee on Playing and Practice Seasons, submitted the results of his Committee's extensive survey of the number of contests, length of season and length of accompanying practice sessions in all inter-collegiate sports.

Voted that the report be received with the sincere thanks and appreciation of the Council for an excellent and significant piece of work.

Voted that the Council recommends to the Executive Committee that the report be published and distributed to the membership at an early date.

Voted that the Council approve the summary section of the report, setting forth the Committee's recommendations, and that these recommendations be transmitted to the 47th annual Business Session with a covering recommendation from the Council that the Committee's proposed legislation be acted upon by the 48th annual Convention.

Voted that Mr. Aigler be requested to prepare the implementing resolution relative to the Committee's recommendations.

13. Mr. Robert A. Hall, chairman of the Television Committee, submitted his report in regard to the effect of live telecasting upon the college basketball games of member institutions. (See Minute No. 12 of October 14-16, 1952, Council meeting.)

Mr. Hall stated that a survey conducted by the district members of the Television Committee resulted in the following recommendations:

(1) That at the present time the television of college basketball games is not a national problem.

(2) The matter should not be brought to the attention of the 47th annual Convention.

(3) That the Council should appoint a basketball television committee, separate from the football television committee but with some overlapping of personnel, to collect information on the subject in order that the Association will be fully informed at all times.

Voted that the report be received and the recommendations included therein be referred to the 1953 Council.

14. Messrs. C. E. Bilheimer and Marshall S. Turner, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the College Committee, submitted a report on the consideration given by their Committee to the so-called "small college" problem and laid before the meeting a series of recommendations relative to how the Association might improve its services to the "small college" membership.

Voted that the report be received and commended to the incoming Council for its early consideration.

15. Voted that the proposed agenda for the 47th annual Business Session, subject to revisions noted, be approved and the officers be authorized to make any necessary adjustments which they might deem necessary.

APPENDICES TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES

Exhibit A

The National Collegiate Athletic Association

Financial Condition

August 31, 1952

ASSETS

	1951-52	1950-51	Increase
Current Assets			
Cash	\$46,353.67		
Accounts Receivable	1,175.55		
Total Current Assets	\$47,529.22	\$25,444.06	\$22,085.16
Investments			
U.S. Treasury Bonds	\$ 4,000.00		
U. S. Savings Bonds	16,002.50		
Total Investments	\$20,002.50	\$20,002.50	
Fixed Assets			
Furniture & Equipment	\$ 3,742.73		
Leasehold Improvements	3,748.13		
	\$ 7,490.86		
Less Depreciation	361.85		
Net Book Value	\$ 7,129.01	\$ 7,129.01	
Other Assets			
Advances	\$ 1,825.00	\$ 2,802.00	(\$977.00)
Total Assets	<u>\$76,485.73</u>	<u>\$48,248.56</u>	<u>\$28,237.17</u>

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

Current Liabilities			
Notes Payable	\$15,000.00		
Accounts Payable	87.50		
Accrued Payroll Taxes.....	517.00		
Total Current Liabilities...	\$15,604.50	\$ 4,331.13	\$11,273.37
Deferred Income	\$ 598.08	598.08	
Other Liabilities	\$	\$ 1,947.84	\$(1,947.84)
Surplus:			
Balance September 1, 1951....	\$41,969.50		
Add:			
Outstanding Checks Canceled	189.52		
Prior Year Adjustment	1,947.84		
Furniture & Equipment Capitalized	1,934.17		

General Income	24,626.94		
Television Expense	(10,384.91)		
Total Surplus	<u>\$60,283.15</u>	<u>\$41,969.59</u>	<u>\$18,313.56</u>
Total Liabilities & Surplus	<u>\$76,485.73</u>	<u>\$48,248.56</u>	<u>\$28,237.17</u>

Exhibit B

**Listing of NCAA Furniture and Equipment
(As of August 31, 1952)**

Date Acquired	Description	Cost	
1946	1 Royal Typewriter.....	\$ 153.90	
1947	1 Executive Desk, 60 x 34..	162.69	
1947	1 Secretary's Chair, Leather	34.17	
1947	1 Addressograph Cabinet..	25.50	
1947	1 Two-shelf Deskside Cabinet	15.00	
1947	1 16 mm., Silent Movie Projector	318.24	
1948	1 Grey Mohar Desk Chair..	67.98	
1948	1 Large Storage Cabinet...	55.08	
1948	1 Mimeograph, A.B. Dick Model 92	667.26	
1949	2 Secretary's Desk, 54 x 30.	130.00	
1949	1 Four-Shelf Bookcase ...	66.30	
1950	1 Typewriter Oak Stand ..	25.00	
1950	1 Secretary's Chair, Foam Rubber	43.35	
1951	1 Royal Typewriter	149.70	
1951	4 Used Electric Fans	20.00	\$ 1,934.17
1951	1 Large Storage Cabinet..	\$ 76.50	
1951	1 Victor Adding Machine..	132.60	
1951	1 Secretary's Chair, Foam Rubber	43.35	
1951	1 Secretary's Desk, 54 x 30.	61.20	
1952	1 Royal Typewriter	149.70	
1952	1 Royal Typewriter	149.70	
1952	1 Framed U.S. Map	65.18	
1952	1 Work Table, 144 x 32...	42.00	
1952	1 Three-Cushion Sofa	240.40	
1952	1 Walnut Executive Desk, 66 x 35.....	226.40	
1952	1 Royal Typewriter	114.75	
1952	1 Postage Meter Machine Base	208.12	
1952	1 Walnut Table 72 x 30 ..	45.90	
1952	1 Assembly Table, 72 x 30..	17.85	
1952	1 Metal Typewriter Stand..	7.09	

1952	1 Walnut Conference Table.	158.46
1952	1 Walnut Telephone Stand.	69.36
	Total Cost of Furniture & Equipment ..	\$ 1,808.56

Date Various 1951-52	Schedule of Depreciation				
	Cost \$1934.17	Rate 10%	Current Year Reserve \$193.42	8/31/52 \$193.42	
	1808.56	10%	90.43	90.43	
	\$3742.73		\$283.85	\$283.85	

Exhibit C

The National Collegiate Athletic Association
Statement of Expense

Name _____

Institution _____

NCAA Committee Affiliation _____

Date of Meeting _____

Purpose of Meeting _____

*Number of days involved in meeting attendance
and transportation to and from meeting site: _____

days @ \$12.00 (per diem allowance) \$ _____

First class railroad fare, and standard (lower berth)

Pullman or commercial airline fare from _____
to _____ and return. \$ _____

Total Expense \$ _____

*If less than full day involved, use fractions of 1/3
or 2/3.

I certify that the above is correct.

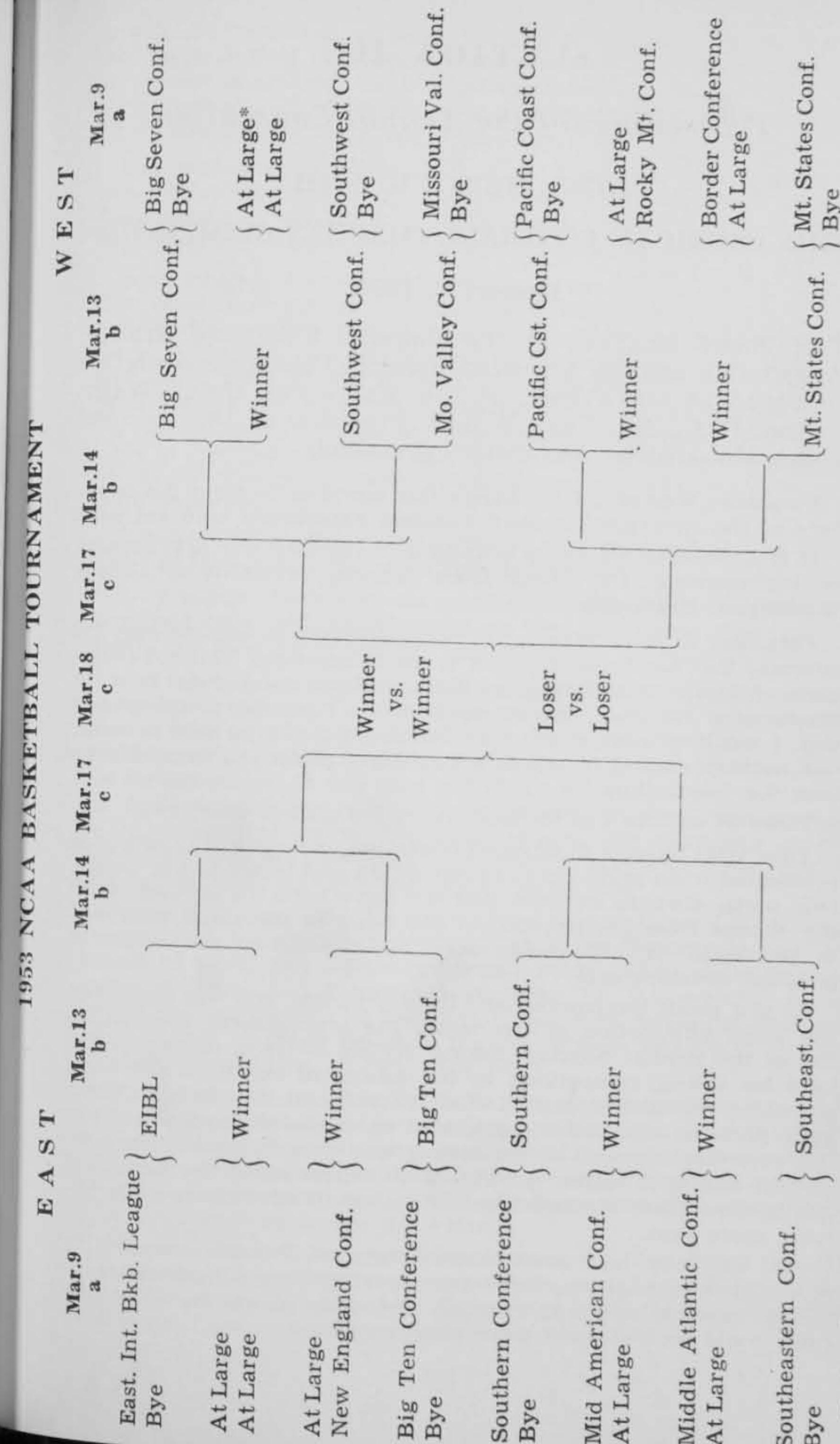
Signed _____

Date _____

Approved by _____

Committee Chairman

Exhibit D



SECTION III

Proceedings of the Annual Convention

JOINT MEETING WITH THE AMERICAN FOOTBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION

January 9, 1953

THE JOINT MEETING of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the American Football Coaches Association convened at ten o'clock, at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., Mr. Hugh Willett, President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association presiding.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I am happy this morning to greet the members of the American Football Coaches Association who are here.

It is a pleasure for me to introduce to you now our first speaker of the morning, Dr. Cloyd Heck Marvin, president of George Washington University.

PRESIDENT C. HECK MARVIN: It is my pleasure to acknowledge the courtesy that has been extended to me to greet the National Collegiate Athletic Association as its members foregather here in Washington for their annual meeting. As I extend a welcome to you, I recall to your minds that this is your city as well as mine; our nation's capital in which we all have pride and to which we look for inspiration.

Those of us who live in Washington are glad to greet you.

Your vital interest in physical education and athletic programs is predicated upon great needs of our youth and hence of our nation. Our social changes demand that we have such an interest. With the change from the frontier, to the farm, to the small town and to the large city, has come need for changes in the means of physical development.

As you recall the frontier and its way of life, you will remember the early elimination of the weak, the ever-present competitive life of the strong—hunting, fishing, felling of trees, preparation of land for tilling, competition in the raising of buildings and forts, wrestling, swimming and "Indian Grips." All of life was based upon personal attainment and almost an excess of competition. But the very development of the strong was used to make life more certain and of a higher quality. With fences came the farm, and life became more circumscribed. As a result of enclosure life became more neat.

Yet we have had some continuation of frontier competitive sports, and in addition, there now developed corn husking, horse racing, skating, sledding, running and other sports in which the rules could be and were more closely defined.

With the growth of the small town came regularized horse racing, the beginnings of baseball, the acceptance of lawn tennis, the development of croquet, the beginnings of boxing and wrestling, and some football, all of which were to develop their followings and all of which began as amateur sports.

But with the growth of the cities there came an increase of competition. Sports became organized in such a way that we have them taking on the form of big business. I mention baseball, boxing, wrestling, football, hockey and tennis as examples.

Such athletic developments could not have been possible unless they were supported by social changes. With these changes society was recognizing a greater and greater need for the development of the physical side of men. Because of the development of medicine, because of more sheltered lives, men and women who would not have reached maturity in the frontier days live and tend to lower the standards of physical development of our people. As the patterns of life become larger and more complex we need a stronger people to cope with them. Physical strength becomes more and more important.

Today we have greater yet different competitive forces rampant about us than our forebearers had about them.

So it comes about that we must make substitution for the unorganized competitions of nature so that the moral fiber of our youth can develop to support the challenges of today.

It is my belief that our society waits too long to place responsibility upon our youth. Where we used to get jobs and work as boys it now is almost impossible. Even a paper route has so much regulation that publishers are now employing men to be responsible for deliveries. At this time one of the places in which our youth can find responsibility that will develop them physically and morally is in competitive sports. The grade school, the secondary school, the college and the university have come to play a very real part in the development of our physical and moral life.

It has not been easy to make these substitutions. Our athletic leaders find themselves confused because of the commercial demands of social and economic forces outside of our institutions of learning. They find themselves confused by the prideful forces within our institutions of learning. Under such stress the development of that which is moral in the life of man, and which is built through competition is lost sight of.

Our function is to teach youth to play any game that is undertaken to the fullness of his capacity; anything less is cowardly or sluggish. It is in how the game is played that we find the discipline which develops callow youth into men of social worth. If such objectives are sponsored our youth will learn that the score board does not always announce the winner.

Our function then is to use the self-discipline that comes through competition, to develop youth who have attributes of leadership because they are moral beings. To develop such youth is your task and mine. I am glad that you consecrate yourselves to this end.

At these meetings may you find new and wise techniques to aid our youth—and some who are older—to correctly translate the vitalities of bodies made strong into the physical well being of society, and the discipline of sports into moral qualities of social leadership, and the understanding of true competition as a force of creation.

The colleges and universities you represent are glad you are meeting. For them I say again, we are glad you are meeting and meeting in this, your city. Let not the meteorological conditions in the Washington saucer dampen your zeal and enthusiasm for what it is that you do.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Thank you very much, President Marvin.

I should like to introduce for a bow at this time the man who is Mr. American Football Coaches Association, Tuss McLaughry.

I am happy to present also Mr. Carl Snavely of the University of North Carolina, the president of the Football Coaches Association.

PRESIDENT CARL SNAVELY: Thank you, Mr. Willett.

Senator Douglas, President Marvin, and members of the NCAA and of the coaches association: I merely want to say that the coaches are honored to have the privilege of the meeting with the NCAA as your guests. I suspect some of us feel perhaps like a certain colored gentleman who met an old pal of his who had been out of town several years and who was very surprised to discover that his friend had become a deacon in the church while he was away. He questioned him about it and the deacon advised him and said, "Well," he says, "the rougher element in the church rose up and demanded representation."

My memory goes back to the beginning of the coaches association and of the days when we didn't have an invitation to meet with the NCAA in this position of joint meeting. I think the custom of those days, maybe in some respects it has persisted, was to blame the coach for everything that went wrong no matter what it would be, but don't be too hard on the coach. He usually is in the position of an individual who is fleeing before an angry mob armed with pitchforks and endeavoring to give the general public the impression that he is leading the parade at the time. He is in the predicament a man might be in who has decided to scale the cliff. It was not very important that he scale the cliff but it looked like a good idea and promised lots of fun but having gotten up to the upper part of that cliff and being high above the ground he is in a position of grasping desperately for every niche and cranny and crack in the wall facing him looking for some means to hang on. Then it becomes exceedingly important because if he doesn't find some means of support he is going to be destroyed in short order.

The NCAA and the coaches association have become closer, I believe. I know that they have become closer in recent years and I would say particularly in the last year. I think in general the coaches association feels a thorough approval of the understanding that has been evident in the efforts of the NCAA people to solve some of the problems which face all of us.

We will admit that down through the years you have done some things from time to time that some of the coaches have not liked so well, but I can say that we thoroughly approve of the methods in which you are studying the bowl situation at the present time.

I would say that the vast majority of the coaches appreciate the difficulty of your problem with TV and thoroughly approve the methods you are using in your efforts to settle that and overcome the difficulties that it presents.

We feel there is a general need for other projects including improved relations with the press, with the entire athletic setup and football in particular because that is the thing that is closest to our hearts.

We feel there is generally a need for a uniformity of legislation among the different bodies which are taking actions of various kinds with respect to athletics. I believe that you probably would find a great deal more support than you would suspect on your stand on the Sanity Code and similar questions. I believe most coaches would accept the principles though the question of feasibility is something that has been obvious to you as well as to the coaches.

I want to assure you that the incidents which embarrassed the universities and the gentlemen who have been interested in athletics the past couple of years involving the scandals and gambling and roughness bordering on mayhem have been just as annoying, just as embarrassing to the coaches, as they have to the men in other branches of the NCAA. I believe that the coaches in general have grasped a new sense of responsibility for their position in this situation and the outgrowth of that. The most tangible outgrowth to date I believe is the code of ethics which will be presented to the association today for final action. It has been prepared as the root of the motions which were adopted last year.

I want to say again that we feel honored to be the guests here of the NCAA this morning and I want to thank you.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Thank you, President Snavely.

For the introduction of the speaker of the morning I have several pages of closely typewritten material which merely records the highlights of a very distinguished career. I feel it is quite unnecessary to review for a group of college and university people the career of our speaker. I think it can be expressed in this sentence: That he is a farm boy who played football at Bowdoin college and then became an economist, a teacher, and author, a consultant on labor problems, an alderman, a twice wounded combat marine, and Democratic U. S. Senator from the state of Illinois. We could say much more but probably more is not necessary.

I think, Senator, that we are very fortunate to have you here today because it is my understanding that we Democrats will have only a few more days in which to speak up in this city of Washington and we are happy that we have the opportunity of listening to you before this is too late.

It gives me very great pleasure indeed to present to you one of the most distinguished men in our country, Paul H. Douglas, Senator from the state of Illinois. We are happy to have you here, Senator Douglas.

SENATOR PAUL H. DOUGLAS: Friends, I feel both at home and in a sense overawed before this audience. I feel at home in one sense because, as your chairman said, many years ago—more years ago than I like to think of—I was a very mediocre football player in a fresh water college not so far from the salt water and enjoyed playing football, I think more than any other experience in my life.

But, I feel overawed because I certainly know I am not invited here because of my past athletic prowess. I suspect I was invited because I am taking part in a sport or business, even more competitive than football, namely politics. Sometimes I have wanted to write a little essay on the parallelisms between football and politics. They are very similar. Only at times I think that the standards of ethics in football are much higher than the standards in politics, and thus it is you who should come to us and give us lectures on what we should do rather than we who should come to you.

I want to start off with something that may seem to be trite, but which I assure you is very sincere. Properly conducted—and I emphasize those words "properly conducted"—there is nothing which is either more fun or more character-building than football.

Mr. Marvin, in his very thoughtful statement, pointed out the way city life diminishes active participation against nature and that is particularly true of suburban life and middle class life from whence come most of the students in American colleges.

The average son of a middle class family does not feel the toughness or roughness of nature except on camping trips and does not feel the toughness of life. The economic difficulties are pretty well smoothed away by his father's bank check. For a time in the thirties the going was rough but after 20 years of Democratic administration the country economically is in good shape and people do not have to worry a great deal about that.

Physically the automobile has more or less taken the place of the legs of middle class kids and it isn't necessary for them to exercise very much. So they tend to lead a sort of soft and pampered existence. Now life is not like that and they are living in a fool's paradise if they believe it is.

Football is one of the best means of getting close to the realities of struggle and conflict, and getting a taste of what life is going to be afterwards.

Not only that, the greatest blessing I think that it teaches is the fact that you can stand all kinds of punishment and be better for it; you can be beaten and exhausted physically and keep on. It calls for courage. Every man on the team now has to be courageous, even the lethargic guards have to be active, and the moral problem of making the tackle and never flinching is character-building in the highest degree.

So football, I want to say, is the best sport I know of. There is more human enjoyment to it than there is in any sport and it has this inestimable quality, invaluable quality of struggle.

This was put pretty well in another connection by a poet who always used to be quoted when I was in college but who now I think has become sort of old-fashioned and is not quoted very much by the literary people today, but he wrote a poem which, in my day, used to be recited at all football rallies and all meetings of YMCA's and which you probably know under the title of "If."

This morning before I came down I looked this up to see if my memory held good about four lines in this poem which I think describe the great inherent virtues of good football:

"Force your heart and nerve and sinew
"To serve your turn long after they are gone
"And so hold on when there is nothing left within you
"Except the will which says to them 'hold on.'"

Now football at its best teaches men to do just that.

To this, of course, should be added the quality of good sportsmanship—the player who is vigorous and strong but who does not shy away from work, who does not clip, and who does not look for legs sticking out from the scrimmage pile to fall on.

It was my great fortune to be the next-door neighbor for some years to Alonzo Stagg. I used to go out and watch him coach and try to hold on to my youth. I always felt he was probably the most valuable man on our whole faculty. Stagg lasted 60 years in football and I think his example to youth and to the country is as noble as any living American. He taught and practiced good sportsmanship. I have been so busy in my own field of sport in the last years that I haven't had occasion to go to many games nor watch many games on television. I know there have been some incidents of slugging which have been extremely unfortunate. My general impression, however, from my sons, one of whom played football at Princeton, made the team at Princeton—is that the level of sportsmanship has on the whole improved. I may be wrong, but I started as a freshman in 1909 and in the decade from 1900 to 1910 we had tramp football coaches who would move around from college to college and who would carry with them a train of bad sportsmanship. I know of coaches, some of whom have since become famous, I am sorry to say, in American life, who would encourage their men to slug in the line and generally their opponents would always have a man or two who would have his leg broken before the game was finished.

I think there is no doubt but that the standards of the ethics of the coaches and of the colleges have improved enormously in this respect and it may well be that the movies and television which make a permanent record of what happens so that it is not mere memory, have marshalled public opinion.

So there is no reason for any one to have any inferiority complex about being a football coach, and I hope you do not have it.

There are, however, two features of football that disturb me and they are not the usual features which are brought up for criticism. I know the usual criticisms of commercialization and so on, and I think those are dangerous, but the two points that I want to mention are somewhat more subtle and yet perhaps even more dangerous. The first is that you football coaches are really caught in an irresistible conflict between the unchangeable laws of arithmetic, on the one hand, and the boundless boosterism and optimism of the young American male, on the other.

Now the arithmetic of football is very simple. There must be as many losses as wins and if you take the system of American college football as a whole and strike an average the average must be 500, including losses and wins and ties. Now that is perfectly obvious. It would seem as though anyone with a fourth-grade education could understand that and certainly college students, college graduates and successful men of affairs could understand it. But in most colleges the football coach with an average of 500 is not regarded as a satisfactory coach. The alumni generally demand a coach who can win three out of four and in some places nine out of 10. I have known some alumni who grouch when teams who have been undefeated two or three years drop a game at the beginning of the third or fourth season. In other words, the young American male holds the coaching profession as a whole to a standard of achievement which it is impossible for the coaching profession as a whole to attain. When I say the young American male, that includes some who are young in years and others who are old in years but young in brains.

What are you poor devils going to do? Here you are caught between the fact that as a group you cannot exceed 500, it is impossible for you to, as a group, exceed 500, and yet these constituents of yours demand that you hit 750 or 900. This creates the tragedy of football coaching. Out of it comes the pressure for commercialization, for subsidizing athletics or athletes. Out of it also comes grief and heartache for coaches and for the wives and sweethearts of coaches.

I would suggest a topic for research both for the NCAA and for the Football Coaches Association, to make stomach analyses of all football coaches and then get the proportion of stomach ulcers among football coaches as a group compared with the population as a whole. My own belief is in spite of your magnificent physiques that your percentage of stomach ulcers is far greater than that of the population as a whole.

It is not your fault but you are caught, as I say, between this pressure of boosterism and the laws of arithmetic. It is made worse by two developments. In the first place if a coach is extremely successful and has a team which is seldom defeated, then it is expected that forever afterwards he must maintain that average or exceed it. If he reaches an 800 per cent, then if he falls back to 750 or 600, he is regarded by the alumni of that particular institution as a failure.

I had an interesting experience in this respect in the field of basketball. There is a little town in northern Illinois, just under

the Wisconsin border. It has 500 people and a high school of 45 students. The high school basketball team of that town won the high school tournament at the University of Illinois last spring. When I was going up in that county on a non-political tour I thought I would give a breakfast for this basketball team, which I did, at the restaurant. We started at eight-thirty in the morning and got through before church. I congratulated the coach upon his magnificent record. He had only 25 boys in the school and out of those 25 boys he had fashioned a state champion team. He said "Don't say that to me. They are already demanding that I have a championship team next year and they are saying if I don't have a championship team next year I am likely to get the gate."

He was a man who had performed a modern miracle and they expected him to pass another miracle in the language of "Green Pastures" next year. There is a limit to the number of miracles that you can pull out of your hat in succession.

So, the first point I want to make is that it is bad enough for all coaches, but successful coaches are held to the highest standards.

Furthermore, the going gets rough as the weaker colleges drop out. It was always possible for some teams to fatten their averages at the expense of such colleges in the East as Western Lebanon, Susquehanna, Albright, and so on, which would appear in the sporting pages in the first day of the season when Cornell would beat them 72 to 0 and which would then disappear for the rest of the term.

You would look them up in Spaulding's Guide at the end and find they had lost virtually all their games. For some 10 years we served that function in the Middle West at the University of Chicago.

Now, in modern American life a college or a university just can't keep on being continuous losers. They have to quit. And much as I love football I think we did the only proper thing, to quit.

Well, that means that you eliminate your weak ones and the problem will get more difficult for the colleges which remain because you coaches are not able to say at the end of the season "Well, we beat Chicago or we beat Susquehanna or we beat Albright or Western Lebanon," or you can substitute Oshkosh.

I hope I haven't hurt the feelings of any alumni or coaches. So it is getting rougher and rougher.

Now, before I turn to a little constructive suggestion, however, I want to discuss the second fault that I would find with college football and it is not your fault, not anyone's fault, but it is just almost inevitable.

I am convinced that small-time football is a tremendous character builder as well as being enjoyable in itself. But I am becoming more and more dubious about big-time football. I want to tell you why. It is not a very healthy thing for the climax of a man's life to come early. I have had a number of friends who have been prize fighters. One of my men who was at one time one of my

closest friends was a world's champion. He was a very fine boxer and a good sportsman in the ring and a gentleman. I was proud to know him and I am proud to call him my friend today. But he ceased to be world's champion at the age of 27 and then he had to look around for interests to fill his life. He is a very intelligent fellow. I am sure his IQ must have been 125 or 130. But he had one of the most terrible times I have ever seen a man go through in trying to adjust himself to the fact that the curve of his life was on the downgrade, so he thought. He remembered the days when he fought in Madison Square Garden and when Tex Rickard was operating and when the reporters were around and Kleig lights were on and it seemed very dull and pedestrian and flat to go out and make a living in the every-day world. He couldn't talk about anything except those days, the fight in London, the fight in Madison Square Garden, the moments of glory in the past. He was an extremely intelligent fellow.

One of my intimate friends was, and we still would be friends if our paths were together, a famous all-American football player. If I were to mention his name he would be known to all of you. He was one of the all-time greats. A lovable fellow, a fine fellow, but a man who felt that the best of his life was over, and over a long time ago. It was difficult for him to put his attention at any particular problem which faced him because he was always looking over his shoulder to the day of the great game down in the Yale Bowl when—I almost gave myself away.

You could not talk with him long but he would take out his pocketbook and bring out some clippings and show you the clippings. It was very hard to get him interested in any immediate problem which faced him. His mind was in the past, always looking back. And again you felt that the peak of his life had not only been reached early but that it had turned down and gone a long way.

I don't know the movie colony very well but those friends of mine who do, tell me precisely the same thing is true of most of the movie actors and actresses. They attain fame at an early age because of the qualities of youthful attractiveness which tend to disappear as age comes and there is a void left in their lives which they do not have the inner resources to meet. I suspect that if you were to take the lives of say a thousand of the most famous football players of the last 30 years, that you would reach a somewhat similar conclusion. Go into any university club in the country and you will find them.

Now I don't know what the answer is to either of these two problems that I mentioned. When I was young I thought that we could find solutions and remedies for everything. That all problems could be solved. As I get older, I, at times, think that problems such as these are innate in the structure of life and that they largely have to be endured. I don't want to give up quite as easily as that. I do want to emphasize in the first place that it is time that the American university public grew up on this question of winning. I love to win as much as anybody, but I recognize that defeat is a portion of life, too. We Democrats have just realized

that fact. It is a part of life, too. One must be ready for it and be ready to accept it. I am not asking you to accept it. I suppose in the nature of the case you have got to struggle for victory, but the pressure upon you should be reduced. The pressure upon you from alumni and from the faculty and from presidents should be reduced. I am sort of an iconoclast, I suppose. One thing I hate worse than anything in this world and that is hypocrisy. One set of university administrators I dislike are the pious ones who on the surface say "We want sportsmanship" but will fire a football coach at the drop of the hat if he isn't a winner.

If that hurts anybody, let it hurt. I think it is about time that faculties and university administrators developed some guts on this question. Of course the main trouble comes from the alumni and the honorary alumni, people who attach themselves as alumni, the Saturday night or Monday morning alumni.

Now most of you have seen Mr. Elliott Nugent's very amusing comedy "The Male Animal" which is a satire upon that type of thinking. The more we can have such plays as "The Male Animal" to let the wind out of that bag, the better.

Now I am going to say something which will perhaps hurt the feelings of some here although its locale was quite obviously Columbus, Ohio. I have not noticed that it has diminished the pressure of the downtown luncheon clubs upon the football teachers and football coaches at Ohio State as yet.

Why is it that college students who know the laws of calculus by the time they graduate don't understand the simple rules of arithmetic? I would suggest to the members of the NCAA that if you want to improve the standards of athletics in your institutions that you give a required one-hour course on the arithmetic of football for every undergraduate. When they come back to the big game of football after a half-hour session in the morning in which you explain that sort of arithmetic, that for the football system as a whole, the average is 500, you will improve the standards of athletics.

That would diminish the number of stomach ulcers, the suicides, and the moving rate of football coaches to a great degree.

Now on this other question, what are you going to do about people reaching the climax of their lives at an early time and feeling that ever afterwards life is an anti-climax and that the best days are in the past and that the present and the future are stale, flat, and unprofitable? Well, I frankly think we have got to deglamorize some of the big sporting events and at the same time try to give people, a sense of deeper and more abiding values that, thrilling as football is, thrilling as the life of struggle is, the best is yet to be.

When we were having our losing streak at Chicago which went on and on. I proposed in a somewhat facetious fashion to Mr. Hutchins that the University should buy the Chicago Cardinals. That team was not doing well, either. I thought we could buy them from the Bidwell brothers for a low figure, that we could make them the University of Chicago team. We wouldn't have to

change the jerseys much from cardinal to marine, but we could free them of the requirement of going to classes, and furnish entertainment on a good professional basis to the people of Chicago.

I was surprised that Mr. Hutchins didn't take me up on my proposal because it was the thought, of course, that it would furnish amusement and appeal to many. I must admit that I did offer it with my tongue in my cheek and I am not certain I would have stuck with it if it had any danger of becoming a reality, but I toyed with the idea enough to feel there was something to it. Not that we old fellows are jealous of young folks getting into the limelight, though I suppose there is always a sort of jealousy of the old for the young in life. It is not that. But in these last 10 years particularly as I have mentioned with athletes, old athletes who once were young, this has seemed to me the greatest danger which they have.

If you chaps who are already burdened with care and worry can help to give these fellows a feeling that, glorious as the life in which they are leading, that the after-life beyond football can be more glorious still; that founding a family calls for as much skill and patience and as much devotion as playing on the team; that business, making a living, is thrilling; that society itself is thrilling; that the affairs of government are in a sense even a greater sport than football; then I wish you would.

I am going to embarrass my good friend Tuss here. I first met Tuss at Amherst 30 years ago when lecturing there. I saw a tall fellow striding across the campus with a book in his pocket. It was the New Testament in Greek. This was something new to me, a football coach reading the New Testament in Greek. I don't know why he did it but I do know it was not put on for display. I haven't seen Tuss very much in the last 30 years but I guess he is now next oldest coach to Stagg and the old man finished 60 years. Tuss, I, guess, has 35 with two years out for each of the two wars—31 active years. He has lasted in New England quite a time and the alumni in New England can be tough. He is the only man I ever knew of who switched from Brown to Dartmouth and was loved by the alumni of Brown. Tuss has been a great example to young men—a great example to them. They love him as one loves a brave and beloved captain or major or colonel of a combat unit. There are countless coaches, countless numbers of you over this country who have a somewhat similar position or who can attain a position such as that. But I feel more and more that we have to prepare athletes for the letdown which is likely to come and this to my mind is perhaps the strongest reason for taking a little bit of the spotlight away from the big games, that it puts them in a position that it is very difficult for them to recover from afterwards.

Now these have been very rambling thoughts. The lives of we politicians are very similar to the lives of you football coaches. I remember at the turn of the century as a boy reading a novel by Ernest Seton Thompson in which he said "The end of every wild animal is a tragedy." In a sense, the end of every football coach and politician is a tragedy. There comes a time except for

such perennials, the old man and Tuss here, there comes a time when your constituency says, "Sorry," sometimes they don't even say "Sorry," but "go elsewhere."

One puts it off as long as he possibly can, naturally. Very few politicians give up voluntarily. They have to be hit over the head with a club and frequently hit over the head, but finally they have to give up. We should all be prepared for that day, but I want to return to the point from which I started.

It is, I think, an obligation of American colleges and alumni to realize that they can't win all the time. That is an absurd, juvenile notion. It is all right to try to win but to be heartbroken when you lose and vow vengeance upon some scapegoat whom you offer up for a sacrificial offering because the laws of arithmetic are such, that bothers me.

Thank you very much.

ROUND TABLE MEETINGS

A. COLLEGE MEETING

January 8, 1953

THE COLLEGE MEETING of the 47th annual National Collegiate Athletic Association Convention convened at 10:15 a.m. at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C., Mr. Clayton E. Bilheimer, Gettysburg College, chairman of the College Round Table Meeting, presiding.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: Before we start our meeting, I would like to take this opportunity to present some of the members of the College Committee who are here with us this morning.

Starting on my extreme left: Bill Stetson, Swarthmore College; Dr. Ralph Fahrney, Iowa State Teachers; Mack Greene, Central State in Ohio; Marshall Turner, Johns Hopkins; Howard Olson, Colorado College; and Herb Nichols, Oberlin.

It is not my intent this morning to impose upon your good nature by making a long introductory speech. Since the start of this movement to have a round table for the smaller colleges, it has always been my idea that the main function of the Committee was to be of service to these smaller institutions of our organization.

I would like to pay tribute at this time to Marshall Turner, the secretary of our Committee, for whom I hold high esteem and respect for the efficient work he has done during the past year. Since our meeting held in Cincinnati last January, we have been in constant touch with one another, and have had a meeting about once a month on some of these problems which confront all of us in smaller institutions.

The other day, I came across an interesting statement which I simply want to pass on to you as my own personal philosophy regarding this problem of college athletic administration:

"Do not sell me theories; sell me truths. Do not sell me moral codes; sell me Christian principles announced by the greatest Teacher of all times, so that I may have courage and faith to face the problems which confront me day by day."

I think if we keep that idea in mind in all of our attempts to solve the problems which affect us from time to time, I am sure we will have no difficulty in facing the future in this area of confusion which we now see so widespread.

The first part of our program will be devoted to reports, and the second part will be devoted to discussions or any presentation you would like to make at this meeting.

Dr. Edwin Mouzon, Southern Methodist University, says he has a very important engagement in the Senate—I did not know we had such distinguished people with us—and would like to make his report on the intercollegiate athletic medical-insurance program, which was given impetus last year in Cincinnati.

EDWIN D. MOUZON, JR. (Southern Methodist University): I really did not know Bill was going to put me on first. Never having been to the Senate chamber, and having an opportunity to go, I hate to turn it down.

Your Insurance Committee, as reported to you last year by Howard Olson, really did a great deal of work in trying to work out some sort of plan which would be advantageous to everybody, a plan which we adopted and, I am sure, most of you know about. It is really still in a formulative status. At the end of two years of experience with the company, your Insurance Committee will go over the loss ratio and determine with the company whether the premiums should be lowered or raised, or whether any changes should be made in the amount deductible on the policy, or whether any other revisions should be made.

That was one reason why we adopted the plan we did. It was strictly an NCAA plan. The company sold it to us on an honor-system basis, and it is not sold to anybody else.

Briefly, in case you are not familiar with the main clauses of it, it is a catastrophe medical-insurance policy, which carries with it a premium of one dollar per man per annum on a \$250-deductible basis. That is to say, the company will pay up to \$5,000 for any injury sustained by any athlete while playing, while on the practice field, or while being transported to and from any athletic contest.

You do not even have to name the men. All you have to do is to notify the company of the number you expect to be covered during the year. You do not have to say who they are. If, when you get through the year, you have had more athletes than the declared number, that is all right. You do not have to send in any additional premium. If there have been less than that, there is no return on the premium.

For instance, my institution for this particular year, declared 250 as the number we would have participating. I do not know how many we will have participate. I counted up how many we had last year, and it was about 245. When I included my coaches and the managers in the number, I figured 250 was a good round number, and that is what we sent in. We paid a premium of \$250.

At the present time I can tell you a little bit about what has happened so far this year. There are 123 colleges enrolled in the plan at present. Really, that is better than I thought we would do the first year. I might have been a little bit on the conservative side on the proposition. I think probably Howard thought there would be that many, but I was not sure because we got started rather late.

In those 123 colleges, there are 24,714 individuals enrolled under this plan. I mean there are that many insured. The company has collected so far, on those 24,714, a total premium of \$24,660. There is one clause which increases the deductible to \$500 instead of \$250 and lowers the premium from one dollar to 80 cents. There are two colleges covered under that particular operation so that makes the number of dollars collected less than the number of boys enrolled.

At the present writing, the company has paid out \$1047.27 to four colleges. That does not mean that is all. The largest payment to date, \$720.42, has been made to Murray State College, and that is a partial

payment. That claim is still pending. By that, we mean that \$720.42 has been spent so far on this boy, above the \$250 deductible, and, as the bills come in, the company continues to pay and will pay up to a maximum of \$5,000.

There are at the present time, six claims which are pending. By that, I mean the boy is injured and is receiving treatment, and the bills still are coming in. The company has been very conscientious and very rapid in paying the claims. There has been no difficulty which I have heard of anywhere regarding the payment of claims under the policies.

If any of you would like to ask me any questions, I will be glad to try to answer them. If I cannot, I am sure Howard can.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: Are there any questions you would like to ask Dr. Mouzon at this time.

MACK M. GREENE (Central State College): We happen to have had an injury which resulted in death at our college a few years ago, and our college is interested in learning whether the insurance plan contemplates the addition of a death clause. If so, what change in the amount of premium would be the result.

MR. MOUZON: We discussed that particular feature before we adopted this plan. We had the opportunity at the time this particular plan was adopted to include a death benefit. My memory is that the cost was 50 cents a man.

Apparently there were not many colleges interested in that particular feature of it.

Unquestionably, if the group is interested in that feature, it can be incorporated in the plan when we go over it again at the end of two years. If there is any great number of you who would like to see that feature incorporated in the plan, surely the Committee would be delighted to have that information from you. After all, in my opinion, it is this group which is mainly interested in this insurance policy.

REV. WILFRED H. CROWLEY (University of Santa Clara): Does the policy cover both intercollegiate and intramural athletics?

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: It does not cover intramural athletics, Father Crowley.

J. H. NICHOLS (Oberlin College): Do they contemplate including intramural athletics if this is successful on the intercollegiate basis?

MR. MOUZON: It has not been discussed, Mr. Nichols. Actually, we owe a debt of gratitude to the Associated Agencies in Chicago who really helped a great deal with the origination of this plan. They had no information whatever to go on when they set this premium of one dollar per man, absolutely none. There was nothing like it available. It was a matter of experimentation.

I am sure as we gather experience with the plan we have, there is no reason why such things as intramural athletics might not be covered. In fact, I know of a company which will cover intramural athletics at the present time. The premium is higher, however, than one dollar a man.

R. S. DARNABY (Tuskegee Institute): I wonder if it will not be agreeable to this body to have the Committee proceed to get the in-

formation relative to establishing a death clause, so that it will be there if it is at any time needed.

MR. MOUZON: That is up to this body, Mr. Darnaby. If they wish us to do that, we will be happy to investigate that feature of it again.

MR. DARNABY: That is what I was driving at, sir.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: How many in this group would be interested in the death clause? Will you raise your hands if you have any interest at all.

Fifteen are interested.

Are there any other questions you would like to ask Mr. Mouzon?

THEODORE HARDER (Santa Barbara College): Is the policy limited to injuries simply in play, or will it cover team travel?

MR. MOUZON: It covers team travel. In addition, it includes your manager or faculty representative if he is on the trip. So long as the travel is under the supervision of the university, it is covered.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: Anyone else?

MR. MOUZON: I would assure this group that your Committee will investigate the possibility of adding this death benefit next year as an optional feature, if it is possible for us to do that.

Actually, the death benefit costs half as much as the catastrophe insurance. Apparently, when we sent out our first questionnaire, there was not a great deal of interest in the death benefit, but it might be possible that we could get an option on that proposition so that you could take either or both.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: Several years ago, when we had so much widespread publicity in the papers about our athletic programs, a group of us in the Committee thought it might be advisable to make a study of the administrative practices among the smaller colleges in the NCAA. It was quite a task to prepare a questionnaire and send it out over the United States. We did, however, try last year at our Cincinnati meeting to give you a preliminary report on the results we obtained. A great many of us in the small institutions do operate on what we term a deficit budget. It is apparently true, from the results we obtained from the questionnaire, that a year-by-year change in the receipts, and so on, has no material effect on the type of program we operate.

We are coming up today with some very definite conclusions from the result of this questionnaire, indicating just exactly the type of administration which exists among the smaller colleges.

I am sure that these conclusions—which were drawn up after a lengthy study—are the practices which now exist among the smaller colleges, and this information should be of value to you.

I remember one of the first round-table meetings we had—I think it was in New Orleans in 1937—from which I received a great deal of help. When I went back to my own institution, I was able to put into practice some of the things we talked about in that meeting.

It is my very great privilege to present to you our efficient secretary, Marshall Turner, from Johns Hopkins University.

MARSHALL S. TURNER, JR. (Johns Hopkins University): Last year at the Cincinnati meeting, we made an attempt to make a progress

report. What you are now getting hold of represents the conclusions of those of us who had an opportunity to work with this study.

I do not intend to read all the conclusions. I think everybody can do that for themselves. In just a minute, I do want to read certain of the conclusions on the second page.

First, I would like to say that we had hoped that out of this survey we could find some procedures or practices which would indicate a method of operation which would help athletic directors and college presidents get their programs in such shape that they would not be as sensitive to the various pressures in college athletics which the newspapers have publicized so extensively in recent years. We felt that, possibly, there were some administrative procedures which we could pinpoint which would be characteristic of the so-called small colleges and that those procedures might be the means of giving athletic directors and presidents a new line of thought, or some suggestions as to what they could do to bring their program more into keeping with some of the educational principles we have talked about.

As you read over the questionnaire, the answers, and the conclusions, I think you will see that no such precise information developed. It seemed to be impossible to find exact procedures which really would give help to college presidents and athletic directors. These procedures and facts and conclusions which we have, I think, are common knowledge to all of us, both big-school directors and little-school directors. So there is nothing really new which came out of it.

Therefore, most of my remarks today are going to be just rambling thoughts and observations as a result of my opportunity to work with this questionnaire.

I would like to call your attention to the second page of the conclusions, which have a couple of paragraphs which may or may not be thought-provoking.

I think the first paragraph is a fair statement of what the average small-college program consists of, in that it has a unified administration in which presidential authority is very definitely evident and that it has institutional control of its programs through the financing of it in a greater or lesser degree. That was evident through the payment of coaching salaries particularly out of institutional instruction budgets and, secondly, through the universities or colleges accepting deficit budgets from their directors where such deficit budgets were turned in.

Lastly, it appeared that the fluctuations which might occur in regard to gate receipts or any income factor did not materially change the program from year to year so that they could withstand the impact, say, of television in a little easier fashion than some other schools which depend quite heavily on stability of income in order to have stability in their program.

That, then, would be the general characteristics of the small-college picture.

It seemed to us that if we went to the next step, we could determine whether the non-income-conscious schools had eliminated problems which income-conscious schools still faced. If so, what factors exist to make some schools non-income-conscious which do

not exist for those who still have to depend largely on income for their program?

This question could further be stated by asking what problems would exist if income was not a part of the athletic department head's responsibilities, but was undertaken by another department, such as the treasurer or comptroller whose function would be to ascertain the income of the university.

A related question to that, of course, is whether from an educational point of view, it should be the duty of the head of the athletic department to secure income to run his department. In other words, the chairman of the physics department, for example, would not be expected to raise money to operate his program. Is it any more reasonable to expect the athletic department chairman to raise money to run his program?

So those are some of the more specific thoughts which came out of that survey.

Now I would just like to pass on some thoughts I have had as a result of my work on this survey.

I think all colleges can speak of educational principles and policies, and be talking the same language, the same words. I do not know how we can use the same principles and come out with such widely different programs where some programs involve minor budgets even in relation to size of the institution, and other schools come out with a terrifically expensive program which seems to bear no relation to that of other schools of similar size or situation.

We use the same words to talk about the program, but the program as it finally appears on the field seems to be a little bit different. I often think of the difficulty we have in talking about Russia and their propagandists because we use the same words—democracy and people and capitalism, and so on—but they have entirely different meanings.

Somehow, it seems to me, we are in similar difficulty in talking about our athletic programs. We use the same words, but we do not always mean exactly the same thing.

The best example of that, of course, is the word "amateur." You all know the difficulties we are faced with in that.

We have, I think, three types of institutions. We have, first of all, the schools which have set up their programs in such a way that they are not affected materially by income. They are controlled and organized entirely within the confines of the institutions. Outside influences, through alumni or downtown quarterback clubs, are nonexistent. The pressures and the difficulties which seem to occupy so much of the sports-writers' attention at the moment are not of very great concern to those institutions.

We then have the other extreme—the institutions which have extensive budgets, approaching a million dollars in some cases, a tremendous program which has to be financed almost exclusively out of the income received from playing some of the contests in their program. It involves, as you are well aware, certain kinds of pressures, both to the institution, to the players and to the department.

We then have a group of schools, I think, which are in the middle, some of which are striving to join in what we commonly call the

big-time. We also have some schools which are not sure whether they ought to be in the big-time, where their losses as a result of attempts to play in the big-time are such that they either have to drop certain activities or give up that phase of the program entirely.

I think those are the schools we ought to be working on, to try to give them some answers as to what they can do to get into one type of program or the other type of program. I do not see where it is of any particular advantage to be in the middle.

I think this survey perhaps offers some help to those people because the survey, if it does not do anything else, does illustrate that you can have an athletic program in which the institution pays all or a major part of the cost.

I know there are some directors, or some presidents even, who have doubted that, but this survey does indicate that it can be done and that it is done by some institutions, and by a good majority of those which have replied to this questionnaire.

One thing I have been more disturbed about than anything else, and talked with quite a few people about, is the fact that the attention of the public is now centered on the moral aspects of our inter-collegiate athletics, in the sense that we have run the line down to players being involved in bribes and in similar situations. I think that has disturbed a lot of people, and it comes to my attention, through our admissions office particularly, that many parents of boys now ready to enter college have been disturbed about the type of athletics which creates such a situation, and are not sure they would like to have their boys participate.

We had one extreme case where the parents told their boy absolutely he could not participate in any athletics if he went to college.

We think, then, that this is a weakness of our entire athletic picture which affects not only the big colleges but the small colleges too. It seems to me, since we talk about principles all the time, and can generally agree that the principles are sound, that the actual practices somehow should coincide with the stated principles. Perhaps the way out of some of this moral difficulty in which we find ourselves would be to set up a situation or try to get a situation in which commercialized athletics is definitely declared by the board of trustees and presidents of the institutions which so decide.

In other words, it seems to me that any institution is free to name its own policy, whatever it might be. If they choose to go into the big-time athletic picture, they are certainly within their prerogative to do it.

But it seems unfortunate that in doing this they have to use the same words and go under the same regulations which many of the smaller institutions do not seem to be concerned with, and which do not really affect the small-college program. If we can make commercialized athletics a part of the curriculum of institutions which so desire to enter it, the matter of scholarships and aid and the pressures which result from alumni and downtown quarterbacks, would at least be above board to the point where it could be handled much easier by the institutional authorities. I think the boys themselves would be in a position where they could realize the situation they

are in, could talk about it, and the parents and the public as a whole could clearly see the situation.

The boys who receive scholarships now actually know they are not amateurs, but we still have to call them amateurs, because we have not found a name to define those who receive assistance only up to the limits of the college or group with which they are associated.

So it seems to me that perhaps we can move in the direction of a little more forthrightness about the athletic programs and the amount of scholarships which might go into a big-time program.

The most recent example I happen to think of right now is the fact that the state of Virginia has required all the state-supported institutions there to give an accounting of their athletic-scholarship programs. When that announcement appeared last Sunday, it appeared on the sixth sports page of the BALTIMORE SUN, the last sports page. So you can see that it did not create any kind of excitement which some people might feel would arise at the announcement of that fact. I believe that would be true in a lot of cases.

So this survey, unfortunately, did not direct the attention of anybody to a particular practice which was new, which would be of some value to even the middle schools to which I referred, who are looking for a way out of trying to balance the various pressures.

This survey's primary value, I think, will be to indicate to some people that at least you can operate an athletic program with institutional funds, that it is not necessary to rely on gate receipts, guarantees, and fees of sponsoring outside organizations to help you finance such a program.

If that much is recognized, I think at least the college presidents can then, if they so desire, devote some attention to asking their people as to what procedures they use. There is no particular practice which we can find, which we can point to and say, "This will achieve this end, and doing something different will achieve another end."

When you all have time to read over this questionnaire, I would be very interested in receiving reactions to it. If you have comments about it, I would be very happy to see you after the meeting or if you would care to write me at Johns Hopkins, I would be particularly pleased to hear from you.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: We will hold up discussion until after we have all these reports.

Very often, the question has been asked us: "Why should the smaller institution be a member of the NCAA?" and "What services does the NCAA render to these smaller institutions?"

Very often, they think the NCAA is mainly concerned with the problems of large institutions. But I have always felt that while we have our particular problems, there are certain very definite reasons why we ought to belong to a national organization.

Howard Olson, a member of our Committee from Colorado College, has been with us for two years now and has been very active and very faithful in his performance of his duties. He has kindly consented to present the report on the services the NCAA does render with particular attention to the smaller colleges.

HOWARD M. OLSON (Colorado College): Your College Committee is in the process of developing a closer liaison with the administrative committees and agencies of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Further, it is re-examining the functions and services of the Association to determine which services might be bettered, and what additional services might be provided by the Association and the College Committee to that portion of the NCAA membership generally referred to as the small-college class.

This general project of the College Committee is just under way. Two meetings already have been held with Executive Director Walter Byers and members of the College Committee, including Chairman Bilheimer and Secretary Turner.

The Committee felt it would be most helpful if, at this meeting, a report was submitted on the present services provided by the NCAA, then this group be asked to submit comments and suggestions as to how any of the existing services might be bettered or broadened. Further, it is my intention to suggest other possible services, and to obtain your reactions to these suggestions. Please be assured of the interest of your College Committee in this matter. Any suggestions you make will be most carefully analyzed to determine the extent to which they might be implemented.

First, as to the services provided by the NCAA at the present time. I am going to deal with direct services, and not explore to any degree the many indirect advantages to be realized from holding membership in the Association.

1. The NCAA, through its rules committees, draws the official playing rules for 11 intercollegiate sports: football, basketball, swimming, track and field, soccer, boxing, fencing, gymnastics, ice hockey, lacrosse, and wrestling.

2. The Association publishes official guides in nine sports, which include the official playing rules, game results, schedules by dates and colleges, national statistical rankings, playing records, and informative articles on competitive and administrative athletic matters.

These guides, in addition to providing the official playing rules, actually have become an annual almanac or encyclopedia for each sport. The history of a given sport for a given year is clearly set forth in each of the publications. I think you will agree with me that since the NCAA took over these publications they have improved immeasurably.

I might comment that only two of the guides consistently have made a financial profit in the years they have been published. These are football and basketball. Many guides are published as a service only. Examples would be the Soccer and Lacrosse Guides. In the last 12 years, the Lacrosse Guide has run a total deficit of \$9037.67, and the Soccer Guide has run an 11-year deficit of \$4706.73. I mention this only because I feel that this is a costly service to the membership and to intercollegiate athletics, which we all should appreciate.

3. Further, in connection with the guides, the Association's Executive Committee has instituted a new service, effective with the current college year, whereby the athletic director of each active-member institution and the executive officer of each allied confer-

ence automatically receives a complimentary copy of each guide and rule book published by the Association.

4. Other publications issued by the Association include the official basketball scorebook, advanced editions of the football and basketball rules (in order that officials can have these rules well in advance of the season), the annual Yearbook of the Association, as well as periodical bulletins.

5. The Association finances a service branch known as the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau. This agency publishes the guides and rules books of the Association, and also operates the national statistical service in football, basketball, and track. During the last 10 years, great strides have been made in perfecting this service. Today, it is highly valued by the vast majority of our membership and equally valued by the public and press.

I suppose comment should be made here that there have been a few—and I would underscore the word "few"—who have raised a question as to the value of statistics. To me, I see nothing wrong in measuring the accomplishments of an athlete and, by such a yardstick, increasing the incentive for betterment. The vast majority of our membership apparently agrees, according to letters received at our headquarters office.

I would also comment that, through the efforts of Mr. Homer Cooke, director of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, the small-college portion of the statistics has been developed to where they receive great attention and appreciation by our colleges, the press, and the public.

6. The NCAA conducts national meets and tournaments in 12 sports, and enforces eligibility rules for this competition. I might add at this point, that the Council and Executive Committee have recently approved a reorganization in the basketball tournament which will provide a truly representative tournament for the membership, and which, administratively, is an important step forward. I will not dwell on this point since it will be reported in detail to the Business Session tomorrow.

7. The Association also provides a large film library of NCAA championship events, and these films are made available without charge (other than postage) to member institutions. These films are used for teaching purposes by many institutions and any of you who have not taken advantage of this service might find it desirable to do so.

8. The Association also provides an informal scheduling service, at least for those institutions who find need of such service. The National Collegiate Athletic Bureau annually collects the football schedules of all our universities and colleges throughout the country, and collects them at an early date. Many members who have encountered difficulty in filling an open date or a vacated date have found the NCAB a very useful vehicle. Again, many of you might not have recognized the availability of this service, and I would commend it to you in the event that you have difficulty in filling an open date or in arranging a trip schedule.

9. The NCAA provides financial and other assistance to various groups interested in the promotion and encouragement of inter-

collegiate athletics and actively assists the various national coaches' associations in projects which provide better teaching, better competition, and sounder administration.

10. Our Association also is a prime mover in the United States Olympic Association. It is through the NCAA that the college administrators and athletes are selected for the Olympic competition. Also, it is through the NCAA that a sizable amount of the money needed to finance the Olympic movement is raised. True, this money is merely the contributions of the colleges and universities of the nation; but, after all, the NCAA is merely the universities and colleges of the nation speaking and acting together on athletic matters.

11. The NCAA also provides an intercollegiate athletic group-insurance program. This innovation in athletic administration was pioneered at the NCAA Convention a year ago. I happen to be a member of the special Insurance Committee, and I believe this program, after a couple of years' experience, is going to prove an extremely important and beneficial addition to the administration of college athletics. Mr. Ed Mouzon, chairman of the Insurance Committee, has already presented a brief report on these developments to this group.

12. Finally, the NCAA serves as an over-all administrative body for universities and colleges on matters of intercollegiate athletics. It serves as a counseling agency in the field of college-athletic administrations. It conducts studies as a means to developing solutions to athletic problems, such as the recent surveys on television, post-season events, length and time of playing and practice seasons, athletic injuries, and so forth.

Most important, it enacts legislation to deal with athletic problems when they spread across regional lines, and when the members of the NCAA concur that national action is needed.

The gradual development of the NCAA in the field of legislation, after an initial abortive effort, is of real significance, in my opinion. I feel that through the process of education and the development of common agreement among the various regions of the nation we are making slow but positive progress. Keep in mind that the NCAA is, in effect, the conscience of our colleges. The betterment of intercollegiate athletics and the solution of our problems cannot be wrought overnight. I can simply say that I feel real progress has been made in the last year and a half, and the future is brighter than it has been.

It is important, in my opinion, to be a part of this movement. We now have a set of minimum standards for college athletics in the rules and regulations of the NCAA. To me, it is a real service to have the members of the NCAA bound by these standards and the presidents of our colleges on record in support of such legislation.

That completes the first phase of my report dealing with present services provided by the Association. I did not bother to go into the efforts of enforcement which have occupied the NCAA during the past nine months. This is a highly important development which is clearly described in Council Report No. 1, distributed to you with the official Convention Notice. I did not touch on the constant work done by the secretaries of our various rules committees, in issuing interpretations, answering questions, and advising on the construc-

tion of athletic facilities. There are many miscellaneous matters which I did not cover in this report in the interest of saving time.

The second part of this report has to do with an examination of other possible services. I will advance a few thoughts after which I would like to receive expressions of opinions from this group.

1. Much attention has been focused on post-season competition during the past year. Of particular importance in this area is the survey recently completed by the NCAA Extra Events Committee. Throughout the responses to that survey runs the theme that such events should be managed by conferences or the NCAA.

It has been suggested that, in some sports, the NCAA might sponsor national meets and tournaments for the so-called smaller-college class, the division to follow the lines used by the NCAA statistical service.

Naturally, with such events, there would be the necessity of applying and enforcing strict eligibility requirements and other measures to assure equality of competition.

Is there any interest in the College Committee, or a special committee, examining this idea further and developing specific recommendations?

2. Is there any feeling among this group that the viewpoint of the smaller colleges is not adequately represented on any of the rules committees of the Association? If so, your College Committee can make a study of this matter to determine the best course to follow in establishing machinery whereby the opinions and suggestions of the smaller institutions can be properly presented to the appropriate rules committees.

3. Is there any interest in developing a special news letter for the smaller colleges, to be issued periodically; or is it the feeling of the group that the new procedure of the headquarters office, in issuing "Reports to the Membership" and other periodicals, fills that need?

4. It has been suggested that one meeting each Convention should be devoted to the athletic directors, at which there would be discussed problems of athletic administration from the directors' viewpoint. This has been popularly received in other quarters and I would be interested to learn this group's reaction.

5. Would this meeting be interested in having the smaller college's representatives to the various policy-making and administrative committees of the Association annually report to this meeting?

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my report. I will be pleased to answer any questions and would welcome expression of opinions or other suggestions for the guidance of our College Committee.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: I will wait for the final report before opening up the meeting for questions. Then these distinguished gentlemen to my right here will have answers to all the problems you have in mind.

I was rather pleased and delighted last year when those responsible for appointing the Television Committee included in its membership a representative of the smaller colleges in our Association.

I could stand here for some time and introduce the next speaker. He is not only a colleague of mine, a friendly rival, but a very loyal

and devoted friend of mine. He will give us a report of the activities of the Television Committee as related to the smaller colleges.

J. SHOBER BARR (Franklin and Marshall College): The superintendent of grounds and buildings at my institution has a pet expression which he uses on a great many occasions when he runs into a snag or a difficult problem. He always throws his hands up in the air and says, "Boy, is that a Houdini!"

Well, I found, serving on the Television Committee, that this is a Houdini, too. Our institution is a member of three conferences, and I have served on committees in each one of those conferences. Without any question, this Television Committee of the national body has been, by far, the toughest and the most strenuous assignment and the problem the most difficult to solve of any I have heretofore hit upon.

As Bill indicated, I represented the small colleges in the country on this Committee, as well as being the District 2 representative. I tried to keep you men informed by sending out several letters.

The one which went to all small colleges all over the country expressed my gratification of the receptiveness of the other members of the Television Committee to my views as a small-college man. They were not only sympathetic, but they were very much concerned to know not only what I had to say, but to try to find out what kind of program would best serve the smaller colleges, so that they would not be hurt any more than the larger institutions throughout the country.

I kept my own district informed by several letters and also sent out a sampling of letters to smaller colleges all over the country.

As customary with most of the letters which you send out requesting opinions or observations or practices in different sections of the country, they were not answered. However, the few replies which did come back contained some very helpful information which enabled me to express further my official representation on that Committee.

You recall that the mandate laid down by the Convention last year contained three things. One was that the Television Committee should design a program which would minimize the hurt as much as possible. The second was that there should be a geographical spread of televised games, and the third was to have as much television as possible consistent with the first two points.

The season wound up with 11 Saturdays of national network games involving 22 teams. There were 12 small-college games throughout the country involving 24 teams. Then, under the sell-out provision in the plan there were additional games televised locally. This brought us to a total of 33 games televised throughout the season with 51 different teams participating.

Opinions about the 1952 program, and the expressions which were requested to help the Committee design a plan to present to this Convention, were many and varied. They came from the public and the press, college administrators, both academic and athletic, from alumni and a whole lot of others. A newspaper in my area, the PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, ran a series of letters to the sports editor for a couple of weeks, getting opinions from the people on the street,

in offices and in factories, in stores and business establishments, as to what they thought about the college television program.

I was happy to note that in those series of letters there was one convert, one man who, in his letter, said that, because of televised games he was able to take his wife out to a game on a Saturday afternoon which he had never been able to do before.

These opinions, of course, ran the full gamut from one extreme to the other, some recommending a complete ban on televising of college games and some with no restriction whatsoever—catch as catch can. Or, as one of the members of our Television Committee (who, by the way, lives south of the border) said, "hully-gully," which added a new word to my vocabulary.

Among the college people, however, there was an almost unanimous opinion that the program should contain some regulations and restrictions.

In response to a letter which was sent out regarding the division of receipts, there were almost as many different suggestions made as replies received. There seems to be no pattern, as yet, which is acceptable by the entire membership.

As a result, the Committee will have no plan to propose at this Convention covering that phase of its work.

As to the plan for 1953, I regret that this meeting is just a little ill-timed. This afternoon the new plan for 1953 will be presented, along with a 40-page report of the Television Committee covering every phase of last year's program.

As a result, I am not permitted to jump the gun. I know that a great many of you have questions on your minds which you would like to throw at me, which I could answer this evening or tomorrow morning, but I am unable to answer at this time as it would not be fair to go into the details of the 1953 plan prior to this open session before the entire Convention this afternoon.

I hope you will all attend. In addition to discussing the plan as presented by the Television Committee, other plans will be presented and discussed. We should all be present to give them our full consideration, to give them complete hearing, and to try to determine just which course would be best to follow for 1953.

There will also be a demonstration of pay-as-you-see television and a talk by a representative of that industry. I know you are all very much interested and concerned about pay-as-you-see.

So there will be a number of things presented at this meeting this afternoon which you will miss if you do not attend.

I just want to report in brief some of the thoughts of the 1952 Committee.

We feel there is a need for continued control. We feel we are on safe ground from a legal point of view because our thinking is designed to provide the greatest good for the greatest number of member institutions.

We are concerned not only by the impact on gate receipts, but we are also very much concerned about the survival of football.

The NEW YORK TIMES, during the first week of December, I think it was, carried an article in which they estimate that, if not

by 1953, certainly by 1954, 50 per cent of the colleges in the United States which are now playing football would no longer be playing football.

That is a very drastic statement. I do not know the facts, or where they got their information, or the basis for the statement, but, certainly, all of us hope that such will not be the case. None of us wants to be listed as among the 50 per cent of schools who will have to stop playing football. It is too good a game.

Then the last thought which I want to state here is that, when pay-as-you-see television comes into the picture (about which you will learn more this afternoon), the financial and publicity awards might reach such proportions that the so-called football aristocracy will be created. We should have some kind of plan for an equitable solution to that problem.

In sampling opinions, we have found many fellows to say, "I just feel as if I do not know enough about it to make an intelligent statement or to suggest an intelligent plan."

I think that is true. Even those of us who have been serving on the Committee and have been living with this thing constantly for some time, still do not know all the answers. But I think it is our duty and our obligation to find out as much as we can so that the opinions we express and the decisions we reach will be based on just as much information as we can possibly get.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: Now, if there are any questions you would like to fire at these men, here they are.

DONALD EMERY (University of Omaha): I would like to ask Marshall Turner to elaborate a little bit. I am sure that most of us feel that the survey has brought out what is the practice among the large majority of smaller institutions. However, would it be possible for someone not wanting to be critical to point out that the total number of responses (around 150) actually is still less than 10 per cent of all institutions of higher education. I would like for Marshall to tell us a little bit more about how the institutions were selected, who were queried—their geographical distribution, their range in enrollment—a little bit more about the nature of the study in proportion to the responses, and so forth.

MR. TURNER: The material which went out to the reporting colleges contained some of that information.

This was no attempt to be a scientific study. My colleagues at Hopkins would shudder if I presented this in any sort of dissertation form.

A group of us in the Middle Atlantic area prepared the questions and the nature of the survey itself. Then we asked the committee representatives of each of the districts on the College Committee to send this questionnaire to anybody in their district whom they would like.

It was directed at the smaller institutions. I think the largest institution involved was 5000. We did not attempt to break it down into numerical groups, simply because we felt that, in many cases, the size of the institution does not have much bearing sometimes on their athletic program.

This covered all the United States with the exception, I think, of one of the Southwest districts. The pattern of answers followed the same proportions in each section, with the exception of the Eighth District which had a slightly different proportion of answers than some of the other districts.

But the survey was directed particularly at the small schools. We gave the College Committee representatives in each district a free hand to select the colleges they wanted. I think something like 250 questionnaires went out, and 148 of them were returned. About six or eight of them came in after we had made the tabulations.

One of the things which the College Committee attempted to do this year was to determine which institutions would like to be particularly concerned with the smaller colleges and identified with that movement.

So we thought we could distribute a postcard and everybody who wanted to could sign the card and send it back. We then could prepare a mailing list to receive a news letter, perhaps, or receive announcements of particular interest to the smaller colleges.

We sent the postcards to each of the district men to send to all the colleges in their district. We started getting replies back from all the members of the Big Ten, all the major members of the Southeastern Conference, and so on and so on. So we had to drop that idea, so far as identifying, in any way, the small college.

Every time I try to define just exactly what a small-college person is and what a big-college person is, I have trouble. It shows out on the football field, let's say; but sometimes, in the administration of particular things which are done at each institution, it does not always show up. The size of the institution has no bearing on it, either.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: I might add that we, as a Committee, have no desire to exclude anybody or include any, or to draw a line. Anybody who wants to come and hear our Committee work is welcome. We are very glad to operate on that basis.

I never try to condemn or criticize anybody. I have my own particular problems and any institution which feels it would like to come to this meeting and identify itself with our movement is perfectly welcome to come here.

It was the idea of the College Committee, last year at the Cincinnati Convention, that it might be advisable to find out from institutions if they want to receive any of our information. We got the answers back from nearly everyone, large and small, so we dropped that idea entirely. Any other questions you would like to ask?

FERRON C. LOSEE (Los Angeles State College): It seems to me we have a great many problems in common, both the small colleges and the large colleges. We have many similar interests. But doesn't it seem logical that the time is approaching—and perhaps we have now arrived at that time—when we could have two classifications in the NCAA, because we do have different problems. We are forced to operate our small colleges under policies and rules which are designed, it seems to me, for the larger colleges, and it is a handicap to us.

I think we could operate with different policies, in many instances, and not in any way infringe on the rights of the larger colleges. I think probably the time has arrived for us to attempt something like that.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: Howard, would you care to answer that?

MR. OLSON: I assure you the only advantage of being on this side of the table is that I have a glass of water. It is refreshing. Would you wish to elaborate on some of the differences which you suggest?

MR. LOSEE: Well, for instance, we are located in the Los Angeles area. There is UCLA and University of Southern California and the professional Los Angeles Rams.

If we could televise our games on a Friday night, we would not interfere in any way with those three organizations because of the tremendous interest they have, and, at the same time, we could probably finance our whole program.

MR. BARR: That is one question I can answer right now. That would have been permissible under the 1952 program, provided there was no hurt of any other institution in the area on Friday evening.

We hesitate to use the word "control," but, actually, that best expresses it. The controlled program was primarily confined to Saturday afternoons.

There was a provision for exceptions to be made on games played on Friday night, Saturday night, or Sunday afternoon, and permission could have been granted for those games, on either a local or a network basis, provided there would have been no other institution hurt during the time of the telecast. That could have been done under the 1952 plan. If I got your question correctly, you would like to televise your Friday-night football games; is that it?

MR. LOSEE: I used that as an example. I was not familiar with the fact that we could do that. However, I think that is only one example. There are many. It seems to me you could also answer the question which was raised as to how you would distinguish between the large and the small colleges. I think a good answer to that would be the size of the budget on which they operate their athletic program.

MR. OLSON: Certainly, that is one approach. However, in certain institutions, possibly they have only two or three sports which they are "promoting." In another institution of similar size, possibly they are promoting nine or 10 sports. Then that comparison breaks down.

I think possibly the idea of just what are you trying to do with your athletic program is important. That is, is it a part of the educational setup of the institution, or are you trying to put on a spectacle? Are you trying to raise money for the institution? Those are some of the possibilities. That might well be a basis for definition of the small college versus large college, if I have answered your question.

MR. LOSEE: I think the time has arrived when we can ask for that particular classification. I believe we cannot answer all the questions which may arise in connection with it, but we certainly should attempt to do something toward that. I do not think any school would ever say they are not operating their program on an educational

basis. Whether they are or are not, they are not going to make that sort of admission.

But it seems to me there are ways and means of classifying, and, with some study, you could come up with pretty good criteria for a classification.

MR. BARR: I felt we had such an opportunity when the Sanity Code came up for discussion. At that particular time, I was one of the few people who were willing to propose that we break down NCAA into an A group and a B group. The A group, we will say, would maintain the Sanity Code restrictions and possibly add more. Those who were in the B group could do as they pleased, scholarship-wise, schedule-wise. They could do what they would as long as they complied with the over-all regulations in NCAA.

Then this A group, which was willing to keep the Sanity Code, could add additional regulations and restrictions and leave it up to the institution to make up their own minds as to which group they wanted to belong to. We would not have a committee or a group of people to say, "Your institution is A; your institution is B." The institution itself would decide which one of those two groups it would belong to. We could all still be governed by the rule books and the over-all NCAA regulations, but those who aligned themselves with Group A would have additional regulations to live up to.

That was the plan which I felt could be adopted when the Sanity Code was voted down.

MR. HARDER: I remember discussing that with you at Dallas. To me, it seemed to have a great deal of merit. But, getting back to this point Mr. Losee raised, and your answer, Mr. Olson. You said it would be hard to determine the size of the budget because there may be other sports involved. To my way of thinking, major and minor seems to depend entirely upon one sport. There may be other schools which rank as majors due to basketball prowess. I would say that on the average, whether an institution is a major or minor, is determined by their football schedule, by the amount of money they put in football, and the extent to which they finance their football programs, and the way they finance it.

I think a study there might lead us somewhere. Rather than taking the whole intercollegiate athletic budget, I think we might pinpoint it to football and get a little further.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: In answering your question, I might say this one thing. I have toyed with this idea for more than 15 years in my study of athletic finances.

The bookkeeping involved in these athletic finances varies so much at each institution that there is no common plan which I have found can be used toward any one institution.

I tried for years to define a small college and large college. I have never been able to come up with an answer myself. I have always felt as long as I have been identified with this College Committee group, which has been more than 15 years, that it is up to the institution itself. If you feel like coming with us, fine. We will discuss our problems. We will discuss anything you have in mind.

As I said, we have a College Committee headquarters here. If you would like to present those ideas for future study the members of the Committee would be very glad to see you at any time and see what can be done.

MR. LOSEE: I think the study Mr. Turner has given us today is a start toward that end.

MR. NICHOLS: I would like to hear Al Lumley. There are some schools, beyond those in California, who feel you can take a criteria, such as the North Central Association or the American Council on Education, and classify schools on the basis of saying, "Do you subscribe to this thing? Are you willing to live up? Are you willing to evaluate or appraise your program on the basis of the North Central Association's standards?" Then say, "Will you sign here in this group which agree to conduct their athletics, if they care to, on those standards?"

Most of the institutions which Marshall has been talking about (that is, in the middle or the smaller institutions) probably do. But some of them felt it would be a good thing to have these institutions say, "We believe these standards are the standards which should govern educational athletics, and we are willing to stand by them absolutely."

I know Marshall was very much interested in that. Al, are you prepared to speak on that?

ALBERT E. LUMLEY (Amherst College): I think my college, Amherst College, agrees in principle with what Dr. Nichols has said. We feel, at Amherst, that we go at this business, in the large associations, of trying to clean our house in the wrong manner. This is a rather new idea, I think, of having the individual colleges subscribe to something which has standards in the field of education.

I know my colleagues would go along with any idea which lined up colleges which felt as we do, that amateurs should compete on our teams—teams which represent educational institutions in an educational manner.

It would be very simple to frame up a set of statements we could subscribe to. Our presidents could do it, or our directors; then stand by those. Those who wanted to go with us, fine; those who did not could go whichever way they wanted to.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: Herb, do you want to elaborate on that?

MR. NICHOLS: No, I do not believe anything further needs to be said, except that I think Amherst thought the code as set up by the American Council on Education is perhaps the best thing which has been put out up to date. They apparently felt it was better than the NCAA standards for our type of institution.

Personally, if any of you have read the North Central Association's revised standards, I think the North Central has put out the best principles for evaluating your athletic program in the light of education, of any organization in the United States. I think if you conduct your athletics in accordance with the standards of the North Central Association, you will conduct a very fine athletic program. I think schools which would be willing to subscribe to that would strengthen each other. At least, you would go on record as standing by that.

I think that would be a good thing. I do not think it will cure all evils or correct all abuses, but at least it might help in creating good public opinion. Certainly we have to have public opinion and the moral support of people in believing that these are the right moral standards for their children to compete under.

As you fellows know, in New York at our CPEA meeting, to get the right kind of public support these issues have to be put on a moral basis.

WILLIS J. STETSON (Swarthmore College): The Middle Atlantic Accrediting Association feels it has gone a long way in the same direction as the North Central, except that they refuse to be a policing agency.

Prior to the CPEA report, however, they sent out a set of instructions to their committees who were surveying schools for accrediting purposes. It included, for the first time, a very rigid set of inspection rules for athletics. They feel that represents a long stride forward.

I might also add that they have taken steps whereby they will exchange information with the Eastern College Athletic Conference concerning schools they are surveying. This, too, is a long step forward since all such information heretofore has been strictly confidential. They therefore are suggesting that what they may find would be passed on to the athletic conference which could, in turn, take what action that conference might see fit to take.

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: Are there any other questions you would like to present?

K. H. HEINRICH (Valparaiso University): I would like to have the gentleman who spoke on television repeat the figures as to how many telecasts there were last year.

MR. BARR: I will be pleased to repeat these figures. In the report you will receive this afternoon, the figures will be included and, also, the names and dates of all institutions which played. That will all be in the report.

The figures I gave a while ago were that on 11 Saturdays there was nation-wide telecasting involving 22 games. There were 12 small-college games involving 24 teams. Then, under the sell-out provision, in which a game was televised locally provided no additional hurt could be established, it brought the grand total to 33 games which were televised, involving 51 different colleges.

MR. HEINRICH: Do you have the names of some of the small colleges there?

MR. BARR: I have the entire small-college schedule here. Would you like to hear it?

MR. HEINRICH: Yes.

MR. BARR: Augustana-Illinois Normal; Union-Rensselaer; Case-John Carroll; Washington U.-Western Reserve; Franklin and Marshall-Albright; Richmond-Virginia Polytechnic; Tufts-Massachusetts U.; Bowling Green-Ohio U.; Omaha-Doane; Colorado School of Mines-Colorado College; Haverford-Swarthmore; Western Maryland-Johns Hopkins.

There were a number of others which were listed but were not consummated because of either objections on the part of one of the two small colleges involved, or because of technical difficulties. But the plan designed by General Motors and NBC included a number of additional small college games, but, for one reason or another, they did not go on.

MR. HEINRICHES: These colleges, then, obtained permission from the NCAA.

MR. BARR: That is right.

MR. HEINRICHES: And were they on Friday night?

MR. BARR: No, they were Saturday afternoon.

MR. EMERY: I would like to take just one minute to reinforce the position Dr. Nichols and the representatives have taken here on the basis for grouping ourselves as smaller colleges. We seem to feel that finances and enrollment figures are not a proper thing. I think the exact point has been hit on here.

Reference has been made to North Central's policy on athletics. I would like to quote four sentences for the benefit of the group which might outline the kind of thing to which we might subscribe, and which I think we are concerned about . . . it does not concern our size or budget.

This is a reprint from the educational record of 1952, written by the president of North Central:

"Let me emphasize that the revised athletic policy was adopted unanimously by the Commission on Colleges and Universities, the executive committee, and members of the institutions. The criteria have been adopted, to become effective December 1, 1952. Two features are especially noteworthy. First, they have been worked out within the framework of educational principles."

Then another statement:

"The question to be answered is: Does intercollegiate athletics, as conducted in this institution, contribute clearly and directly to the stated educational purposes of the institution?"

"Secondly, this revised policy of the North Central Association will be administered through the regular accrediting machinery of the Commission on Colleges and Universities."

I would like to footnote this with this suggestion: If we hope that, through our headquarters room, there will finally be machinery created so that, next year, we will have something, I would rather suggest that we have a specific group appointed by the Chairman, if that is the proper mechanics. That way we may continue the work of Olson, Turner, and others. Next year, we may propose some basis to which we might subscribe, and thereby identify ourselves and see that the problems and opportunities of smaller colleges are amply brought out so that we do not have to ride along and suffer with the criticism which comes to some of the larger members of the NCAA.

GEORGE E. GAUTHIER (Ohio Wesleyan University): I might report at this time on a method which is used in the Ohio College Association, which is an association of all the colleges in the state

of Ohio. I happened to serve as chairman of the Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics for this year.

We have spent some time working out means to implement our report. We are asking the presidents of the colleges in our state to run a self-survey each year with the athletic directors and their member institutions, using the North Central Association's criteria as a means of making a survey of their own institutions, then reporting back to the presidents.

We are furthermore asking the presidents of all the colleges in the state to devote one of their annual meetings in the spring to consideration of the athletic policies in relation to the results of the survey they have made in each one of their own institutions, and to take up the problems as they fail to meet the criteria which have been laid down by the North Central Association.

We did get through the Ohio College Association last year, adoption of the policies which were laid down by the American College Association. This is just a continuing step as we try, in our state, to follow along with the control of the athletic policies as they have varied throughout the institutions of the state.

MR. NICHOLS: You might say, George, that this requires that the presidents go to their trustees with these evaluations, and get the endorsement of the trustees on these programs, so that the presidents will know they have sold them and have the backing of their boards of trustees with reference to the evaluation of these principles.

There are many presidents who do not feel they always have the backing of their trustees. That makes a feeling of insecurity. They do not have the backing of their alumni and they do not have the backing of the public. It just creates an insecurity so that the president just does not dare move.

MR. EMERY: Is it proper to put a motion to the body at this time? If it is, I would like to move that the Chairman appoint a committee to report to this body, one year hence, on a suitable basis for the formation of a mutual discussion group of smaller colleges, so that our problems might be mutually discussed and properly presented within the framework of the NCAA. (The motion was seconded by Mr. Harder.)

MR. HEINRICHES: I would like to support that. I do not think there is anything unholy about being a amateur. Nor do I think there is anything sinful or immoral about being a professional. The thing our institution does not like is this: We come together in an annual meeting and decide to conduct a program of intercollegiate athletics on an amateur basis. Then, five minutes after the meeting is adjourned, the representatives of some of the colleges will go out and offer this and offer that and conduct a program on a professional basis.

I think that is where your immorality comes in. There is nothing wrong in being a professional. There is nothing holy about being an amateur. But let's, in the spirit of what the gentleman to my right said, set up a program, then live according to it. Is that right?

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: You have heard the motion. Any more

discussion on it? (The question was put to a vote and was passed unanimously.)

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: I think if we have sound beliefs, we should put those beliefs in action, regardless of all the programs and all the rules or recommendations you lay down.

I will be very happy to pass that on to the Committee, and very glad of the opportunity of meeting you in 876.

During the last year, we suffered a loss of a member of our Committee, a very high-type gentleman, Mr. Gordon Clark, of the University of the South, who died very suddenly (I think just before Christmas) of a heart attack. I would like to have Bill Stetson, of Swarthmore, present a resolution.

MR. STETSON: As Bill has said, the College Committee has lost an active and valued member in the person of Gordon M. Clark, of the University of the South, more familiarly known as Sewanee. He died suddenly of a heart attack December 19 at his home.

I would therefore move you, Mr. Chairman, that the secretary be instructed to prepare a resolution expressing our deep regret upon the loss of this friend and colleague of the small-college group and that a copy of that resolution be sent to his wife, and to the institution. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was passed unanimously.)

CHAIRMAN BILHEIMER: It is 12 o'clock. I want to say "Thank you" to all of you who were so patient with us this morning. I appreciate your fine spirit of cooperation and your interest. Thank you so much.

(Whereupon at 12:00 noon the College Meeting of the NCAA adjourned.)

ROUND TABLE MEETINGS

B. GENERAL MEETING

January 8, 1953

THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY meeting convened at 2:30 p.m. in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Mayflower, Washington, D. C., Mr. Robert A. Hall, Yale University, presiding.

CHAIRMAN HALL: Gentlemen, this is the opening of the general round-table meeting of the 47th annual Convention, devoted to television.

You have received the report of the NCAA 1952 Television Committee to this 47th annual Convention, and I am not going to burden you with a complete reading of that report. I would only like to mention six points relating to the 1952 program.

First, I would like to express my great appreciation to the members of this Television Committee who have labored long and arduously throughout this year to meet the very complex problems which a television program of this kind has to cope with. It has been a wonderful Committee. They have certainly been devoted to their task and, at great personal sacrifice, have all been ready and willing, at all times, to do the job.

Our consultants have been extremely helpful and we owe them a great debt of gratitude.

We have had a great deal of understanding and help from many elements of the press and many elements of the industry although it might appear to you, if you only follow one particular operation, that the industry is united against us. That is not the fact. We have had many sympathetic friends in the industry who understand that we are trying to do a job both for college football and for television.

The 1952 program, insofar as its public acceptance is concerned, was a success. The research which has been done, not only by the sponsor but by two of our own agencies, very definitely establishes that as a fact.

I would mention this one fact—96.9 per cent of all communications received by the sponsor were favorable to the program. The Nielsen ratings, which are industry-wide ratings of the interest in the program, were very high. It would be fair to say that probably between 20 to 35 million people on each Saturday, saw the football which was televised.

We have tried to keep the public's interest in football on television very much in mind. The plan as it was operated reduced the intensity of the hurt on our attendance. It did not eliminate it. We still suffer in attendance by virtue of the amount of television which has been available through this program.

To reconcile the conflicting interests is a very difficult problem, as you all know. We have tried to reconcile those interests to the very best of our ability.

The hurt is still with us; but, as the report shows, as the research shows, we have at least checked the serious inroads which were being made and, perhaps, have held our own.

The Committee unanimously is of the opinion that there must be for the coming year some continued supervision of the amount of television of football which would be available.

I think every delegate to this Convention (I know that every member of our Television Committee) recognizes that television is here to stay, and we do not believe it is possible to turn back the clock. But we do believe that due recognition should be given by the public, by the press, and by the industry to the fact that we are trying to learn how to live with this medium; and that they, if they were in our position, would certainly have to recognize the very important facts which have been disclosed to us.

We want to find a way to live with this new medium, and we had better crawl before we walk. We had better walk before we run.

If television is ultimately going to help create interest in our games and bring people to the stadiums, we are giving television an opportunity to do that. They are getting football on television. The interest of the public is being whetted by football on television. We want to continue, and we will recommend that we continue, a reasonable, moderate course in trying to solve these problems. We do not have the answers. We have struggled for two years to try to do something about it. I think we have made some progress, and I think that is what should be done for the next year.

What two years, three years, or four years might hold, nobody knows. There is no intention, never has been any intention, to try to establish a pattern now which might hold good from now forward. It is too complex, too difficult. But I think we would be accused of being without any good sense of reason if we just blindly said, "It is too big a problem to cope with; let's give it up."

We do have in the resolution a very important keystone, we think, for guidance of any future Committee, should this resolution be passed tomorrow by the Convention. That is the basic principle that in any program for 1953 the one-appearance-on-the-network rule be continued.

There is, as you will find when you study the report and the resolution, ample room for flexibility in any future plan. There will be ample opportunity given to all our membership, to the industry, to other interested parties, to meet with the new Committee in hearings, to go into full and complete details of any future plan. I am sure that if this is passed there will be no question that the most democratic methods of trying to solve this problem will be followed.

I believe that probably no other groups involved in this problem have pursued their problem as carefully, with as much efficiency and democracy as we have done.

I am going to ask Asa Bushnell, our director, to read to you the preliminary findings which our two research agencies have developed. The final reports are not available yet. The work involved in tabulating and evaluating the mass of data cannot be accomplished,

following the close of the season, as rapidly as perhaps you would like to have it. From a physical point of view, it is just impossible to do it.

But we do have the preliminary findings, and I would like to have Asa Bushnell give those to you now.

ASA S. BUSHNELL (Eastern College Athletic Conference): It would seem advisable to the Committee, by way of emphasis, to have this particular portion of the report read to you, although much of the preliminary material is not being gone over here in the meeting today. You will probably wish to follow this. It is Section No. 5 on page 32 of the copy of the report which you have, "Research Surveys and Studies."

"Acting on the recommendation of the 1951 TV Committee, the current Committee made arrangements with the National Opinion Research Center to continue its systematic collection and analysis of football attendance reports from all member colleges during 1952. It also engaged Benson and Benson, a well-known market-research organization, to make an independent evaluation of the NORC study. The reliance upon factual information provided by these reputable research organizations is further evidence of the continued NCAA policy to appraise its programs, and plan for the future, on a sound basis.

"While all the NORC attendance data have not been completely analyzed in the short time since the close of the season, preliminary tabulations indicate beyond doubt that the competition of telecast games continues to hurt college football attendance. For the country as a whole, paid attendance in 1952 was about the same as in 1951; but colleges facing TV competition remained 16 per cent below their average pre-television 1947-1948 base, while colleges which were not exposed to television competition drew 10 per cent larger audiences than they did in 1947-1948.

"It is extremely significant that, under the continued NCAA program of limited football telecasts, colleges with TV competition were generally able to maintain their 1951 levels of paid admission, despite a 40 per cent increase in television-set ownership, and the extension of network television of football games to many areas in the South, Southwest, and Mountain States, which were not affected by TV competition in 1951. Apparently, the general economic improvement in personal incomes, which further boosted attendance in areas without any television, largely offset the downward pressures of increased TV saturation and the slight decline in student enrollment in TV areas. It should be noted, however, that, while the colleges in TV areas did manage to hold to their 1951 levels, they failed to share in the gains recorded where television was not a factor.

"While it is not possible to show precisely what would have been the effect of unlimited telecasting of football games in 1952, it is clear that the NCAA limited program substantially reduced the losses in attendance caused by television. The figures show conclusively that the presence of television competition hurts attendance. It is obvious, therefore, that the more television, the greater the loss; the less television, the less the hurt. The TV differential un-

der limited televising in 1952, was held about the same as in 1950, under unlimited telecasting in spite of the fact that since 1950 the number of TV sets has more than doubled. Without the limited program, it is not hard to estimate what would have happened to attendance.

"In 1950, with unlimited telecasting, we found that colleges in the few heavily saturated areas at that time lost about 13 per cent more attendance than did the average of TV areas. In 1952, virtually all of the TV areas had become heavily saturated. We would thus have expected that, with a continued policy of unlimited televising, the TV areas, all other things equal, would have lost 13 per cent of their attendance since 1950. In fact, under the NCAA limited program, these losses have been held to four points. The limiting of college football telecasts during the last two years has thus saved a probable loss of about 10 per cent in attendance in television areas; and this figure is, if anything, a minimum statement, because of declines in real income and student enrollment.

"With unlimited telecasting at present saturation levels, one can only assume that attendance in TV areas, which will soon include the whole country, would again turn sharply downward.

"The pattern of attendance trends by NCAA district follows closely the over-all national totals. The districts which already had fairly heavy TV saturation in 1951, such as the Northeast, Middle Atlantic, West Central, and Pacific, maintained their 1952 attendance in TV areas at about the 1951 levels. The South and Midwest, however, which generally had only moderate TV saturation in 1951, experienced a small attendance decline in TV areas. No comparison is possible for the Southwest, since no network TV was available in 1951, and the trend in the Mountain States is obscured by the relatively few colleges and the major shifts in TV classification resulting from the introduction of TV in Denver.

"Colleges without any TV competition at all, on the other hand, increased attendance somewhat in six of the eight NCAA districts. Only in the West Central and Pacific areas did attendance in non-TV areas fall off slightly.

"Other major findings are similar to those reported in 1950 and 1951. More attractive games still outdraw less attractive games; but, in every size of college, for games of comparable attractiveness, colleges without TV competition continue to do better than colleges with TV competition.

"In summary, the preliminary research findings indicate that the second year of limited television has again succeeded in checking the harmful effects of TV competition. Colleges without any TV competition, however, are definitely better off than colleges with even limited TV competition. In view of the generally high saturation in most present television areas, the likelihood is for more stable attendance levels in those areas, assuming that the type of TV competition and other non-TV factors, such as economic conditions, remain about the same."

I call attention to the final paragraph in the supplementary report of Benson and Benson, on page 35:

"Preliminary findings of the 1952 attendance study appear to confirm the 1951 findings that, even when the televising of college football is restricted, television has an adverse effect on college football attendance, which effect, in turn, is of less magnitude than was found prior to the imposition of such restrictions (1950)."

CHAIRMAN HALL: I could not let this occasion pass, either, without expressing not only for myself but for the whole Committee, our thanks to the wonderful work and guidance which have been provided by Asa Bushnell in his capacity as director of the NCAA TV program this year. We are also extremely grateful for the very sympathetic, loyal support and help we have had from President Willett and from the Executive Committee and the Council of the NCAA.

Here are the conclusions and recommendations of the 1952 Committee, which will go to the Convention tomorrow, beginning on page 36 of the report:

On the basis of careful study and analysis of its experience the past year, the Television Committee has drawn the following conclusions:

1. Television continues to be a serious threat to the welfare of college football, and to the over-all athletic and physical education program, through its damaging impact upon football attendance.
2. If these harmful effects are to be prevented from spreading and increasing in intensity, supervision of college football telecasts must be maintained.
3. Such supervision can be successfully accomplished only through a national television plan which recognizes regional problems and distinctions.
4. Although the danger to attendance from unlimited football telecasting was the first to be recognized, another and perhaps more formidable threat to the future of intercollegiate football lies in the premium financial and publicity benefits which would be realized from unrestricted live television by a small group of institutions monopolizing the networks.
5. Short of a formula for national distribution of television proceeds (which the Committee is not now prepared to recommend), the rule allowing only one network appearance is the most equitable means of meeting the threat to amateur football inherent in the monopolization of television by a very few institutions.
6. The future of NCAA policy lies neither in a complete ban on live television, at the one extreme, nor in unrestricted live television, at the other extreme; but, rather, in the middle course of moderation and reasonableness.

In view of the foregoing conclusions, as well as the other contents of this report, the NCAA 1952 Television Committee recommends to the Association the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas, for the past three years, the member institutions of the NCAA have been working together diligently and democratically to meet the threat of television to college football and to the athletic and physical education programs dependent upon college football; and

Whereas, the studies made during each of these past three years, by the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago, have demonstrated, beyond any reasonable doubt, that television has a serious adverse effect upon attendance at college football games, thus confirming the experience of the NCAA athletic directors and, indeed, the entire sports world; and

Whereas, the member institutions of the NCAA are deeply concerned lest a few institutions monopolize the television networks, and thereby obtain publicity and financial rewards which would place irresistible temptations for the development of winning teams; and

Whereas, the provision in the NCAA TV Plan for 1952, which permitted a member institution to appear on a TV network only once during the season, proved an effective means of preventing such monopolization of television; and

Whereas, it is the sense of the member institutions of the NCAA that this one-appearance rule be continued for 1953; and

Whereas, the NCAA TV Plan for 1952 provided the television viewers of the nation with a major college football game every Saturday afternoon during the season while, at the same time, the one-appearance restriction and the geographic spread of games reduced, but by no means eliminated, the adverse effect of television upon attendance; and

Whereas, the public has also had opportunity to witness many games through the increasing use of delayed television, which has gained wide popularity, which holds great potentialities for the future of college football, and which should be encouraged and extended; and

Whereas, subscription television, which may become a reality in the not too-distant future, will necessarily have an important bearing on the college football situation and, if properly supervised, can be operated to football's advantage; and

Whereas, the NCAA must continuously seek to improve its television program so as best to reconcile the interests of the public, in viewing college football on television, with the interest of the colleges, both in attendance and in preventing the monopolization of television by a handful of institutions; and

Whereas, it is the sense of the member institutions of the NCAA to continue to take the middle road between those institutions, at one extreme, who would ban television completely, and those institutions, at the other extreme, who would, by rejecting all action, permit the monopolization of television by the very few; and

Whereas, television is a national problem which can only be met by action on a national basis; and

Whereas, the NCAA fully recognizes the overriding importance of the colleges of the nation at all times being in full compliance with the laws of the land and, to that end, the NCAA has obtained the legal opinion of outstanding counsel and of law teachers, that its actions have at all times been in full compliance with the laws of the land; and

Whereas, further partial or total clarification of the legal situation with respect to the televising of sports may be expected prior

to the 1953 football season, and any such clarification should be carefully considered and followed by the NCAA.

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the NCAA hereby agree that there shall be a television program for the 1953 football season, to be directed by a Television Committee appointed by the Council of the NCAA, and to follow the general spirit and purposes of this resolution, as above expressed.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that said Committee shall hold hearings at which all interested persons shall have full opportunity to be heard and to make proposals for the 1953 television program.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that, as promptly as possible after such hearings, the Committee shall work out a plan to go into effect only if it is approved by mail-referendum vote of two-thirds of those voting.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that no member institution of the NCAA shall make any commitments, arrangements, or contracts for the televising of college football games for the 1953 season until the adoption of the approved plan, and then only in conformity with the provisions of the approved plan.

Now you have before you the conclusions and recommendations of the 1952 Committee.

We have present here this afternoon proponents of other approaches to the television problem. We have representatives of the subscription-television group, and I believe, at this time it would be well to open this meeting to anyone who would like to be heard.

RALPH J. FUREY (Columbia University): I would like to make a comment on behalf of the Eastern College Athletic Conference Television Committee, of which I happen to be chairman, in regard to one of the aspects of this very difficult and knotty problem.

Our Television Committee knows perfectly well that, in order to get any results, we must have free, open, and fair discussion. I think you will all agree that the NCAA has always given an opportunity, not only to its members but also to other people (specifically, the industry), to appear here as guests at our meetings, and have full access to the floor and to the membership. I hope we will continue, at all times, to operate in exactly that way.

But we in the ECAC very definitely resented—and I want to go on public record as saying this, because I suspect that some of the other members also very definitely resented it—the campaign which has been put into operation by one of the industry group. I am referring to Dumont.

You people, just as we have, have been flooded with propaganda . . . presidents, deans, athletic directors, or anybody they can get to including this meeting today. I think most of you have seen the release passed out here. There has been a continual flood of information which, in my opinion, is not factual.

I would like to say, right here before this open group, that, in spite of the fact that we operate as a free group, with a free exchange of information—the industry people will always be welcome at this meeting—I think there are limitations to what the people on the other side of the fence could and should do.

CHAIRMAN HALL: I certainly know that the Committee subscribes

wholeheartedly to your remarks. The meeting is open for general discussion.

FRANCIS T. MURRAY (University of Pennsylvania): I come before you as a friendly but vehement member of the opposition group to the viewpoint expressed. I offer my remarks in a friendly fashion, one of cooperation, and prefer that you accept them as a report of a minority group.

You know, here in America, we have never been shy, either in stating opinions concerning national policy already formulated, or in expressing ideas which cause policy to be formulated.

That happy American custom encourages me at this moment, because we have before us for consideration the widely publicized controversial subject of the live televising of collegiate football games.

On this topic, there are divergent group viewpoints which can be reconciled only by the truly American and democratic method of free discussion, leading to mutual understanding, perhaps consensus, after honest examination and evaluation are given to the reasons for the basic disagreement.

To accomplish this reconciliation of viewpoints, the best interests of all groups demand that, at all times, intelligent discussion and a spirit of reasonableness prevail. Name calling and the spirit of prejudice on the part of a small few have gone on long enough, and must be dispensed with if continued at all.

My University of Pennsylvania's viewpoint on the subject of live televising of collegiate sports has been long-standing and consistent. The reasons for our viewpoint are already a matter of public record in the written proceedings of the past two NCAA annual Conventions.

We believe now, as we always have, that each free institution should make its own decision in the matter, after consultation with its guest opponent, and we sympathize with those keepers of the seal who shudder at such a thought.

I cannot agree with those of a certain group who prophesy that television on an unrestricted basis would mean high-grass growing in all but 25 of the stadiums of the land. May I remind proponents of TV controls that, only 20 years ago, radio was banned from a number of stadiums and that earlier there was considerable debate as to whether newspapermen should be permitted to cover the games for the very reasons that television is feared today.

Our own 11-year experience in the field failed to establish that live televising of our football games worked harm on either our own gate or the football gates of our neighbors.

To the contrary, during 1949 and 1950 when Pennsylvania's home games were televised on all three local Philadelphia stations, the average attendance per game at 10 of the so-classified small schools in our area, was 2550 patrons, or thereabout.

This figure of 2550 shrank during 1951 and 1952 to an average attendance per game of 1950 patrons. This constitutes a drop of 24 per cent per game, suffered not during the period of unrestricted television, but during the years of NCAA-rationed television, when Pennsylvania games were not televised at all.

The last time I looked they were still playing football at those 10 institutions despite the fact that, obviously, on such small gate

receipts, by any realistic bookkeeping the sport itself is not self-supporting.

Football is safe at those institutions, television or no television. General funds have obviously met sports deficits, because the presidents of those so-called small colleges are king-size enough to consider such spirit-building sports worthwhile, and to subsidize their sane sports programs as a desirable, yet subordinate part of the over-all educational picture.

To those who say that, with live, unrestricted television, football will die, I reply that football has always met its emergencies, battled them, conquered them, and grown stronger because of them.

Football dramatically represents our American way of life, a manner of courageous living which has cast us in the role of world leaders, looked upon from all corners of the globe as the savior of free mankind. Yet here we are, the guardians of this instrument, running away from a bogey man, a transparent shadow in a tube.

A while back, I mentioned realistic bookkeeping. Applying that phrase in the full sense of its meaning to collegiate athletics, I reply to those proponents of the theory that football revenues not only support football, but all other intercollegiate sports, as well as making possible broad physical education and intramural programs, by saying that in the majority of cases that is erroneous thinking. I ask if their theory is true, why then did not the approximately 50 colleges which have dropped football, even since the NCAA stepped into the television picture, drop all other sports as well because of lack of income.

In all our discussions of this issue, seldom is the term "money" employed. Yet the basis of the NCAA program is built around the theory that loss of gate receipts, due to television, threatens the entire structure of college football.

Commenting on that premise, an outstandingly successful advertising executive recently wrote: "The amazing fact is that NORC research (Report No. 2, Table 12) shows that 1950 gate receipts for colleges in TV areas were higher than in the so-called normal years of 1947-48. They really did stumble and fall all over that one, contradicting themselves on several different pages, to try to find a way out.

"I was not surprised to see them duck this issue in Report No. 3, because it evidently did not fit into the propaganda program. Yet the explanation is quite obvious. Students usually do not pay as much for a ticket as the public does; so, when the loss of male students cut numbers, it was still entirely possible to show a gain in gate receipts due to more of the public coming in to see the games."

This same gentleman, whose great interest in college football contributed much to its growth, comments briefly on the NORC research, as follows:

"The major fault with NORC research is that it is based upon a completely unsound and untenable theory. It uses the years 1947 and 1948 as its measuring base, and calls them the most normal of the postwar years for colleges. Almost any college president could have told them that these years were about the most abnormal peacetime years in the entire history of American colleges.

"There were more than one million GIs in college during those years, with many of their expenses paid by the GI Bill of Rights, and with money they had saved during the war. A large number had wives living on the campus or near-by. They should have been much more likely to attend football games than the average student, but no study was made of this factor, so far as I know.

"By 1950, when NORC says television hurt attendance, about half of that million, with their wives, had left school. This past year, 1952, two-thirds have left. Anyone who thinks that did not hurt attendance is either naive or deliberately closing his mind to obvious data."

So much for that. Leaving statistics alone for the moment, may I jog your memories back to the 1951 Convention discussion of this same issue, where it was clearly pointed out that whether to televise was fundamentally a public relations problem.

Recently, the press, radio, and television have borne out that contention. Fractional, but typical of public reaction to the 1952 plan are the results of the CHICAGO HERALD AMERICAN poll wherein over 18,000 persons in 23 states responded. That poll established that only four per cent of all voting favored the present controlled plan practiced by our Association.

A similar poll conducted by the PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER revealed a four-to-one ratio vote against controls.

Obviously, the vast majority of fans want unrestricted TV when they cannot get to the stadium, and this naturally provokes the question as to whether the public has a vested interest in this connection. I say that, morally, they do, because, basically, they support the colleges and universities of America. To what extent? Well, perhaps these excerpts will serve as a measuring rod.

In 1949, a 12-man commission was established by the Association of American Universities to make a thorough investigation of the financial crisis in United States higher education. Last month, their long-awaited final reports were published by the Columbia University Press. Among their findings, it was disclosed that the nation's accredited institutions are now receiving one billion, 700 million dollars from private sources, federal grants and endowments.

In addition to that princely annual sum, they will require 200 million dollars more a year to equalize student tuition, another 110 million dollars to raise faculty salaries, another 225 million dollars for scholarships, and, to prepare adequately for increasing enrollments, another three billion, 500 million over the next seven years for physical plants alone.

Inasmuch as these moneys must come from the public, from alumni, from corporations and labor unions, with stepped-up public relations playing a major role in fund solicitation, I would say that the public does have an unrestricted right to see on television college football, a subordinate extra-curricular phase of the operation they are being called upon to support.

As far as the widely discussed legal aspects of the plan go, many distinguished lawyers hold that we have been acting illegally, performing as a combination in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act.

But let's not argue, pro and con, on this point. We have, to no avail, for two years repeatedly suggested that the issue be presented to a court of competent jurisdiction for a declaratory judgment. This refusal, in many quarters, is regarded as self-evident.

The NCAA TV Committee has stated, in effect, that, among other reasons, it wants to restrict college football television so as to save its members from the temptation of buying good football teams, in order to be assured of lucrative TV contracts.

In certain respected circles, that reason constitutes slander of every educator, educational administrator, and educational institution in the country; and they ask:

"Does the NCAA mean that college presidents cannot be trusted? Or does the NCAA mean that college managements have so little control over their athletic departments that an outside agency has to come in and take over? If they genuinely feel that buying of players will result, is not the problem, then, control of proselytizing and not control of television?"

As far as the threat of TV developing into a medium for only a few, I maintain that it is a fear unjustified because:

First, no college wants to hog the airways, and never did in radio.

Secondly, public demand has a curious yet undeniable way of preventing such a development by demanding what it wants, when it wants it, on either radio or television, and this always takes the form of a variety of attractions nationally with local preferences concurrently prevailing in the home sectors.

To summarize in general style, Pennsylvania's opposition to the present NCAA method of dealing with television, insofar as it affects college football games, takes the form of the following points:

1. The two years of control of television by the NCAA have resulted in widespread and growing adverse public reaction to the NCAA and to its member institutions.
2. The attempt to force people to pay admission to stadiums by denying them the opportunity to see football games on television is a bad example of commercialization in collegiate sports.
3. To permit each institution to make its own arrangements for television is consistent with the long-standing arrangements with regard to radio broadcasting of games.
4. To permit each institution to make its own TV arrangements is likewise consistent with the Constitution of the NCAA which emphasizes institutional control of athletics.
5. The action of the United States Attorney General in bringing suit against the professional football associations is a clear warning that the NCAA would likely be involved in disagreeable anti-trust litigation, if centralized control is continued.
6. All of our member institutions receive substantial support, either through gifts from alumni and friends, or from tax funds, or from both, and we are not justified in excluding the general public from the privilege of seeing our athletic contests over television.
7. The youth of the land, the shut-ins, the convalescing servicemen and veterans, and others unable to attend athletic events, should

have available over TV the wholesome atmosphere of the inter-collegiate football games of their choice.

8. Centralized national control brings with it many collateral results which are contrary to the basic principles of free institutions.

9. Educational institutions have always cooperated freely with scientific advances and, in the case of communications, have used them to interpret their educational programs in as many phases as possible.

10. The validity of the conclusions drawn from the NORC report have been seriously challenged by informed, interested, non-partisan researchers, who contend that, on the basis of the data submitted, the viewpoint of those who contend that TV will not exert an adverse effect but, rather a possibly stimulating one, in the form of creating new fans, can be equally and just as strongly supported.

As a solution to the many conflicts attached to the problem of college football television, and in an effort to lift the pigskin curtain, Pennsylvania proposes the following. It will be proposed tomorrow, I hope, at the same time the Television Committee's proposal comes up for consideration.

1. That, for the 1953 season, each member of the NCAA shall be permitted to make its own arrangements for televising its home games, through agreement with its opponent in each game.

2. That one-third of the gross television receipts of every member shall be contributed into a television trust fund of the NCAA, to be administered by a board of three trustees of outstanding stature. These trustees shall be authorized to use this fund to make payments to any members of the NCAA who present convincing evidence in support of claims of a financial loss at the gate due to the live televising, by other colleges and universities, of their football games during 1953, as compared to their 1951 and 1952 attendance figures, the last two controlled-television years.

3. Any funds remaining in the television trust fund shall be used for postgraduate scholarships (law, medicine, dentistry, and so forth) for football varsity lettermen of member schools who have made good scholastic records, and who are in need of financial assistance to follow through in their postgraduate education.

4. No member of the NCAA shall be permitted to televise football on any program advertising alcoholic beverages, or any other product considered to be not in the best interest of American youth.

Pennsylvania is convinced that this program can be successfully carried out; that it will be to the advantage of the membership of the NCAA, both in prestige and in resources, especially in view of the fact that it is estimated that a minimum of four million dollars will be received by the member schools for these television rights; that, in fact, there will be no drop in attendance attributable to the increased television; and that a substantial and necessary postgraduate scholarship fund can be established. This will be administered by the NCAA trusteeship so that the students who play the game have some opportunity to further their advanced education.

Furthermore, the television viewers of the nation would usually have an opportunity of selecting the particular game in which they had the greatest degree of interest.

It has been a pleasure to come before you once again. I appreciate your attention. I hope you will support my motion.

CHAIRMAN HALL: You know, I do not know whether this particular story applies to you or me or both of us. This old farmer friend of mine out in the dust bowl had a tough time trying to win his living. One night, he happened to get into an altercation down at the local pub, and the ultimate result was that there was a killing, and he was sentenced to be hung.

The sheriff brought him home the day of the hanging to say goodbye to Matilda, in his little broken-down hovel out in the dust bowl. After he had made his farewell, he came out on the porch. The sheriff grabbed him and started to haul him down the path. His wife followed him out on the porch and yelled, "Henry, where am I going to plant those potato seeds?" The reply was: "I don't give a hoot where you plant them. I'm getting darned discouraged."

Do we have any other representative from the college group who would like to present a plan or make any comment on the conclusions, recommendations, or the resolution, or the report?

EDWARD KRAUSE (University of Notre Dame): I would like at this time, gentlemen, to present the University of Notre Dame's viewpoint regarding the controlled plan of television.

As you gentlemen know, the University of Notre Dame has been cited often during the past two years as opposing a large majority who favor restricted televising of collegiate football.

We believe that football and television can be good elements in American life. Youngsters, watching football on television, can learn a game available to them and good for them, in a way in which space ships, range riding, and criminal investigations will never be.

Believing this, we are for more, rather than less, football on television. We believe that collegiate football has attained its present popularity and public support because the great media of communications—radio, newspapers, and magazines—have stimulated broad interest in the dramatic aspects of the game.

Television can further this widespread public interest in collegiate football and, what is more important, can promote greater public interest in the educational institutions of which the teams are but one dramatic aspect.

We believe that the current plans of restricted television have not been in the public interest. On the contrary, they have attempted to dictate what the public can and cannot see with little regard for what the public would like to see.

We believe there is one normal restriction which should operate in the selection of which games should be televised, and how broadly they should be televised, namely, public interest in the game.

If this rule were followed—and it is followed in everything else communicated by television—our basic principles would be honored. There would be more football on television and, ultimately, we believe, more interest and support for both the teams and the schools they represent.

We believe that public interest generally follows the same pattern which prevails regarding other events on television. The public interest is local, regional, and national.

If the four networks and local television stations would cooperate with obvious public interest as the season develops each fall, it would be possible to have football telecasts of as many as 50 schools each Saturday, and hundreds during the season.

The game of the week might be televised nationally, many other games on a regional basis, and a larger number of smaller games could be covered by local stations. With the differential in time, there could even be a double feature, an Eastern and Western game of the week and many successive series of regional games across the nation. Many high schools and some small colleges might prefer to telecast locally on Friday nights.

We believe this program would meet with wide approval from the now long-suffering public which has generously supported the present growth of football.

More general coverage of football games on television might, in the beginning, affect the attendance of some games although we believe this loss will eventually be offset by television revenue and by new fans developed through television.

For many people, television will never be a substitute for the color and good fellowship associated with a football weekend on a college campus. We believe this television coverage would give many colleges and universities a wonderful opportunity to present their educational programs to a wide audience of the people whose support they need.

This factor alone would keep collegiate football in focus as merely a part of a much larger and much more significant over-all educational endeavor.

We believe this plan allows for wider participation of the schools and the public in the benefits of both television and football. It is in keeping with the nature of football which dramatizes competition. This plan puts the emphasis on public interest operating through the networks and local stations, as the selector of many programs each week, rather than allowing a small committee to decide during the summer, before the competition has begun, what few games the general public will be allowed to see all fall.

We believe this plan places control where it belongs. We advocate the same control for television of football as is applied to all the musical, dramatic, educational, religious programs currently presented on television. They are all controlled by public interest. Without it, they die.

This is a natural rather than an artificial control.

Nor is there any talk of the poorer programs being kept alive by subsidies from the better programs. Applied to football, we believe there are enough good games throughout the nation to keep all four networks and hundreds of local stations busy on a local, regional, and national level, each Saturday in the fall. Some schools might appear on more than one Saturday, but so do other good programs.

However, in the last analysis, hundreds of schools would meet the public through television rather than the few which now do.

We believe that any attempt to restrict and boycott what is successful in other television programs would be thought of as un-

American and illegal. Any attempt to go farther, and to share the honest reward for any talent, would be looked upon as a socialistic removal of incentive to colleges and a premium placed on mediocrity. Any attempt of a small committee to legislate public interest would not be tolerated in any other form of television programming.

We believe that all these conclusions are equally true of the televising of football. It is a strange commentary on those who direct athletics, one of whose main values is to teach honest competition, that they alone, in the field of television, have been afraid to meet competition and have attempted to restrain it through athletic boycott.

"Follow our path," they say, "or you will have no one to play."

Nor do we think there is a valid argument for monopoly and boycott by saying that the majority of those who oppose it are in favor of it.

We are not denying that many honest efforts have been made to meet the problem of television in collegiate football, but we do, frankly, oppose the philosophy underlying present restricted television plans. We believe that this 10-point program, as presented at this time, is a more progressive and positive approach to the problem, more in the public interest, better adapted to further the purposes of educational institutions, and, of course, clearly legal and American in facing competition with a will to win despite the odds inherent in any competitive situation.

These are the reasons for our opposition to the present restricted television plans. We think they are good reasons to support, even in the face of opposition. We think they touch the heart of many truths which have made sports popular in America.

CHAIRMAN HALL: There might be just one thing I would suggest, Mr. Krause, that you might clarify for the record after a little more study. That is, first, the committee. I gather, when you mentioned the small committee, you meant the Television Committee. The Committee did not select the games which were televised this fall. It also, I think, is inherent in the way the program was developed and voted on by the membership that this was not something which was forced upon the NCAA membership. It was adopted by the membership after full opportunity to study it and vote on it.

Do we have another representative?

ROBERT FINNEGAN (American Broadcasting Company): I do not want to be redundant, but the American Broadcasting Company would like to go on record at this time as being opposed to restriction of football telecasts for the reason of its being unfair to the public and to the game itself, as outlined by Messrs. Krause and Murray.

We sincerely feel that any adverse effect upon football gates, being really the first one or two years of free telecasting of football games, would be compensated amply by added fans and interest and, generally, more public support.

On the other side of the fence—and this I have not heard mentioned—we feel that, eventually, the growing science of television will become so great and so demanded that the NCAA will want free television themselves.

However, each year the NCAA imposes restricted television, we believe, whets the appetite for football television instead of for football itself.

CHAIRMAN HALL: Do we have anyone else?

THOMAS McMAHON (Dumont Television Network): I had not intended to make any statement. I am prompted to say something on the basis of Mr. Furey's statement regarding the activity of the Dumont Television Network on behalf of unrestricted television.

I would first like to say to you that Mr. Dumont, who is head of the Dumont Laboratories, was, 10 years ago, an individual such as any one of you, who had a laboratory in a cellar in Brooklyn; who, by his inventive genius, made possible the radar as we know it today; and who, because he worked under the advantage of free competition, was able to rise to a position of prominence in the television and business world.

I think I must tell you that so you will understand that the man who has been a prime mover in fighting for unrestricted television is a man who, enjoying the advantage of free competition, was able to rise to the position he presently holds today. I think perhaps if he has proceeded and if the Dumont Television Network has, with a certain vigor, as a minority group, tried to stimulate interest in what we believe to be the right of free men in a competitive world so to do, while you may disagree with what we say, you will agree that we are exercising a very fundamental American right, the right to speak vigorously and freely for what we believe to be truly American.

I do not say you must agree with what we say. I make merely one point. We have the right to say it and, because we believe it, we have the American obligation to oppose that which we believe, in the long run, to be not in the interests of a free America.

I do not expect you to agree with our position, but I merely want to state here that we believe we act as free men, within our rights. I am sorry that anybody saw fit to censure us for the vigor with which we follow that right.

CHAIRMAN HALL: I just would say one thing. I think we would all appreciate it, Tom, if you were a little more careful in your use of certain alleged facts.

MR. FUREY: I am sorry to be back at the microphone again, but I just have to be.

I made a definite statement earlier in the meeting. My good friend, Mr. McMahon, has just come up and waved the flag in reply to it. I would like to make some additional comments and maybe be a little more explicit than I was in my first remarks.

I had, as I said, a number of things I disagreed with from the point of view of our own conference. I will talk about them specifically right now.

First of all, I would like to repeat—I thought I had made it perfectly clear—that at all times the opposition has an opportunity in this meeting to express their opinion in opposition to the NCAA view.

The thing which disturbed our Television Committee, NCAA-wise, was certainly not the fact that Dumont differed with the NCAA po-

sition. A lot of people disagreed with them, a lot of the industry people. Not a lot, but some of the members did, and I respect their position.

The thing we objected to was the fact that they did not stay within the limitations of what we thought was a fair opposition.

Specifically, we have, at great expense to our institutions and to our own members, put a substantial amount of money in research. It is the only research which has been done in the sports area.

I think you all have noticed that, at long last, baseball has, with a great blaring of trumpets, announced the fact that they have appointed a television committee. Organized baseball appointed a television committee, a week ago, to find out, investigate, report to their groups (major and minor leagues) what the impact of television is upon attendance at baseball games in both major and minor leagues.

This was the first thing we did. We are the flag bearers.

In regard to attendance figures, Dumont has done nothing more than do what we originally decided when we started this program, that we would not stay with opinions. We would have research.

When we first started on this thing with the networks, all we found was a group of people sitting around a table, saying: "I think this; I think that. So-and-so told me this; so-and-so told me that."

If you will go back and read all these Dumont things, including the one dated January 5, 1953, which was distributed to this group, they are still giving opinions.

We have produced a scientific study, and it is the first one in this area. Let's make no mistake about it. That is it.

The material quoted in this January 5 thing includes some statements from sports writers.

I do not know all the sports writers who are quoted in this thing. They are nation-wide. But I do know some of those in New York, and I specifically object to the fact that they have quoted Grantland Rice. I happen to know that Grantland Rice supports our side of the picture.

They have quoted Joe Williams as supporting the other side of the picture, and Joe Williams has never said that.

If you can pick anything out of context, you can pick two or three or six or eight phrases, or a paragraph, and prove anything on the basis of that. The important thing is that these two people do not believe in that particular position. There is just no question about it.

The next thing they have attacked, in a kind of back-handed way, is the research. Not having any research of their own, they have attacked our research which, I might say, they originally helped pay for.

The Dumont Network was one-fourth of the network group which originally, with the NCAA, jointly sponsored the NORC. The NORC is a very reputable non-profit organization which has done work for the industry for a long period of time (CBS, NBC, Zenith), and has done a tremendous amount of work in other areas, both business and governmental—the OWI thing during the war, and so forth. They just cannot be challenged; at least, nobody has ever challenged them,

except by saying, in a back-handed way, "I do not believe what they say."

The last thing is that Dumont has attacked the legality of our program. I would like to say that if they have attacked the legality this year they must have made a complete turnaround because the Dumont Corporation, only one year ago, bid for the 1951 program. As a matter of fact, they were the No. 2 bidder, and darned near got it.

If this thing was legal and Dumont was willing to bid for it in 1951, how in the Lord's name has it become illegal in 1952? You tell me!

MR. McMAHON: I hope if I was a little enthusiastic in my defense of our position, I did not appear to be flag-waving.

At the time Mr. Furey speaks of, in 1951, I think you may recall, I was working on behalf of the Atlantic Refining Company. I am not familiar with the terms and conditions of the offer in that year. I do know that the offer at that time was made on behalf of a sponsor, an automobile company, and I do recall that, at that time, the Atlantic Refining Company, which had been sponsoring the football games for a period of 17 years in the East, was trying, as a regional advertiser, to stay in the television picture.

I do know that, in making its offer, the Atlantic Refining Company, because of the experience it had, and which N. W. Ayer had, with the National Professional Football League and with baseball, were reluctant to go into the program unless three terms and conditions could be included in the contract and these relate to the legality of which you speak:

1. On the advice of counsel, we would not enter into an exclusive contract in that year.

2. We would not sign a contract with the Central Committee because we had just concluded an arrangement with the American League, whereby the American League (which is the league usually approving the contract which we sign, for example, with the Philadelphia Athletics), was notified by the Justice Department (and the American League agreed) that, if the league did take the position of the right to approve the contract, they were in violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act. On the advice of Ben Farree, the American League counsel, the American League discontinued the practice of approving contracts and left the negotiation of broadcast and television rights to its individual member clubs.

I know that Mr. Ford Frick of the National Baseball League, on the advice of Judge Landis, never did permit a radio central office in the National League because so to do would be to act in combination and in restraint and violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act.

So the reason we would not sign a contract with your Committee was that we would be participating in what our legal counsel said was a combination. No one group legally, under the Sherman Anti-trust Act, can act in combination, to sign for all members. So we would not sign with the Committee. We would sign with the individual schools.

Finally, we would not sign a contract which said that no other game may be televised on that day or at that time. Our position was that we would rather have competition from football and from other entertainment, because we felt to leave the areas open to other

entertainment—and I speak now the feeling of the Sun Advertising Agency—we would do better to keep the features sold, to keep the competition from the feature itself, rather than to have competition from other features.

So these were the three things. I do not know, as I say, I was not at that time, with the Dumont Television Network, but I was, at that time, with N. W. Ayer, acting in behalf of the Atlantic Refining Company. These were the legal considerations we looked at when we went into the business of whether we would be in the picture.

We were not in it. It did go to a national advertiser. I am not going to say you are going against your counsel, that you are wrong or that this is wrong. But you have asked me—and I did not intend to say this—to defend the position as to why the Dumont Television Network made a bid in 1951, and why was it legal then and illegal now. I am sorry I cannot speak for 1951, except as a member of N. W. Ayer and the Sun Refining Company. I do say that in 1952 if the judgment were mine and the responsibility were mine, we would have to say to you at this time precisely what we said in behalf of the Atlantic Refining Company before—that we had negotiation with individual schools, and that we would not enter into anything which smacked of combination or restraint.

I am not a lawyer. I merely take legal counsel. I know you have competent legal counsel here. Perhaps you will prove, as I sit down, that I am 100 per cent wrong.

I do want to say this. We of Dumont look upon the NCAA with the kindest of feeling. We appreciate the fact that this television question is a real problem. We do not agree with the manner in which you are solving it, or attempting to solve it.

As I say, we have been, I hope, a vigorous minority. While we do oppose, and we may oppose the method you have adopted, we do so with good will. We are tonight televising the coach-of-the-year dinner. Whenever we can, we will do anything we can on behalf of the NCAA. We are just sorry that, in this case, it just happens that we are in disagreement as to method.

As to the achievement of objective, I think we are 100 per cent in accord. That is what we want to see in this television business, a solution which will be to the benefit and to the profit of the colleges.

Remember, our only difference is that we are just not agreed on which road you travel to get there.

MR. FUREY: I would like to make just one comment. I would like to comment that, also in 1951, N. W. Ayer had bid on the program.

CHAIRMAN HALL: That is right.

Do you want one more minute, Tom?

MR. McMAHON: I will add the last word. That is true. We did bid on a regional basis under the terms and conditions of which I speak. We bid under those three points I mentioned.

CHAIRMAN HALL: I was on that one, too, Tom. You were there, and you wanted it, and you almost got it. I am not mindful of any of the particular conditions which you have outlined today, but maybe my memory fails me.

I would like to have our research people of the NORC who are here make a brief statement. There are some points which have been challenged, for which we think there is a very ready, proper and logical answer.

PAUL SHEETSLEY (National Opinion Research Center): I would like to endorse Mr. Furey's comments regarding the nature of the attacks we have occasionally heard about the NORC research findings. I think they have all come from interested parties. We had a sample of a couple of them in Mr. Murray's talk here. He cited one vice-president, I believe, of an advertising agency. I think he was referring to Mr. C. L. Jordan, of N. W. Ayer, who has been pulling some of our figures out of context and accusing the NORC of ducking the point that our own report shows that, in 1950, under unlimited telecasting, gate receipts in television areas were above the pre-television 1947-1948 levels.

It seems to me Mr. Jordan is the one who has been ducking this point because he apparently stopped reading our report after he came across that particular figure.

I would like to refer to what we had to say about that. It seems very clear.

In 1950, under unrestricted television, gate receipts (the amount of dollars taken in) were 3.9 per cent higher than in the pre-television era. However, they were still below 1949, the previous year. The important point is that, in non-television areas, where you did not have any television competition, gate receipts were up over 1949. They were on the rise, and they were up 17 per cent over the base period in contrast to the 3.9 per cent in television areas.

The second fact, our report says, is the larger differential between the two areas on gate receipts than on attendance. The difference in the two attendance trends was in the neighborhood of eight per cent, but, when we consider only gate receipts, the differential approaches 14 per cent.

This finding says that the colleges in television areas were hurt worse in the pocketbook than the mere attendance figures show, and the results are a further confirmation of the adverse effects of television.

I think if your income is up four per cent, you still have reason to feel that television is harmful if, where there is no television, your income is up 14 per cent.

Another example cited in Mr. Murray's talk today was the fact that we had failed to take into account, according to the charges, the student enrollment, that our selection of the 1947-1948 season as the base years was inappropriate, because enrollment was smaller then, and so on.

I think you will notice that we have carefully collected student enrollment trends from every one of your colleges. You have been very good about submitting those figures. We have a great big table full of statistics on student enrollment, and we have watched those trends very carefully in order to see whether enrollment figures are perhaps down more in television areas, which might possibly account for the lower attendances.

In actual fact, we find that since 1947-1948 enrollment is down 18.4 per cent in television areas, if you want it precisely, and, in non-television areas, it is down 21.1 per cent. They have lost more students outside of television areas than they have inside. So, if anything, we are understating the television effects in our research here.

These other criticisms we sometimes hear about this research have, as Mr. Furey points out, been merely in the nature of differing opinions. They do not quarrel with the actual figures, but they say we do not take into account the fact that television is gaining new fans and will stimulate interest, and so on.

We have never denied that television may in the course of time build new fans. That is one of the purposes of our research, to check that year-by-year, and see where that is taking place.

Thus far, in the three years we have been doing that, we have come across no evidence. Particularly last year, we spent quite a bit of money in local public-opinion surveys where we analyzed the attendance patterns of fans in different parts of the country, according to the length of time they had owned their television sets, and we came across no evidence of this so-called novelty effect.

It may be that eventually people will get tired of watching the games for nothing on their television sets and will go back and pay their money at the stadiums. But it is simply the fact that thus far they have not been doing it.

We were interested in a research report which came to us recently from the British Broadcasting Corporation in England. They have been very much concerned with the effect of television on various forms of recreation and leisure time. They have had considerably longer experience with television than we have in this country, too, and they have found that after four years of ownership attendance at sports events has still not gone up.

That may not be the case in this country, but we just do not know yet.

Instead of crystal-ball into the future, all our research can do is to check on what has been happening and make our plans on that basis.

I think the criticisms of the NORC research which have arisen have, in every case I know of, come from interested parties in the opposition group. We have had in our offices lawyers, economists, statisticians, government people and industry people, spending sometimes weeks, studying our data which is on file there. Everybody who has taken the trouble to look at these figures has been inevitably forced to accept our view of the situation.

CHAIRMAN HALL: Time is going by, and we still have the subscription TV representatives here.

REVEREND E. P. JOYCE (University of Notre Dame): I will not take much time, Mr. Hall, but I would like to mention just one thing.

I have not had time yet to read your entire report which came out today, but I was quite concerned about one particular sentence on page 20 of that report, in which the Television Committee says they regret that two institutions, the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Notre Dame, saw fit repeatedly to attack the motives

of their fellow members and to bring discredit upon a program which had the backing of an overwhelming majority of the NCAA.

Maybe it is just infelicitous wording there, but it certainly is that, I think, unless you would like to clarify it. I would like to get into the record that it is not easy, or we do not desire to be in a position of an opposition group. It would be much nicer and much easier for us, of course, if we could agree with everyone else in this room. We realize the vast majority of colleges are in favor of the restricted-control plan of television.

We certainly think you have complete right to that opinion, just as we feel we have a right to voice an opposition opinion, also. I think, even from oppositions, much good can come. I feel you will agree that is so in our system of government and in nearly every other field of endeavor.

But it is in the wording of that, Mr. Hall and the Committee, that I take exception, because the University of Notre Dame is certainly not attacking the motives of the Television Committee, and certainly not the motives of this group.

We appreciate the difficult problem we are all facing and which you are facing. As I have told you before, in sitting in with the Committee, you certainly have my deepest sympathy and respect for trying to look at this thing from all angles and trying to come up with a solution to it.

We have never done anything to try to sabotage this program. We have spoken openly, plainly, and presented our case for the past two years, and that is what we will continue to do.

For that reason, I say, I do regret the language used there.

I might also add that, apparently, you took a bit of umbrage at Mr. Krause's remarks, when he mentioned a select committee choosing the games. He did not refer there to the Television Committee.

We were pointing out that we felt it was in the public interest to have more televising of football games, and that, certainly, the public would not desire a small committee to pick the games, say, in the summertime, which they were going to see on television; that it would be probably more to their advantage, and we would have better games, if they could be selected just prior to the games themselves.

So again, merely for the record, I would like to correct that.

I do not want to go into any long speech here today because, as I say, I think we have made our position rather clear to both the Television Committee and to the rest of the members through various pronouncements at the University.

We do feel that the stand taken in the last two years is very shortsighted, and that it is apt to be quite inimical to the future of football. Therefore, of course, it affects us.

We also, by implication, sometimes have been accused of being very selfish in this matter, that we merely have our own interests at heart, that we would be willing, perhaps, to ruin college football just so we could sign a television contract.

Again, sincerely I say, that is not true. We feel we would be silly to do that because football means a great deal to us, and we certainly

would not want to ruin the sport for the rest of the colleges at all.

We recall our past experience. We took the stand almost alone, I believe, at the time when radio became a problem. At that time when some of the different conferences were planning to ban radio, I think Mr. Rockne then had the vision to see that radio would help rather than hurt football in the popularity of football as an American sport.

Again, we feel that in the case of television that likewise will take place.

You always quote the opinions of this NORC as having proven that television does hurt, and that we have no scientific appraisal that it would do otherwise. Certainly, I am not going to attack their position right now. All I can say is that it is very confusing. I do not think it has proven a great deal, but neither can I support with any figures the opposite position. I am not going to try to.

But would you like to explain that remark, Mr. Hall, for the record?

CHAIRMAN HALL: Father, I think the Committee considered the reference in the report a very temperate statement. I can assure you that we will again discuss the matter and the particular language there and will determine whether we feel it goes further than the facts warrant.

As I say, we felt it was a temperate statement of what had been apparent to us as individual and executive members of the Committee. I do not think I could say any more than that now, but we will consider it again. We appreciate the temperate and sympathetic way in which you yourself have dealt with us.

FATHER JOYCE: Certainly, we want to be on an above-the-board basis, and we certainly will continue on that. That is why I was disturbed particularly at that reference. So, if you would consider it, we would appreciate it.

CHAIRMAN HALL: Are there any other members of the industry here?

I think we now will hear from the members of the subscription-television group. There are three representatives here. The first is Mr. Paul McNamara, representing the Telemeter Company. We have promised him some time in which to give us a brief statement.

PAUL McNAMARA (Telemeter Company): While the opposition is regrouping, perhaps it would not be out of order to talk about subscription television. I have what I think you are all looking for. It is just a little way off, I am sorry to say.

But, if I could give you a little bit of the background of our thinking, then tell you about the device itself, perhaps you would all go away from here a little easier in your mind about how things can be in the future. I hope that is not too far distant.

The full size and full power of TV in the United States is still unknown. As of now, there are approximately 20 million TV sets operated in the United States. It is estimated that within five years there will be 50 million installations in the United States.

To get some idea of the size of this new giant: in Los Angeles at the present time there are more TV sets installed than there are home telephones.

Throughout the United States, there is in excess of six billion dollars invested by the public in the TV sets. For purposes of comparison, the total investment in the motion picture industry—and this means every motion-picture theater in the United States, all of the studios in Hollywood, every bit of capital investment in that big business—is only two and three-fourths billion dollars.

This is a place where, perhaps, the publicity departments of the different colleges could help themselves, if they could help in promoting this point.

Sports is one of the businesses in the United States sharply affected by TV broadcasting, and the public, unfortunately, is not fully aware of how vital the economic problems connected with sports affect them.

The most intelligent approach to this complicated problem, we believe, is the research program instigated by the NCAA which you have all heard something about today.

Many people are unaware that intercollegiate football plays an important part in the financial programs of the colleges and, thus, football's multi-million-dollar program has the means for providing the way to get badly needed financial help painlessly for this purpose.

In the beginning, TV made it possible for the public to see the games without paying admission, but the number so inclined had no serious effect on the gate. Besides, the advertiser paid a nominal sum of money to the college for the privilege of televising the games. This extra money was considered a tidy plus. But all that was yesterday, when the total number of sets ran in the thousands. Today, it is a different story with the number of installations running into the millions and rising every day.

Sports have always been one of the most popular parts of over-all TV programming, and the idea of seeing a big football program on the TV set in one's own living room was the main reason many people purchased TV sets. These purchases represented an investment of around \$300 by the individual, and it is easy to understand the howl which went up from the purchasers when they heard that, the games they were interested in would not be telecast and, if they wanted to see the team in action, they would have to go to the stadium and pay for their tickets at the box office, as they had in the years before television.

Consider the case of this state university in the Midwest—and this is a fictional university—whose football team had a national ranking, year after year, and had a stadium which would seat thousands of people, Saturday after Saturday. The fans came from all over the state, and took a strong and justified pride in their team. The profits from these games during the years made it possible for the university to build a field house which cost several hundred thousand dollars. More of these profits made it possible for the university to supply equipment and playing fields for complete intramural sports programs, covering football, baseball, tennis, and golf. The profits also helped offset part of the losses of the university's baseball, track, and tennis teams.

Then came television. As the university's football games began to be telecast, the attendance in the big stadium began to fall sharply. Although the advertiser was willing to pay a handsome sum for the privilege of telecasting the games, the amount of money he was able to pay did not make up for the increasing loss of revenue at the box office.

Consequently, the university's football team, instead of being able to throw off its usually large profit, began to throw off a small profit. Then, a year ago, it appeared it might be a problem to break even. The university decided to discontinue the telecasting of the game.

Then the public was heard from. The TV-set owners, who had purchased sets largely for the purpose of seeing the games, set up a howl which finally reached the state legislatures, and the governors. The public said, "We pay taxes to the state. It is a state university. We want the games telecast," and they had a point.

If the public wanted their state university games to be telecast, and if they wanted their state university to have baseball teams, track teams, golf courses, and the rest of the program, the solution seemed to me to have the state make a larger appropriation available to the university, in order to make up for the reduced income being turned in by the football team.

This policy, followed to its normal conclusion, would make it necessary to raise the taxes in the state, in order to make up for the larger appropriation required by the university. This, in turn, would logically bring out a hue and cry from those members of the public throughout the state who did not have TV sets, or who were not interested in looking at football games, but who would be taxed in order to make up for the deficiency in the university's treasury.

Question: Should the university continue to broadcast the games and ask the state treasury for money to make up the difference?

There is another question: Should the university refuse to telecast the games, in order that they might continue a program which would be generally beneficial to the student body, and make possible a better athletic program in the university?

The third question: Should the public, who wants the games broadcast, and wants an over-all athletic program at the university, be asked to pay something directly toward this program? The answer to this question is probably yes.

The next question is: How can the public, who wants to stay at home and look at the games, pay for the games? This question we think we have an answer to, and it is telemeter. I will go into that in a minute.

I want to bring up an idea which I am sure has been discussed. We have had some back-and-forth on this with a number of people, and there has been considerable disagreement.

But the full possibility of pay-as-you-see television, and its effect on the economics of sports, is difficult to imagine. However, it is conceivable that big intersectional football games might be seen by literally millions of people.

Imagine a Saturday when an undefeated West Coast team would be playing an undefeated Eastern team. Let's assume that 10 mil-

lion sets were tuned in on the game, and 50 cents was to be charged for the privilege of seeing the game. This would represent a possible gain of five million dollars for the afternoon.

After all time and service charges had been taken out, this would leave a profit considerably in excess of four million dollars.

Obviously, that sum of money should not be split between the two intercollegiate teams. It is possible and feasible, it seems to us, for a plan to be worked out whereby a fair share of this total would be turned over to the two universities, and the balance would be put into a general fund, which would be allocated to all colleges who are members of either the NCAA or to all accredited universities and colleges in the United States. It might well be that an enormous fund would thus be made available each year for the universities, so that they could spend this money for any purpose the president or the trustees should decide on, medical research, building programs, increased salaries for teachers, and so forth. In this way, the preservation which intercollegiate football makes possible would continue. The public would be satisfied and, most important of all, a worth-while contribution would be made to education in the United States, by a practical form of pay-as-you-see television and—I bring in a commercial here—telemeter.

I will only stay on this for a minute, because there are two other members of the same industry as I am in who want to tell their stories.

But telemeter is the only system which operates strictly on a pay-as-you-see system.

You need no special channel for telemeter. In other words, if you live in Los Angeles, and there are seven channels available on your set, any one of these channels can operate via telemeter. If you subscribe to the telemeter system, a man comes to your house and installs a box attached to your set by a wire. The box itself is about six inches square, eight inches high, and it has a money slot on the top. That slot will take any amount: a nickel, a dime, a quarter, or a half dollar. In the front of the box is a window, and the window tells you the cost of that particular show which is being telecast.

But understand that this can go over a free channel. For example, you have listened to the Red Skelton show. It is seven o'clock, and the free show is over. A baseball game is coming on at this time, and the game is going to cost you a dime. Your screen will be scrambled if you do not switch from the channel you were on. A voice will be saying what is going on; they will tell you there is a baseball game on; it began at seven o'clock; the price is 10 cents, or whatever the price is. You drop 10 cents in the slot and, automatically, the screen is cleared and you have the game.

Inside that box is a magnetic tape, and this tape records the money which has been put into that box and who it belongs to, because the promoter of that particular game, or the owner of that particular game or event, owns that game which came over your set. So, when the money is taken out, as it is once a month, someone comes and takes this box out of your house and, with it, he takes the magnetic tape, which is all sealed in. He puts in a new, empty coin box and a new magnetic tape.

The money in the box is divided up among the people who have supplied the entertainment over that particular set, so the money of the person who has seen a football game, a motion picture, or whatever, will go to those individuals.

Telemeter takes a service charge. The bulk of the money goes to the individual who provided the show. He pays for the time, and he goes through whatever promotional expenses may have gone with it. But telemeter is only a service operation.

On this magnetic tape, there are a few wrinkles which are rather interesting, as far as education is concerned, and, while it has nothing to do with football, I would like to give you a brief picture of that.

In Palm Springs, California, there is no television. The reason for it is the mountains which run north and south on the western edge of the town.

Our community television system has been set up there, and is now in operation. It is a master antenna put on one of these mountains on the western edge, so that all of the TV signals from Los Angeles are brought down and run around town on a coaxial cable. If you want to have television, and you live in Palm Springs, you subscribe to this system.

You are getting the seven free channels from Los Angeles. In the latter part of February or the 1st of March, the telemeter company will announce that, on your coaxial cable, if you subscribe to this system, an eighth channel will be available, and you will, for \$7, get this television box put in your house. Then you will see first-run movies from the local Palm Springs theater, without commercials, on your television screen in your house, and you will pay for them.

The price of that will be determined by what the operator of the theater wants to charge. It is his show. We are simply a carrier on this thing.

The reason we can operate in Palm Springs is because we are using a closed circuit, a wire system, and, without FCC approval. A pay-as-you-see television system is not allowed to operate in the United States.

While this operates in Palm Springs over a wire system, it was originally designed to work over the air. When subscription television is in full sway, we will operate over an air length as well as over a wire length, and the cost to the individual will be small, under \$10. It will probably cost you about \$7 to have a telemeter installation attached to your set. It will take someone 10-15 minutes to install it. A man will come around once a month, as I say, to take out the money and the magnetic tape.

We think it is the Northwest Passage to sports. It is, we believe, possible that a seven-game World Series with 10 million sets in operation, or half the number of television sets in the United States which might be tuned into this, could take in 30-odd million dollars.

These figures sound like the distance to the stars, and they are. Obviously, those kinds of prices would not be charged. The only reason I tell them to you is to tell you about the enormous possibilities which are available with subscription television. I think the

problems you have today, whether you black out or whether you will not black out, will be solved in a way which will be favorable and agreeable to all of you.

CHAIRMAN HALL: We have next Mr. James Landis, a distinguished Washington lawyer, who is director of the Skiatron Company, who will have a system for subscription television.

JAMES LANDIS (Skiatron Company): Like Mr. McNamara, there may be a Northwest Passage in subscription television, but I certainly am not here to tell you where it is going to lead you.

Subscription television, however, is something which is going to affect profoundly the entire business of television in sports or in other events. I think it is wise that you have that data before you, both from a technical and an economic standpoint, so as to be able to do some long-range thinking about your present problems.

I say "long-range" because I do not anticipate that subscription television will be in effect, to any degree, in the United States, either this year or the next.

It requires, prior to bringing it into effect, a grant of a commercial license by the FCC. That problem is a difficult and a long problem to solve.

But let me start with just giving you a brief picture of the device the Skiatron outfit has developed in this field. In doing that, I want to point out, also, that it is not one device as against another. That is the important thing. This field is big enough for many devices, and there is no question, as I see the development of this thing, of an exclusive instrumentality.

All of the subscription television devices go on the basis of scrambling the original image. The scrambling is effective. We can scramble not only the image but the sound; and, believe me, when you hear that sound scrambled, you turn your television set off, because it is like two or three cats on the back fence.

The process of scrambling is a rather simple process. Normally, it is done at the telecasting station. Under our device, we can take an apparatus which can be packed conveniently into two large-sized suitcases, and lug it up to the telecasting station, and, within an hour, assemble it and scramble anything which is being emitted from that station.

After scrambling, of course, the process is one of unscrambling. We attach a small device which can be built into a set, called a decoder, which decodes and unscrambles the image.

The way in which that decoder works is that you have a key. The key consists of a card. The card is actually made up with electronic ink, but it can be made up any old way. It can be made up by a punch system. You slip the card in and, if you have the right code on the card, just like the right key, it starts the decoder working, and it unscrambles the image.

You can have any number of cards. You can have one card which will be a baseball series card, another card which will be an art lecture, another card which will be a series of movies or concerts, or it can be a single-event proposition.

You can sell those cards in 1000 different ways. You can put them on the news stands, you can send them by mail; and so forth. There is a great deal of flexibility, as you can see, in the method of distributing keys.

Moreover, inasmuch as you do not want forging of keys, you change the cards at frequent intervals, because they are inexpensive and easy to manufacture.

That, in substance, is the device. I think perhaps I have made clear the general operation of it.

There is no question about the device. It has been exhibited before members of the Federal Communications Commission, before the owners of the International Baseball Leagues. It has been experimented with now for more than two years over WOR-TV in New York, and I think we are still experimenting almost nightly on it. The problem is not a technical one. The problem which faces all of us is the economic problem. What does this mean economically, and what will be its effect?

We are worried about the economics of the television industry as a whole. If the television industry suffers from anything, it suffers from one simple fact; that is that behind its entertainment-generating power, there is only the advertising dollar, and it is not enough. It just is not enough. If you feel you are not getting entertainment over your television set, that is the simple answer to it.

Why, for example, don't you have movies over television? The answer is economics.

I happen to be counsel for and director of a theater chain with about 400 theaters. We have one on Broadway, not a little one. Just recently, we had a pretty good picture there; and, for that one showing, we paid a film rental of \$450,000 in that one theater.

What advertiser can even pay that much for a movie, for one showing? It cannot be done. For the promotion you get for a movie on television, \$40,000 is an awful lot of money. You cannot make movies at that price. Somehow, you have to get more dollars behind the television industry if you are going to expect from it the high-class entertainment it should be possible to achieve.

This is not in criticism of advertisers or anyone else. They do a beautiful job with what they have. But, if you expect the television industry to do more than that, you have to get dollars from some other source, and put them behind the industry.

The only answer I have ever seen to that problem is to get the consumer's dollars back, get them into paying for the kind of program, just as they pay to go to a football game or to a movie, or something of that kind.

If you can do that, the resources to put on all kinds of programs will be there. Some pay-as-you-see device is essential. I know of no other method to do it.

Some one of these devices will succeed. I hope we will.

I do not want to try to answer your problems along this line. I quite agree with Mr. McNamara in his analysis of the enormous potentialities of this device. There are 20 million television sets today;

there will be 40 million two years from now; 60 million six years from now. If you have the entertainment, people will buy it.

I saw a survey made a little while ago by a Chicago outfit. They canvassed 18,000 users of television sets and asked them whether they would pay a moderate fee to see football. Over a third of them said yes.

A third of 20 million sets is an awful lot of sets, with an awful lot of money to be had there, even if you only reached that high.

A survey by a Los Angeles college, Woodbury College, showed an even higher percentage of people willing to pay as high as one dollar for sports events. It ran, I think, around 58 per cent.

That is tremendous. The potentialities of that audience is almost frightening. I assure you that, when you think of this whole question, the potentialities are not only enormous, but they will bring enormous headaches. Headaches which will come as a result of the evolution of such subscription television will be large and dramatic ones, but the potentialities are extremely challenging.

I want also, since we are trying to do a little long-range thinking here, to give you a hint of some other developments in the television field.

We have been working at it; other people have been working at it, and it is soon to be here. When, we do not know; but it is bound to be here soon. That is a device of getting away from cathode-ray projection, and getting a projection which will enable you to enlarge it to any size, limited only by your light source.

In other words, instead of having to squint at an 18 or 19-inch screen and a screen which, even in the best of the senses, is fuzzy at the corners, think of yourself as projecting that the same as you would project a home movie, two by about four feet. Just think what that will mean from the standpoint of the use of television by the American public.

I say things like that are around the corner from us. It has almost ceased to be a technical problem and has become a problem which is economic rather than otherwise. I am sure it is that way with other people.

When will these things arrive? It is pretty hard to guess. We also are running an experimental program in New York early this summer. We hope to take advantage of sports events, movies, anything of that type which may become available. Following that, I suppose all of us will apply for some type of commercial license from the FCC. That, again, raises definite problems in public interest which are involved.

I happen to think the public interest is on our side, that it is not in the broad public interest to provide always so-called free entertainment to the public, but that it is wise to make the public pay, or make available to them programs for which they can pay, and which are worth 10 cents or 50 cents on the dollar they pay. I think that will be important to the television industry as a whole, and I think it will be important to you people.

Just how you are going to divide the available time on the air (these 10 million, five million, four million, two million, whatever

they may be) is a headache. I do not know, and I do not want to suggest.

But I simply want to give you the data as of this time to be part of your general thinking in handling the difficult problem of television which faces us. I will sympathize with your problems in the theater industry. We are quite familiar with what the effects of television have been there. The effort to try to deal with that and still get your audience into the theater is not an easy one.

So I say I sympathize with you. But you cannot neglect the potentialities which are inherent in this process of television. Personally, I think they will be much for the good, for the colleges and their sports events, their educational activities and for everything. In other words, they will be good for the nation as a whole.

CHAIRMAN HALL: We have now a fellow who is known to a great many of the directors, and represents a company which has been very sympathetic and very helpful, not only to the Television Committee but to many of our members. Ted Leitzell is here on behalf of Zenith. Many of you are somewhat familiar with the Phonevision operation. He has some matters to bring us up to date on, and he has a short picture here, which I think you will find very instructive.

TED LEITZELL (Zenith Corporation): I did not come down here to debate about your restricted program because, like Mr. Landis and Mr. McNamara, I believe the questions you are discussing today will be academic when and if subscription television gets going. You will have many new problems, but they will not be of the same nature. They will be caused by the terrific effect subscription TV will bring.

You can summarize it by saying it knocks down all the walls of all the stadiums and extends the box office to your stadium, plus the theaters of the land, into every home, so that every event has a potential audience far greater than could ever be packed in physical attendance. This distribution system will take to your audience the events you formerly had to transport the audience to see.

I do want to make one comment, though, after hearing all the debate about, "Does television affect the box office?"

We have done no basic research on this problem in the sense that NORC has. But we have kept statisticians busy studying not only the effect of television on football, but on every sport and on every spectator event. We study them not only in the sense of, "Should we put this event on to compete with ourselves?" but, also, what television, as a great big entertainment feature, means as a competitor to other things.

There just is no question about it. Television is the world's champion record of box offices, and that goes for sports, it goes for movies, and it goes for the theater. It also goes for the ballet and everything where the public is expected to go out and cough up a buck to see it.

We subscribe to the basic proposition that nobody in this American economy has any more right to see for free (or as he thinks free), on the screen of his television receiver, an entertainment event for which he would ordinarily pay at the box office, than he

has a right to go to the gate and say, "I would like to see it free," or than he has a right to go to Dr. Dumont or to Mr. Zenith and say, "I would like a television set free so I can watch these football games."

That is not it. The man who produces the entertainment owns it. That is in equity. It is also in law, to settle, once it went up to the courts.

There is no argument on that. The public has no inherent right to see anything free, anything which costs money.

We are well satisfied that the public, when they understand what this is all about, will be perfectly willing to pay. Mr. Murray said four per cent of the Chicago poll approved the NCAA plan. Mr. Landis pointed out that 33 per cent said they would be willing to pay. But there was no mutual exclusion there. According to the story published in the *HERALD AMERICAN* last Sunday, 68 per cent voted in favor of unrestricted television, and paying to see it. A slightly smaller percentage in the combined group—this was a choice proposition—voted for a regional plan and to pay to see it.

Mr. McNamara cited the Woodbury College surveys. The Minnesota poll, of long-standing reputation, got almost identical results in the state of Minnesota. Whenever the question was asked, "If otherwise not available, would you pay a dollar, or a reasonable fee, to see so-and-so on the air?" The answer in the case of football on the West Coast, the most recent one, was some 61 per cent. The Minnesota poll showed about the same. One conducted by a university in Alabama showed about the same.

Then Zenith put this to the test. You know, you have heard a lot of people who do not believe in surveys and studies and projections and doubt them. It so happened that NORC was the research organization which did an actual test of consumer public, as to whether they would lay their dollars on the line.

That began two years ago this month. It ran in Chicago for 90 days. We advertised for participants and we got some 51,000 applications. We got other names from various sources. Finally, the NORC selected 300 families, from I do not know how many to begin with, some 70-80 thousand. Those families were each equipped with a television receiver which would receive all four commercial programs on the air, and which would also, upon accepting a charge of \$1, permit the family to see a motion picture. We had 90 pretty good motion pictures which we put on over 90 days.

Our patronage was exactly 25 per cent of a possible audience. That is an average for each picture. Over that three-month period our 300 people bought \$7,250 worth for pictures. We had no legal method of collecting, no suits, no nothing. We collected \$6,609.66 or 99.3 per cent of the people paid.

Now I have the movie. We made this because we know there is a great misunderstanding around the country, and a lack of understanding, of subscription television. We know that subscription television is important to you from the sports standpoint. We know it is important to educational institutions. We know it is important to the general public because there will never be television in many, many small markets unless we have it.

Right today, there are more than 600 cities in the United States, a population of 25,000 or less, for which there are no applicants for TV channels, but to which channels have been allocated by the Commission.

I want to show you this film because I believe it is something everyone interested in subscription television should see. I want to tell you that reprints of this are available for showing to any group anywhere, at any time. (The movie was shown.)

CHAIRMAN HALL: Mr. Leitzell has asked me to inform you that they have an application now pending with the Federal Communications Commission, and hearings will undoubtedly be held this year. Naturally, they hope permission will be given very quickly.

This will conclude the round-table discussion of television today. On behalf of the Television Committee, I wish to thank you for your attendance and participation.

I would like to introduce a matter which is separate from that of television. This concerns plans for next year's Convention. It has been suggested by several directors of athletics that there should be one phase of the annual Convention devoted to a discussion of athletic administrative problems, that is, problems of management, budget, administration of sports from the directors' level. In other words, they would like to have an annual discussion of the problems and points of interest in our profession.

I raise the question now at this meeting as to whether you who are in attendance here would be interested in having this type of two-hour program added to the Convention agenda. The Executive Director would welcome receiving your comments between now and the close of the Convention.

Unless there is anyone here who has anything further they would like to add to this discussion, we will call this meeting adjourned.

THE BUSINESS SESSION

January 9, 1953

THE 47TH ANNUAL NCAA Business Session convened in the Grand Ballroom, Hotel Mayflower, Washington, D. C., at 2:30 p.m., President Hugh C. Willett, presiding.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Will the delegates please be seated. I will call the 47th annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to order. I would like to begin with some introductions which will not take too long. I am happy to have these gentlemen on the platform so that you may identify a face and a person with a name with which you have become familiar.

We are greatly privileged to have with us today as Parliamentarian for the Convention the immediate past president of the District of Columbia Bar Association. He is not a stranger to an athletic situation, for he was at one time all-Big Ten football end from the University of Minnesota. He has also had some experience as a college football coach. Why he should descend so low in scale as to become a lawyer and especially president of a bar association I do not know.

But he is here to see to it that the delegates are protected from mistakes or arbitrary acts by the Chair. More than that, he is here to be of assistance to the Chair.

I am very happy to present to you at this time Mr. Leonard Walsh, our Parliamentarian.

The gentleman at his right needs little introduction at NCAA meetings. He is the chairman of our Constitutional Revision Committee and, because that Committee has never been discharged, so far as I know, I have imposed upon him again this year to serve as a consultant if any question comes up regarding our own Constitution. He knows that Constitution forward and backward, knows it better than anyone else in the entire Association. He sits on Mr. Walsh's right. He will assist him, and he is available to the Chair for any assistance which may be needed on Constitutional matters. Vic Schmidt, of the Pacific Coast Conference.

May I present to you the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, Dean Earl Fullbrook, of the University of Nebraska.

Dean Fullbrook attended the luncheon at the Statler with me this noon, and he was introduced as Dean Fullbrook of Nebraska, the athletic director of the University of Nebraska. We have been congratulating him upon his appointment and his promotion, but he is the dean of the College of Commerce at the University of Nebraska.

I hope that our Executive Director is in the room, Walter Byers, without whom we could not have arranged for this Convention. At least, it would have been difficult for us to make the very adequate arrangements which have been made. Is Walter here? With characteristic modesty he is over at the far edge of the room, making sure that matters go along as they should.

And now, so that you may identify the gentlemen who have had charge of the affairs of the Association since the last Convention I am going to call upon members of the Council and the Executive Committee to stand as I call their names.

William H. McCarter, Dartmouth College
Thomas J. Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh
C. P. Miles, Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Ralph W. Aigler, University of Michigan
Frank N. Gardner, Drake University
Edwin D. Mouzon, Southern Methodist University
King Hendricks, Utah State College
John B. Hurlbut, Stanford University
Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley, University of Santa Clara
Paul F. Mackesey, Brown University
A. B. Moore, University of Alabama
J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College
Howard M. Olson, Colorado College
George D. Small, University of Tulsa
D. W. Williams, Texas A & M College

These gentlemen are members of the Council. Eight of them are Vice Presidents and seven are members at large.

The business affairs of the Association are in the hands of the Executive Committee. I am pleased to present at this time members of the Executive Committee.

K. L. (Tug) Wilson, Western Conference
Thomas J. Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh
Wilbur C. Johns, University of California at Los Angeles
Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference
Howard Grubbs, Southwest Athletic Conference
Ralph W. Aigler, University of Michigan
Reaves E. Peters, Missouri Valley I.A.A.

I should be very happy to have these gentlemen stay on the platform, especially since, during the afternoon, they are responsible for presenting reports or making motions. However, I shall not require it, and, if they would feel more comfortable on the floor of the Convention, they may take their places with the other delegates.

It is customary, or has been the custom during the past few Conventions, for the Chairman to outline the order of the day, so that delegates and newspapermen who are in the balcony of this room—and, gentlemen, you are welcome—will know something about the order in which the business of the Association will be undertaken.

I am not always sure that our technical terms are correctly used, Mr. Parliamentarian, but we have divided the order of the day into four quarters and, whether particularly correct or not, I shall refer to the first order of the day, the second, and so on.

There is some change from the order in which the agenda items appear on the Convention program:

First, the announcement of special Convention committees, and the explanation of the voting procedure.

Second, the reports of officers, the Executive Committee, the Council, and standing committees.

Third, reports of special committees and action on resolutions presented by such committees, and on related resolutions. This will in-

clude the report of the Survey Committee on Length of Seasons and Practice Sessions, the report of the Extra Events Committee, and the report of the Television Committee. Also included will be the report of the Membership Committee.

It is impossible to gauge the speed with which we will proceed through the order of the day, but the Chair anticipates the presentation of the reports of the TV Committee and resolutions touching the TV problems with the close of the afternoon session. We are trying to arrange our schedule so that those resolutions will be disclosed to us before adjournment this afternoon.

Fourth, consideration of proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-laws, and resolutions not dealt with under the third order of the day.

Fifth, reports of the Committee on Memorial Resolutions.

Sixth, report of the Committee on Committees, the report of the Nominating Committee, and the election of standing committee members and officers of the Association.

Seventh, announcements and miscellaneous items of business appropriate to the closing hours of the Convention.

Eighth, adjournment.

I think we can estimate approximately the time of adjournment of the Convention tomorrow afternoon.

If the Chair hears no objection from the floor, he will rule that the order of the day, as read, will hold unless the Convention directs a departure from it.

Hearing no objection, the order of the day is as announced by the Chair.

1. APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

We take up the first order of the day which is the announcement of certain committees to serve during the present Convention. I should very much like to have the members of the Memorial Resolutions Committee stand as I call their names, so that you can identify them.

If you know of any person who, by recent serious illness or death, should be honored with a memorial resolution, or anything of that general character, will you please bring the matter to the attention of some member of the Committee.

The chairman of our Resolutions Committee is Paul Mackesey, of Brown University. The second member is Marshall Turner, of Johns Hopkins. The third is Bernie Moore, of the Southeastern Conference.

The second committee is the Credentials Committee, which is responsible for deciding all matters regarding the eligibility of delegates to vote. The Committee consists of three. The chairman is Father Wilfred Crowley, of Santa Clara. Associated with him, H. B. Hardt, of Texas Christian University. We are substituting W. L. Penberthy, of Texas A and M, for Professor Hardt. And A. E. Humphreys, of Bucknell.

This Committee has great latitude in making decisions on its own authority regarding matters of eligibility of delegates to vote.

The voting delegate is identified by a white badge, but the delegates with blue badges may serve for the white-badge dele-

gate if it is agreeable to the Credentials Committee. Each institution is entitled to one vote. In a voice vote or a standing vote, we have to rely upon the integrity of the delegates to this Convention that we get one vote from each institution. If the white-badge delegate is absent even temporarily the blue delegate is permitted to vote in his place.

I think I should say at this time that the persons in the room who are wearing green badges are visitors of member institutions or conferences. They have all the privileges of the floor except voting. A green-badge delegate may enter into the discussion and have all the privileges of the Convention except the casting of the vote of these institutions.

The yellow-badge persons in the room are representatives of the press or visitors from non-member institutions, and, unless the Chair gives specific permission, do not have the privileges of the floor.

One last committee for this Convention is the committee in charge of voting. The three members of the Credentials Committee are members of the Voting Committee. I will just read their names hastily. We have one from each district.

District 1—A. E. Lumley, Amherst College
District 2—A. E. Humphreys, Bucknell University
District 3—O. K. Cornwell, University of North Carolina
District 4—V. C. Freeman, Purdue University
District 5—Harry G. Carlson, University of Colorado
District 6—W. L. Penberthy, Texas A & M College
District 7—Howard M. Olson, Colorado College
District 8—David Bjork, University of California at Los Angeles

I am sorry to take so much time with the preliminary details but I think in the long run we will save time so that the Convention is conducted in an expeditious and orderly manner.

2. EXPLANATION OF VOTING PROCEDURES

I now take up the process of voting. As you all know, the votes in this Association are the votes of institutions or allied conferences. The individual delegates are supposed to represent their institutions and they are casting institutional or conference votes.

The basic method of voting is by written, secret ballot. It has been our custom not to resort to that process of voting except when necessary because of the slow process of casting written ballot. However, at the request of a number of members of the Association and of the Television Committee, the Chair has taken cognizance of two important facts connected with voting on television resolutions and motions related to television resolutions.

In the first place, it must be evident to all that an accurate account of the vote is highly desirable if not entirely essential. I mean by this that there might be serious doubt as to whether any one television plan which had a bare majority would be a wise television plan to follow. We want an accurate account of all votes related to this very important television situation.

The second reason is that it is highly important that we should protect the vote so that we know we are receiving only one

vote from each institution or conference and that this vote is being cast by the authorized and accredited delegate.

Therefore, the Chair is ruling that, with respect to television resolutions and motions related thereto, the basic method of written, secret balloting will be followed.

On all other motions, we shall use the standing vote when a two-thirds majority is required unless the Convention, by action from the floor, requires that there should be a written ballot or a roll-call vote instead of the standing vote.

If any delegate is representing his institution and at the same time the conference to which his institution belongs, he should also raise his right hand when he stands to vote so the Voting Committee will count him twice.

On matters which require a simple majority, we shall ordinarily use voice vote. However, if the Chair is in doubt as to whether the vote is one or the other, the chair will resort to a standing vote. It is the privilege of the Convention to order roll-calls or written ballots on any of the other matters before the Convention.

The concluding remark concerning the voting process is this: You will notice at the front of the room eight ballot boxes. I think you will see that they bear numbers. Those numbers refer to the eight districts of the Association. If there is a written ballot, the delegates from institutions in District 1 will proceed to ballot box No. 1 where the Vice-President of that district and the member of the Voting Committee from that district will check the eligibility of the delegate and receive his ballot.

If you are the representative of a conference, regardless of the district in which the conference may lie, you will please cast your ballot at ballot box No. 7 where the list of accredited conference delegates will be kept.

The Chair pauses to ask if there is any question from the floor regarding the method of voting at this Convention. The Chair recognizes Mr. Murray of the University of Pennsylvania.

FRANCIS T. MURRAY (University of Pennsylvania): In the order of voting on the television issue, the Chair has ruled it will be a secret ballot, I understand.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Yes. And there was no appeal from the ruling of the Chair on that. It is a written ballot. I have not designated the order of the balloting.

MR. MURRAY: Does that preclude the opportunity for a delegate to call for a roll-call vote?

PRESIDENT WILLETT: It does because there was no objection to the ruling of the Chair and unless you wish to appeal from the decision of the Chair the ruling will stand. However, it is the privilege of any delegate to appeal from the ruling of the Chair and he will not take refuge in the fact that the appeal was not made at the time of the ruling. I appeal to my Parliamentarian that this is my privilege.

It is my privilege to allow an appeal from the ruling of the Chair at this time, and I grant you the privilege, if you would like to make such an appeal.

MR. MURRAY: That's quite all right, Mr. President. Thank you.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: While Mr. Murray has raised a question, I will say that I had intended to speak to Mr. Murray about the indulgence which would be granted by the Chair to the proponents of any resolution plan even though a particular resolution plan may be before the Convention. There certainly will be no desire on the part of the Chair to do other than to see to it that the delegates are fully informed on every aspect of the television question. I understood, Mr. Murray, that you made no appeal.

MR. MURRAY: That is right, Mr. Chairman.

3. REPORTS OF THE VICE PRESIDENTS

PRESIDENT WILLETT: We come to the second order of the day. I believe you have all received a Convention Bulletin. On pages 3 to 16 inclusive you will find the report of the District Vice Presidents. Before calling for a motion that these reports be received for the record, I should like to ask whether there is any District Vice President who wishes to comment further on his report or to add to his report. Apparently the reports are as printed.

I also pause to ask whether any delegate wishes to raise a question regarding the reports of any District Vice President?

If not, the Chair will entertain a motion that the reports of the Vice Presidents as printed on pages 3 to 16 inclusive of the Convention Bulletin be received for the record. (Upon motion of N. W. Dougherty, University of Tennessee, duly seconded, it was voted unanimously that the reports be received for the record.)

4. REPORTS OF THE RULES AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

PRESIDENT WILLETT: We pass on to the reports of the rules and tournament committees. You will find these reports on pages 17 to 63 of the Convention Bulletin.

The Chair at this time recognizes Mr. A. C. Lonborg, of the University of Kansas, chairman of the Basketball Tournament Committee, who wishes to explain the report printed in the Bulletin.

A. C. LONBORG (University of Kansas): The National Collegiate Basketball Tournament Committee, composed of Asa Bushnell, Reaves Peters and A. C. Lonborg, is proposing changes in the organization of the annual basketball tournament. These changes will shorten the basketball season, reduce post-season competition, and strengthen conference organization. The plans are designed to better the administration and conduct of the tournament through the following devices:

1. Advance the date of the tournament by one week. The regional games for 1953 would be held March 13-14 and the finals the 17th and 18th.

2. Limit eligibility for the NCAA tournament each year to teams which compete in no other tournament at the close of their regularly scheduled playing season.

3. Increase the number of the conferences whose champions will automatically qualify for the tournament. This will have the direct effect of strengthening conference playing leagues and develop more closely knit conferences.

4. In the light of the foregoing, expand the tournament bracket to enable more members to qualify for the tournament.

The plans for the basketball tournament revision have been presented to and approved by the National Collegiate Council and Executive Committee. The 1952 tournament involved 16 teams, 10 of which automatically qualified for the tournament. These conferences were: the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, Southern, Southeastern, Big Ten, Big Seven, Missouri Valley, Southwest, Border, Mountain States, and Pacific Coast Conferences.

This year, four additional conferences will be added under the new plan. They are the Rocky Mountain and the Mid-American Conferences, and the New England and the Middle Atlantic Associations. This totals 14 automatic, plus nine at-large teams for 23 teams in all.

The Eastern at-large teams are chosen by a selection committee consisting of the NCAA Rules Committee members of Districts 1 through 4 and a chairman.

The Western at-large teams are selected by a committee of NCAA Rules Committee members Districts 5 through 8, with Reaves Peters as chairman.

On page 135 of your Bulletin you will find the proposed NCAA Basketball Tournament drawing. Please note that some of the games are on March 9 at selected sites convenient to the participants. Wherever possible they will be on the campus of one of the competing teams, the sites being selected by lot.

Every effort is being made to provide a truly representative tournament for the membership to determine the national champion. Yet, at the same time, we are equally determined to provide a tournament which is strictly and properly administered and which will result in the absolute minimum of absence from classes.

Mr. Chairman, this report has been intentionally reduced to the minimum and this completes my remarks unless there are some questions from the floor.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: There appears to be no questions from the floor. You understand the status of what has just been presented. It is a supplement of the report which appears in the Convention Bulletin and will be made a part of that report in the proceedings of the Convention.

The Chair wishes to recognize at this time Mr. Fritz Crisler of the University of Michigan, who wishes and has been asked to supplement the report of the Football Rules Committee.

May I remind the delegates that, at the last Convention, it was announced that the Council had asked the Football Rules Committee to give attention to the free-substitution rule. It seems quite proper that we should have a report from the chairman of the Football Rules Committee as we had before the Council regarding the attention which has been given to that question by the Football Rules Committee.

The Chair has asked Mr. Crisler to make that report for the benefit of all delegates inasmuch as considerable interest has been evidenced by college presidents and delegates in various parts of the country as to what actually happens with reference to the Committee's consideration of the free-substitution rule.

H. O. CRISLER (University of Michigan): It is not my intent to worry you with an extended discussion of the free-substitution rule because we spent the better part of one full day at the rules meeting last year in reviewing the material which we have before us. I shall take you back for a moment to the rules meeting after the Dallas Convention when we met at Galveston.

At that meeting, Committee members were directed to make special studies of opinions relative to the free-substitution rule and bring together at the next meeting whatever material and observations they might obtain from their district.

The members of the Committee did exactly that. When we met last year at White Sulphur Springs, there was before us a great mass of material relative to the free-substitution rule.

Among some of the matters presented were two which had their origin in this Association—one in the form of a resolution from the Council and another in the form of a motion which was presented to the floor at the Convention and upon which the members of this Convention voted.

The resolution which came from the Council was a result of a questionnaire which was mailed to some 300 institutions. I am sorry I do not have the language of the item which had to do with the free-substitution rule in that questionnaire. At any rate, there was quite a substantial majority of votes which indicated there was a desire to have the Rules Committee not only study the matter, but I think it was a little stronger than that, to study the matter in the light of possible elimination of the principles of free-substitution from the rules.

I should like to read that to you, so that you will have it before you:

"The Council wishes to recommend to the Football Rules Committee that, if the opinion expressed in this survey represents a majority opinion of member institutions, the Football Rules Committee give special attention to the results of this study and endeavor to effect changes which will correct many of the undesirable trends which seem to be inherent in the present substitution rule."

Then a motion from the Convention floor was as follows:

"It was moved that the Football Rules Committee be instructed to amend the substitution rule so as to eliminate the so-called platoon system of football."

Upon vote, the President declared that the motion was defeated. So we had before us at the rules meeting those two items which had their origin here in this Association. You will observe that they are somewhat in conflict. I presume as the result of a discussion on this last motion, which was defeated by the Convention, there were two principles raised. One concerned whether it was on the side of wisdom for this Convention to direct or instruct one of its rules committees to change rules and to amend rules, and the other interpretation of the motion was whether or not it was a vote in favor of the retention of the principles of free-substitution in football.

I do not know yet what the sense of the full Convention was, whether it wanted by that vote to return the free-substitution principle or whether it preferred not to instruct the Rules Committee.

The Rules Committee went all over those two items, and again I say we spent the better part of one day discussing them.

In parts, all the material we had showed a majority preferred the retention of the free-substitution principle in all the eight districts.

The report of the football coaches rules committee was a 4-1 vote in favor of retaining.

Then we also had the report from the high school advisory committee. That advisory committee represented 1,500 high schools in four states which were playing under the NCAA rules. They are the only four states left which do play under the NCAA rules. All the others are now under the National High School Federation rules which are different.

It was rather interesting to note that the high schools were in favor of retaining the free-substitution rule by about the same majority, 4-1.

It was suggested that if the NCAA did eliminate the principle of free-substitution in our code, it would not at all be unlikely that we would lose all four of the states which are now playing under our rules, and they would go to the Federation rules which have the free-substitution principle.

It was very interesting to hear Mr. Stagg's remarks at the close of the discussion on this matter. He was serving his forty-ninth year on the Committee. He took the floor and, with considerable vigor, talked in favor of the free-substitution rule as a representative, as he put it, of one of the small colleges. According to his declaration, it would not have been possible for him at Susquehanna University to have had a team without the free-substitution rule.

After having been on the Committee for 49 years and at the age of 89, I think you can well realize that there was some force to his remarks.

Your Committee recognizes that this is a controversial point. I am not going to bore you by giving the pros and cons about it. You probably have your own notion. There are those who will defend it vigorously. There are those who I think, however, are in the minority, from what material we had, who are not in favor of it.

It seems to me, if we do make any change, we cannot go all the way back to the 1944 rule which permitted a boy not to return to the same quarter in which he was replaced.

For this reason, I will hazard a guess that more than half of the coaches who are active coaches today were not coaches back in 1944. There are a great many of them who have not coached and have not experienced coaching under the old substitution rule. There is no doubt but what the free-substitution rule made a very fast change, made a very different game out of football and those men who have not had experience under the old rule would be lost for a while because the administration of their game, and game planning, is entirely different under the free-substitution rule than it is under the other.

I will hazard a notion that they would have a very difficult time. So, if this principle is not a good one, I would make a point to you that I think it would be more on the side of wisdom to retrace

our steps slowly, rather than go all the way at once, not only from the point of view of coaches but players as well.

I do know this matter is going to be considered again by the Rules Committee at a meeting next week. I have reported to you briefly the action of the Rules Committee of a year ago. There was considerable debate on it, but, in the end, the Committee was unanimous in coming out with the rules we had in the 1952 code.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Before Fritz leaves the platform, I should like to give the delegates an opportunity to raise questions which you may wish to direct to Mr. Crisler. Does any delegate have a question he wishes to direct to him? Apparently not.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Does the chairman of any other rules or tournament committee wish to supplement his present report? If not, the Chair will entertain a motion that the reports of the rules and tournament committees as printed on pages 17-48 inclusive in the Convention Bulletin and as supplemented by the chairmen of the Basketball Tournament and Football Rules Committees be received for the record. (Upon motion of Lloyd C. Emmons, Michigan State College, duly seconded, it was voted that the report be received for the record.)

5. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I will call for the report of the Treasurer, Dean Earl Fullbrook, of the University of Nebraska.

Financial Report

EARL S. FULLBROOK (Secretary-Treasurer): The Convention Bulletin, pages 69-93, contains an audited report of the Treasurer for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1952. I will make just a few general comments relative to it. Each one of you may examine the details at your leisure.

A look at the balance sheet as of August 31, 1952, compared with that of a year previous, shows that the Association's total assets increased \$28,237.17 and its liabilities increased only \$9,923.61, which resulted in an increase in the surplus from \$41,969.59 to \$60,283.15.

Over 85% of the assets were in cash or government bonds.

The general income of the Association rose by \$38,834.48. Higher dues charged last year for the first time accounted for about one-third of this increase and the remainder came principally from meets and tournaments.

General expenses increased by \$35,660.10. The main items in this increase were \$8,823.51 for committee expenses, \$14,931.20 for general and administrative expenses, and \$8,715.95 for meets and tournaments. This last item represents an increased share of receipts from the basketball tournament which was paid to competing teams.

General income for the year exceeded general expenditures by \$14,522.31.

In his report last year, the Treasurer, Mr. Wilson, stated:

"A year ago I reported to this Convention that the NCAA had run a \$26,000 deficit in the first year of NCAB's publication of the official guides. I remarked that we were confi-

dent that black ink would appear on the ledger in the near future. It is most gratifying to note that the NCAB ended the past fiscal year with a net profit of \$764.74."

It is even more gratifying to report that for the last fiscal year the profit from the publication of guides amounted to \$10,196.81.

You may note that the report on television income and expense shows a deficit of \$10,477.09. This is due to the necessity of making expenditures for the 1952 TV program before any receipts are received from assessments. This deficit is repaid to the regular NCAA funds from assessment income and does not remain as a charge against the regular accounts.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: It will be in order at this time for a motion to be made to adopt the report of the Treasurer as presented in the Convention Bulletin and as supplemented on the platform by the Treasurer. (Upon motion of J. F. Martin, Wesleyan University, duly seconded, it was voted unanimously that the report be received for the record.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I will call upon the Secretary to make a brief report. Dean Fullbrook.

Membership Report

MR. FULLBROOK: Since the publication of the Yearbook on March 1 there have been 33 new members elected to membership in the NCAA. This increases the total membership to 413, including 385 active, 13 allied, 10 affiliated, and seven associate members.

The 23 new active members are:

Second District

Iona College, New Rochelle, New York
State Teachers College, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania

Third District

Centenary College, Shreveport, Louisiana
The Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina
Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee
Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia
Georgia Teachers College, Collegeboro, Georgia
Memphis State College, Memphis, Tennessee
Morehead State College, Morehead, Kentucky
North Carolina College, Durham, North Carolina
Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina
Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia

Fourth District

Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois
Muskingham College, New Concord, Ohio
St. Norbert College, DePere, Wisconsin

Sixth District

Arkansas State College, State College, Arkansas
Bishop College, Marshall, Texas
Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos, Texas
Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas

Seventh District

Adams State College, Alamosa, Colorado

Eighth District

College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho

Humboldt State College, Arcata, California
Linfield College, McMinnville, Oregon
Los Angeles State College, Los Angeles, California
Pomona College-Claremont Men's College, Claremont, California
San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California
University of Portland, Portland, Oregon
Western Washington Coll. of Educ., Bellingham, Washington

The two new allied members are:

Southern Conference

Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference

The two new associate members are:

Lambuth College, Jackson, Tennessee

McNeese State College, Lake Charles, Louisiana

The one new affiliated member is:

College Athletic Business Managers Association

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I understand, Mr. Secretary, there is nothing in your report which requires adoption by the Convention. It is an informative report. We wish to get this into the record; therefore, I will entertain a motion that this report of the Secretary be received for the record. (Upon motion of A. B. Kirwan, University of Kentucky, duly seconded, it was voted unanimously that the report be received for the record.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Mr. Secretary, would you give us the total membership of the Association with the addition of these new members?

MR. FULLBROOK: The total membership including the new members is 413.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I think you will find it is true that the Association is rapidly approaching the maximum number of active members that it could possibly have; that is when we restrict our membership to four year colleges and universities having full accredited academic status and engaging in intercollegiate athletics you will find that we are not too far from the ceiling. I believe it is safe to say that we have at the present time within our membership more than 80% of all the colleges and universities which could qualify under our present rules of membership eligibility.

In connection with this matter, I am pleased to announce that the total number of individuals registered for this NCAA Convention is 438. Of this number 371 are delegates from member institutions. We mean by this that they are white-badge and blue-badge delegates.

We have a total of 255 member institutions and conferences represented here by delegates. And that number, 255, represents the total votes we should expect on any issue before the Convention.

The Chair recognizes Professor Ralph W. Aigler, of the University of Michigan, who has been delegated to present the report of the Executive Committee. In his report, he will please make any special motion which calls for action by the Convention.

6. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RALPH W. AIGLER (University of Michigan): This constitutes the annual year-end report of your Executive Committee. As a member of that Committee I have been asked to make this report to the

Business Session of the 47th annual Convention of our Association. Since the last report of the Executive Committee, the Committee has held three meetings. In my opinion we have had a busy and productive year.

The Executive Committee has devoted itself primarily to the reorganization and relocation of the Executive Offices of the Association as directed by the last Convention. We have successfully accomplished this primary mission and I think all members of the 1952 Executive Committee believe that we have placed the administrative organization of the NCAA on a sound and solid footing from the standpoint of finance, organization, and personnel. For the first time in the history of the Association we now have a separate and distinct executive staff, located in our own headquarters, and owning our own equipment and furnishings. We also have completed organizational and contractual arrangements with our service branch, the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, which operates under the direction of Mr. Homer F. Cooke, Jr. I will touch on the details of these matters later in the report. Yet, I feel I should preface my remarks by calling attention to developments in this primary area of responsibility of your Executive Committee and report to you—with due modesty—that the three-year plan for establishing competent executive administration has been, in our opinion, successfully completed. As to details and particulars which should be reported to you:

Television

The Executive Committee was concerned with television only in the area of finances. The fiscal year for the 1952 television operation was established as February 1, 1952, to January 31, 1953. An operating budget in the amount of \$52,040 was approved and a revolving fund for emergency purposes in the amount of \$25,000 also was created. This budget provided for legal services, a television director, secretarial services, expenses of committee meetings, telephone, telegraph, printing, duplicating, and like items. To meet this budget the Executive Committee recommended a 12 per cent assessment be made against live television receipts of member colleges, during the 1952 season. The Council later approved this assessment figure and there is little question that a sizeable refund of excess receipts over expenses will be returned to the contributing colleges. This may well run as high as 42 cents on the dollar contributed.

I think that you may be interested in having the exact language of the resolution which was adopted by the Executive Committee with reference to this phase of the television expenditures, particularly the \$25,000 item.

It was voted that out of the receipts received by the NCAA from the television program for the year 1952 there be set aside a revolving fund of \$25,000. This is the fund to which reference has already been made. The necessity arises out of the fact that a large part of the expenditures for any one television season are made before any receipts for that season are in hand.

The revolving fund of \$25,000 is to be used primarily in meeting expenses of the television program between the beginning of

the fiscal year and the receipt of new television funds of that fiscal year.

This revolving fund shall be continued from year to year with additions, if any, as may be provided for the Executive Committee, and if, in the settlement of any question regarding the legality of the NCAA television program, any unusual expenditures are necessitated, the Executive Committee may, at its discretion, utilize this fund in whole or in part to defray such expenses.

If, at any time, in the judgement of the Council, the continuance of this revolving fund should be no longer needed for the purposes above expressed, then it may be diverted to such other Association purposes as the Executive Committee shall direct.

Per Diem Allowance

For those committees which receive meeting expenses from the Association, the Executive Committee approved an increase in per diem allowance from \$10.00 to \$12.00, which means that those attending meetings of committees of which the Association bears the expense will now need to make up a deficit of only about \$3.00 a day instead of \$5.00 a day.

Extra Events Committee

You all are familiar with the survey on post-season college athletic events undertaken by the Extra Events Committee. I feel quite certain you will agree that it was a well conceived and well executed study. Our Committee was only concerned with the report in the area of finances. We approved an operating budget for the survey of the Extra Events Committee in the amount of \$10,560. Through the utilization of many of the facilities of U.C.L.A. and through strict economy, Mr. Wilbur C. Johns, as chairman of the Committee, was able to complete the survey at a most reasonable cost. Total expenses involving survey work, committee meetings, printing and distribution will total not more than \$4200.

Complimentary Guides

Effective with the current college year the Executive Committee established another service for the membership whereby a complimentary edition of each guide and rule book published by the Association is sent to the athletic director of each active member institution and the executive officer of each allied conference. You have been receiving these publications and we hope you feel the service to be a worth-while one.

Basketball Tournament

The Executive Committee believes that our Basketball Tournament Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur C. Lorborg, director of athletics at the University of Kansas, has done an excellent job in the management of this event and in planning for the future. Last year a four-tournament regional plan was instituted with the four winners advancing to the finals to determine the national champion. This proved highly successful, both organizationally and financially.

This year the Executive Committee approved another revision in the basketball tournament structure designed to shorten the basketball season, reduce post-season competition and strengthen conference organizations. One of the key provisions involved in the reorganization is that eligible teams will be limited to member institutions in good standing which restrict their post-season competition to only one tournament. The details of this reorganization have been presented by Mr. Lonborg.

NCAA Meets and Tournaments

At our last meeting the Executive Committee undertook a rather exhaustive 10-year analysis of the sites and operations of NCAA meets and tournaments, and also had at hand the recommendations of current NCAA rules and tournament committees relative to future formulae for determining the location of our events. For the most part our rules and tournaments committees charged with the direct responsibility of the administration of NCAA events were found to be doing a really competent job. The results of the Executive Committee's study prompted only a few suggestions from our Committee to the administrative groups. We plan, however, to give constant attention to all NCAA events to the end that they should continually be subject to exacting and proper administration and control.

Statistical Program

During the year we reviewed the present statistical classification system being used by the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau in its compilation and dissemination of football and basketball statistics. This is merely to record that a special committee is working with the NCAB in reviewing the classification formula.

Reorganization and Relocation of Executive Offices

A rather extensive report was submitted to you at the last Convention regarding plans for the relocation and reorganization of our headquarters office. This is to record that the office was moved from Chicago to Kansas City the last week of July at which time a new staff of three secretaries was hired, as well as an administrative assistant for our Executive Director. This new assistant, Mr. Wayne Duke, formerly was the sports publicity director for the University of Colorado. I will not bore you with the many details which were handled in the reorganization of our bank accounts, books and related matters. It is sufficient to say that the Executive Committee believes that our headquarters staff is well organized and under competent direction. In short, we are pleased with the results of this entire effort.

You may recall that initial plans called for joining in Kansas City the operations of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau with those of our executive offices. It was not possible to affect this association this year. The problems connected with transferring our publishing operation from the East to Kansas City are many. I would report, however, that the Executive Committee still has under active consideration the matter of bringing together the operations of the NCAB with our headquarters office.

Skiing Rules

I shall have to report, not from this prepared document, action taken since the meeting started here in Washington. A communication with reference to skiing was presented to the Executive Committee at its meeting on Monday. Attention was directed to the fact that the sport of skiing is becoming increasingly popular and that there is need for the preparation of a set of skiing rules.

The suggestion provided that the NCAA should recognize skiing as one of the sports which is sponsored and that there be an annual NCAA skiing tournament along with our swimming, track, basketball and so on.

The Executive Committee voted that a Skiing Rules Committee of six be created. You may wonder why we chose an even number for this rules committee. The reason was that it was pointed out to us that, as is customary in the Olympics organization, committees are made up of six and it was thought that if we had a Skiing Rules Committee appropriately constituted, that Committee at an appropriate time should be listed and become the representative of this organization on the Olympic Skiing Committee.

As to an NCAA skiing meet the Committee felt it would be inappropriate at this time to arrange for a regular championship skiing meet under the auspices of the NCAA but it was voted that, for the next season, there should be a sort of test meet which the NCAA would sponsor. Out of that it was hoped we might get sufficient information and experience to determine whether or not it should be made a permanent addition to our NCAA activities.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes the report of the Executive Committee with the exception of two items, the dates and sites of the 1953 NCAA events and the sites for our 1954 and 1955 Conventions.

It might be well for the Convention to consider the foregoing phase of our report now, then consider these last two items separately.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Mr. Aigler, I think it would be appropriate after we pause for questions regarding the report you have submitted that we take action on the two items you mentioned.

Is there any question from the floor that you would like to address to Mr. Aigler touching the report which has been presented?

VICTOR O. SCHMIDT (Pacific Coast Conference): I would like to ask whether it is proposed to have amendment of the By-laws with respect to the creation of a new rules committee in skiing.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Yes, at the proper time in this Convention, when we consider amendments to the By-laws, there will be proposed, on behalf of the Executive Committee, certain amendments to implement the suggestions which were contained in the remarks of Mr. Aigler. (Upon motion of Blake R. Van Leer, Georgia Institute of Technology, duly seconded, it was voted unanimously that the report be received for the record.)

MR. AIGLER: I might make further reference to the part of the report, which has already been presented. In reporting this skiing matter extemporaneously, I did not state it quite accurately.

The Executive Committee could not create the rules committee. I should have stated it as a recommendation of the Executive Committee which would take the usual course.

Convention Sites

The Executive Committee recommends that our 1954 Convention be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, the second week of January, and that the 1955 Convention be held in New York City, the second week of January 1955.

I move the approval of those dates and sites. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote, and carried unanimously.)

1953 Dates and Sites of NCAA Events

MR. AIGLER: Acting upon the recommendations of the various rules and tournament committees, the Executive Committee wishes to submit its recommendations relative to the dates and sites of the 1953 NCAA events.

We call particular attention to the fact that our last Convention authorized an extensive study of post-season events, including those sponsored by the NCAA and that this Convention was to act upon the results of the study which was undertaken by the Extra Events Committee.

The study reflected an overwhelming endorsement of NCAA competition, and we feel it in order to recommend the dates and sites for 1953 events before the Convention receives the Extra Events Committee's report. Yet it may well be, Mr. Chairman, that, procedurally, you may find it to be in order to consider this matter following the Extra Events Committee's report.

However, our recommendations are as follows:

Fencing—University of Pennsylvania.....	March 27-28
Swimming—The place and dates are not yet settled.	
Wrestling—Pennsylvania State College.....	March 27-28
Gymnastics—Syracuse University	March 27-28
Ice Hockey—Colorado College.....	March 12-14
Tennis—Syracuse University	June 22-27
Golf—Colorado College	June 21-27
Basketball—First round games at sites convenient to participants Regionals	March 13-14
Eastern Regional No. 1 (North Carolina State)	
Eastern Regional No. 2 (Chicago Stadium which is DePaul University's home floor)	
Western Regional No. 1 (Oregon State College)	
Western Regional No. 2 (Kansas State College) Finals	March 17-18
Kansas City, Missouri, Municipal Auditorium	
Boxing—Idaho State College	April 9, 10-11
Baseball—June 11-14, but I am not in a position to state with com- plete assurance just where it will be.	
Cross Country—Michigan State College.....	November 23
Track will have to be announced later.	

Unless there is some disposition to postpone action approving these dates and sites until after the report of the Extra Events Commit-

tee, I shall be glad to move the approval of those dates and sites. I take it, however, there is a preliminary question of policy as to whether it is appropriate to do that now or wait until after the Extra Events Committee has reported.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair will postpone the consideration of the motion touching the sites of these events until sometime after the report of the Extra Events Committee. I shall ask Mr. Aigler to be prepared to make an appropriate motion at that time.

The report of the Council is broken up into many parts. We have requested Dean A. B. Moore, of the University of Alabama, to present at this time that portion of the Council's report which has to do with its general activities.

7. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

A. B. MOORE (University of Alabama): This constitutes the annual report of the Council of your Association, made up of the eight District Vice Presidents, the seven Members at Large, and the President and Secretary-Treasurer.

No one who has been associated with the Council for as many years as I have can resist a moment of reflection upon the development of this Association and the increased responsibilities and obligations which have been given to the Council.

It has only been in recent years that the NCAA has developed into a really active organization and has gone beyond its previous function of a discussion society which had such business as the drafting of rules, the conduct of national championship events, and related matters. The NCAA is now, in a sense, the athletic community of the colleges of this nation. It is the colleges and universities of the United States speaking of and acting on athletic matters.

With the growth of the Association, the Council has developed into a policy-directing agency. I have been continually impressed, through my years of association, with the capabilities and caliber of the men who serve on the Council and with their earnest devotion and sincerity of purpose. I feel that the cautious and thoughtful course we have followed during the past three years under the leadership of President Willett has been a productive one and has resulted in our building upon sound ground. The gradual development of the NCAA in the field of legislation, after an initial abortive effort, is of real significance.

I should like to say, off the record, that President Willett has pretty nearly worked the socks off the members of the Council. If it were not for the fact that he is a fine gentleman, I would accuse him of being a slave driver.

As stated by the officers in the official notice of this Convention, the NCAA deals with athletic problems only when they spread across regional lines and the members of the NCAA concur that national action is needed. The Council believes that, through the process of education and the development of common agreement among the various regions of the nation, we are making positive progress.

This is the course your Council has embarked upon, and we hope you will find that we have directed the affairs of the Association

with some degree of intelligence and understanding during the past year.

Now, as to specific matters which have occupied the attention of your Council.

Interpretations

One of the first matters to come to the Council's attention in 1952 was the need for interpretation of some of the legislation enacted at our last Convention in Cincinnati. The Council's interpretations were distributed to the membership under date of April 18, 1952, and are included in the current Yearbook as well as the Convention Bulletin as a part of the rules and regulations of the Association.

Membership Committee

Immediately after our Cincinnati Convention, the Council, in conjunction with the Membership Committee, laid out a statement of procedure to be followed by this new Committee of the Association. I will touch upon its activities later in this report.

Freshman Rule

Your Council voted at its April meeting that no action be taken toward extending the waiver of the freshman-residence rule as set forth in Article IV of the By-laws. We advised the membership of this action under date of April 18 and specifically noted that this waiver, as initially voted, was for the college year 1951-1952 only.

Recommendations of the American Council on Education

At our last Convention, the Council recorded its sincere appreciation of the interest in athletics evidenced by the presidents of our universities and colleges, as reflected by the activities of the special committee of the American Council on Education. Representatives of the Association met with the ACE committee, and made every effort to be of assistance in the deliberations of that group. The Council attentively reviewed the final recommendations of the American Council on Education, as approved by its Executive Committee, and issued a detailed analysis to the membership to aid the administrations of the universities and colleges in their study of the ACE recommendations.

We have consistently urged the chief executive officers of our universities and colleges to take an active and continued interest in athletic matters at the institutional, conference, and NCAA levels. We renew that sincere expression today, and we feel that the ACE's effort has done much to encourage such interest.

The position taken by the Council in regard to the specific recommendations of the ACE was set forth in a statement issued by President Willett last February. In part, he said:

"It was made clear to us at our conference in Washington . . . that the ACE is not a legislative body, and that it does not have enforcement powers. It exercises its influence on educational institutions and associations by persuasion and recommendations. It follows, therefore, that member universities, colleges, and conferences of the NCAA must judge for themselves to what extent the ACE

recommendations would better intercollegiate athletics and in the light of this judgment to determine whether they should modify their athletic rules and regulations. If a sufficient majority of our universities and colleges urge new regulations, these ultimately will become the regulations of the NCAA. The NCAA is, after all, these same institutions, and is now, as always, completely responsive to the will of its members, as expressed by their presidents or controlling boards."

Committee on Ethics

When the last Convention created the Committee on Ethics, it authorized the Council to elect two members at-large on that five-man committee. This will record that Dean Nicholas McKnight, of Columbia University, and Vice President Willis M. Tate, of Southern Methodist University, were elected to serve on the Committee.

Basketball Tournament

The reorganization plans for the NCAA Basketball Tournament were presented to the Council, as well as the Executive Committee, because it was felt by the Tournament Committee that some broad matters of policy were involved.

The Council wholeheartedly endorsed the proposed revision in the tournament structure, in the belief that this reorganization will reduce post-season competition, shorten the basketball season, encourage conference organization, and provide more member institutions an opportunity to compete in the national tournament. Mr. Lonborg, as chairman of the Tournament Committee, has already made a supplementary report of the Basketball Tournament Committee's report.

Extra Events Committee Report

The Extra Events Committee, through its chairman, Mr. Wilbur C. Johns, presented to the Council at its meeting on October 14-16 the results of the extensive survey on post-season college athletic events. The Council recorded its sincere appreciation of the Extra Events Committee's excellent report, and received the report, with the understanding that the Extra Events Committee would submit its recommendations to this Convention. Mr. Johns will report to you later on this matter.

Survey Committee on Playing and Practice Seasons

At the last Convention, the Council introduced and the Convention unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing a study as to the number of contests, the length of the playing season, and the length of the accompanying practice sessions in all intercollegiate sports. A five-man committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Paul J. Blommers, of the State University of Iowa, was assigned this important task. It was directed to present its findings and recommendations relative to definition and restriction on these three areas of athletic competition to the Council. The Council, in turn, was instructed to submit its recommendations to this Convention.

The Committee did not complete the results of this survey in time for printing and distribution to the membership. Yet the Council

wishes to report that the Committee has completed an excellent study, which contains extremely valuable information for all athletic administrators. The Council will submit its recommendations resulting from this study later in this meeting, at the time that resolutions and other amendments are called for. The study will be printed immediately after this Convention and distributed to all members.

Allied and Associate Members

Since the last Convention, we have elected the Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference and the Southern Conference to allied membership and Lambuth College of Jackson, Tennessee, and McNeese State College of Lake Charles, Louisiana, to associate membership.

Athletic Group Insurance Program

A year ago, the Council initiated a recommended athletic medical insurance program. Mr. Edwin Mouzon, as chairman of the special Insurance Committee, will present a special report on this matter. We do wish to record our appreciation of the efforts of the Insurance Committee and state the belief that with time this program undoubtedly will become an important addition to the conduct of intercollegiate athletics.

Television

The last Convention adopted a resolution, by a vote of 163 to 8, that a program of limited television be entered into for 1952, and that a Television Committee be appointed by the Council to draft an operating plan and submit it to the membership in a referendum mail vote. The Council subsequently appointed a 10-man Television Committee and, under date of May 31, the plan was submitted to the membership.

One of the requirements of the referendum was that the ballot, to be counted, had to be mailed under postmark date showing no later hour than midnight, Sunday, June 8. A total of 200 validated ballots were received, with a vote of 185 for the plan as submitted, and 15 against. One of the requirements of the approved plan was that the Executive Committee and Council would determine an assessment to finance the expenses of the television operation and this is to record that the 12 per cent assessment recommended by the Executive Committee was approved by the Council.

Membership Committee

The last Convention, by adoption of an amendment to Article III of the By-laws, created a Membership Committee composed of the eight Vice Presidents of the Association, with our President as chairman. The Committee was given the responsibility and obligation of receiving and considering allegations of the failure of any member institution to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership, or the failure of any member to meet other conditions and obligation of membership. An operating procedure was adopted, and the organization of the Membership Committee and its Sub-Committee on Infractions was distributed to the membership under date of April 18, 1952.

The Membership Committee reported for the first time to the Council at its meeting on October 14-16, 1952. The Membership Committee's report was divided into two parts: Report No. 1, a statement of policies and recommendations; and Report No. 2, dealing with three specific cases. A separate report will be submitted on behalf of the Membership Committee by President Hugh Willett.

The Council wishes to deal at this time only with Report No. 1, which was circularized to the membership with the official Convention notice, and is contained in your Convention Bulletin, starting on page 126. We believe it is a highly significant document.

Ten recommendations are contained in the report and the Council has unanimously endorsed them and taken steps to implement them. By these actions we are saying quite frankly and plainly that we feel that our member universities and colleges are obligated to make and are responsible for making certain that they observe the principles of athletic conduct to which they publicly subscribe and that if they say one thing and do another they should be held accountable.

The criticisms of intercollegiate athletics during the past two years have touched many things, some real and some imaginary. In particular, the enforcement efforts of the NCAA and conferences have been criticized and in general a challenge has been laid before the athletic administrators to improve the administration of college sports. Rapid strides are being taken to effect such improvement.

As already stated, the Membership Committee of this Association was given specific responsibilities and obligations at the last Convention. It has found the present enforcement machinery and means provided for in the NCAA Constitution and By-laws are not adequate if it is to fulfill its obligations. This accounts for the 10 recommendations it has submitted.

To implement Recommendations Nos. 2, 3, and 4, a meeting of allied conferences of the NCAA has been scheduled for February 7-8, 1953. To implement other of the recommendations contained in Report No. 1, the Council has advanced and is unanimously supporting certain proposed amendments which will come before you later in this meeting. It might be in order, also, to call your special attention to Recommendation No. 1. This states:

"Adopt as official policy the procedure of publicizing the responses to NCAA inquiries so that the chief administrative officer of an institution is publicly committed to his statement as to the operation of intercollegiate athletics at his institution."

The Council has adopted this procedure as official policy.

This completes my report on behalf of the Council. To expedite matters, I move the adoption of the report.

(The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and carried unanimously.)

8. REPORT OF THE PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Mr. Ralph Furey is a member of the Publications Committee, and is making a report on behalf of the chairman and the Committee.

MR. FUREY: On behalf of the chairman of the Publications Committee, Robert Hall of Yale, I would like to make the following report.

The NCAA now has been in the publishing business a full three years, and your Committee is happy to report that business is good. We have produced and sold more than a half million copies of our various official publications and have built up our sales volume to approximately \$100,000 per year.

As you know, our guides and rules books previously were produced for us by commercial organizations for more than half a century. When circumstances compelled us to assume these responsibilities ourselves, we set our sights on three principal targets, none of which ever had been reached:

First, to produce and distribute the collegiate publications strictly on schedule, and on a schedule contemplated best to serve the collegiate interest.

Second, to improve the standard of the annuals as the official collegiate publications.

Third, to establish the publishing operation on a self-supporting basis financially.

Our first two aims were achieved during our first two years of effort and are being maintained.

The guides and rules books are available to sporting goods dealers nationally on announced publication dates, and, although those dates have been moved ahead, in many instances for the convenience of college officials, the universal complaint of old against always-tardy distribution has disappeared.

As for the standard of our own products, you have only to compare current guides with those of former years to recognize the great improvement which has been made. These standards will be maintained and further improved as rapidly as is consistent with sound financing.

Our third major goal, a financially self-supporting operation, was realized during the past fiscal year when a substantial cash surplus accrued. This surplus materially reduced the amount of Association funds invested in the publishing undertaking and served further to verify your Committee's report of a year ago that your publishing operations were on a firm footing.

As a point of general interest, I would like to explain briefly the broad formula we are pursuing.

Our annual series of 15 publications includes nine official NCAA guides. They are the official rules books for those nine collegiate sports, into each of which is also incorporated as much additional information of authoritative character as its circulation warrants. These are generally recognized as the Bibles of collegiate athletics, and it is our policy to maintain them to the highest practicable standards although to do so means they cannot be self-supporting alone.

We now have six supporting publications, the revenue from which is necessary to maintain the nine guides. These are rules handbooks for football and basketball, an official basketball scorebook, and special news-stand publications for both football and basketball.

Our policy will be to continually seek such ways and means of developing additional revenue in order that our primary products, the official guides, can be afforded as quality publications.

The display table just inside the entrance door to this room exhibits our publishing products in the two categories just explained. Also on the display table is a quantity of a new printed directory of dealers in all parts of the country who stock our publications. Please pick up a copy when leaving this session. It will acquaint you with the distribution situation in your locality. Also, the inside-front cover has a suggestion for those who have difficulty securing guides locally.

Your Committee would like to emphasize to the membership that the NCAA itself is in the publishing business. Under the able direction of Homer F. Cooke, Jr., who does the actual editorial, production, and distribution work, and supervised by your Publications Committee, the operation will, in our opinion, continue to prosper and produce the product to which our membership is entitled. We are doing a good job, and we are in good hands. We have great hopes that this enterprise, which is now in its third year, will continue to improve and get better.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is there any discussion of this report? If not, I should like to have a motion that it be received for the record. (Upon motion of W. H. McCarter, Dartmouth College, duly seconded, it was voted unanimously that the report be received for the record.)

9. REPORT OF THE OLYMPIC FINANCE COMMITTEE

RALPH H. YOUNG (Michigan State College): On behalf of the five-man NCAA Pan American and Olympic Finance Committee which you appointed at Dallas two years ago, I wish to make this brief report. The districts were divided among the five committee members with responsibility over each district. Subsequently, there were chairmen appointed in each of the 48 states, who undertook the raising of funds directly with the colleges in each state.

I wish to thank those 48 chairmen and, also, all of the colleges who so generously contributed to both the Pan American and the Olympic Games funds.

A detailed report of the funds is not available from the Olympic treasurer as of this date, but it is hoped to be received in time to be included in the publication following this meeting. In round numbers, the colleges raised approximately \$30,000 for the Pan American games in 1951, and \$130,000 for the Olympic Games last summer at Helsinki.

[A copy of this report is printed on pp. 103-109.]

There is a need for a four-year plan to be formulated by this body for the raising of funds among the colleges, rather than to put on a whirlwind campaign once every four years. If anyone has a four-year plan which we can have to recommend to the NCAA, any member of the Committee would be very happy to receive it.

Again, I thank all the colleges who contributed and worked in the interest of raising the funds, which amounted to a total of approximately \$160,000. That was up to the time the games started. There have been some contributions since then.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: You have this report of the chairman of the Olympic Funds Committee. Will there be a motion that it be received for the record? (Upon motion of Hillis Miller, University of Florida, duly seconded, it was voted unanimously that the report be received for the record.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: It is quite apparent to the Chair that we shall not be able to complete the third order of the day this afternoon. I promise you that, at the earliest possible break between items in this third order, we will adjourn. I still hope we shall be able to do so in the neighborhood of the scheduled five-o'clock hour.

For the sake of the delegates, as well as for the information of the press gallery, I will indicate the various items which come under this order of the day, in the order in which they will be considered.

First, we shall have the report of the Extra Events Committee and any Convention action which may be appropriate in connection with that report. We will then go immediately to the report of the Association's Television Committee and any action which may be appropriate in that connection.

We shall also receive any resolutions, whether circularized or not, which have to do with the television matter.

I assume that, by that time, we shall be very close to the five-o'clock hour, in fact, I am afraid we will be somewhat past it. Unless there be objection at that time, the Chair will adjourn the Convention to 9:30 a.m. tomorrow in this room.

Assuming that we finish the television question this afternoon, the next item included in the third order of the day will be the report of the Survey Committee on Length of Seasons and Practice Sessions, a report which I am sure the delegates will be very much interested in. Then there will be a brief report from the Membership Committee which will complete that particular order of the day.

The Chair recognizes Mr. Wilbur Johns, of the University of California at Los Angeles, the chairman of the Extra Events Committee. He will report on the special assignment given to his Committee by the 46th annual Convention.

10. REPORT OF THE EXTRA EVENTS COMMITTEE

WILBUR C. JOHNS (University of California at Los Angeles): First, I would like to express the thanks of the Committee for the assistance and help which Mr. Byers, our Executive Director, and his staff, gave us in the publication of the report, which I am sure you have all seen.

The Extra Events Committee report will be presented in two parts. The first deals with the matters pertaining to the regular assignment of the Committee; namely, certification of football-bowl games as provided for in Article VII of the By-laws of the Association. The second part of the report is based upon the special assignment of this Committee concerning a survey of all post-season athletic events.

During this past year, the Committee was impressed by the fact that there was much more awareness, on the part of the mem-

bership of the Association, relative to football bowl games. It was to be expected that the full impact of our legislation would be more noticeable in this, our second year of operation under the specific regulations governing certification of football bowl games for NCAA membership participation.

We were very pleased with the spirit of cooperation shown in the many cases of inquiry, and in those cases games which were not certified, and to which member institutions have been invited as participants. In only one such case, to our knowledge, has a member institution indicated it would terminate its membership in order to participate in a non-certified game.

Following the 1951 season, there were 11 games certified and 10 of these were played. Following the 1952 season, there were nine games certified, all of which were played. They were: the Cotton Bowl, Gator Bowl, Refrigerator Bowl, Rose Bowl, Salad Bowl, Sugar Bowl, Sun Bowl, Tangerine Bowl, and Orange Bowl.

It should be noted that the Salad Bowl game participants were service teams and no member institutions were involved.

The Extra Events Committee wishes to thank all the bowl game committees for their splendid cooperation with your Committee and their willingness to conform to the regulations of the Association. We wish to report to the membership that the games certified indicate they would meet all the requirements and regulations of the Association. The Committee will request letters from each NCAA representative on the various bowl game committees before closing this phase of the work for the 1952 season.

The second part of this report deals with the special assignment of the Committee. By mandate of the 46th annual Convention of this Association, the results of the survey of post-season events, and any specific recommendations of your Committee, were to be presented at this 47th Annual Convention of the Association. We are of the opinion that no one in the Association, and certainly no member of the Committee on Extra Events, had any idea of the magnitude of this special assignment. Time will not permit a detailed review of the survey at this meeting. However, you have all been sent the published results of the survey, prior to this time, in order that you would have some knowledge of the scope of the project, and a better understanding of the conclusions and recommendations of your Committee. We felt that, to be completely objective in our approach, we should consider all post-season events, including those sponsored by the NCAA. We also felt that no shortcuts should be attempted in determining either the contents of each questionnaire or the individuals to whom the questionnaires should be sent.

Because of this approach, we were able to present to you a very extensive report which we believe is objective.

The fact that 4,415 questionnaires were returned, which represented 53 per cent of the potential, indicates the widespread interest in the fundamental question of the post-season events.

Replies received from another half-dozen institutions, after final tabulations had been made, could not be included in the final published report.

Certain trends are evident. For example, we find that post-season conference meets and tournaments were most popular, with 93 per cent favoring continuation; 89 per cent favored continuation of NCAA events; 83 per cent favored invitational meets and tournaments, and 78 per cent favored football bowl games.

One very significant fact which developed in the study of each category is that those institutions or individuals with actual experience in post-season participation show a much higher percentage of approval than those without experience. This indicates that the participants in post-season events believe that the benefits derived from such participation far surpass any detriments, and that such events should be continued.

One of the most common complaints against all post-season events is the prolongation of the season, which may have a detrimental effect upon the academic achievement of the participants. The facts developed in statistics and questionnaires returned by athletic directors show that the number of class days lost for post-season competition range from .69 of a day average for football bowl games, to 2.46 days, for conference meets and tournaments.

While these figures are not alarming as to the extent of interference with academic schedules, it may be well for the Association to keep in mind these figures in relation to the study being conducted by Dr. Paul Blommers' committee.

The comments received indicate that the vast majority believe in rigid controls of all post-season events. The Committee believes these controls are best enforced, first, at the institutional level; second, at the conference level, and, third, at the national level.

It is also apparent that many individuals are not acquainted with the present NCAA legislation governing football bowl games.

It is recommended that all individuals in each member institution who are concerned with athletic administration study the present rules and the By-laws and Executive Regulations of the Association.

The Committee is of the opinion that the results of the survey show a strong sentiment in favor of post-season events as presently established, with a vast majority believing in strong supervision by the institutions, and favoring rigid controls to insure the proper place of such events in the over-all program of intercollegiate athletics and in relation to the educational integrity of the member institutions.

In accordance with the provisions of the resolution pertaining to the post-season events adopted at the 46th annual Convention, the Committee believes the present regulations of the Association governing football bowl games are adequate on the national level. However, we feel that, on all post-season events, member institutions and conferences should maintain constant vigilance and supervision, with a view to preventing undesirable pressures and abuses. The Committee therefore strongly recommends that member institutions adopt the following criteria to govern their participation in all post-season events:

(a) No institution should obligate an individual to such participation without his consent.

(b) Participating institutions or conferences should be represented in game management.

(c) A limitation should be made on the number of practice sessions for teams participating in post-season events.

(d) A limitation should be made on successive engagements in bowl games.

(e) Institutions and conferences should give consideration to a formula for distribution of bowl game receipts.

(f) Consideration should be given to methods of controlling situations where abuses have occurred, such as:

(1) Excessive complimentary tickets to players

(2) Excessive awards to players

(3) Use of bowl games as a recruiting device

(4) Accommodations for participants

(5) Excessive entertainment for players, and pre-game promotional demands upon them.

I wish to thank the members of the Committee for their assistance in this work and respectfully submit this report to the Convention.

I make a motion that we adopt the report as presented. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair reminds the delegates that the motion includes the printed report which has been circularized, and the report which has been made at this session of the Convention, including the recommendations read by Mr. Johns. With that understanding, are you desirous of discussing the report or the motion? (The question was put to a vote and was carried unanimously.)

[*This report was printed and distributed to all NCAA members under date of December 18, 1952. Copies are available at the Association's executive offices.*]

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair recognizes Robert Hall, of Yale University, chairman of the NCAA Television Committee, who will present the report of that Committee at this time.

11. REPORT OF THE TELEVISION COMMITTEE

MR. HALL: The NCAA Television Committee submits this report with humility, recognizing that the difficulty of the television problem has made any perfect solution impossible. We have done the very best we could to carry out our assignment in the interest of the public and intercollegiate athletics. If we have failed, it is not for want of effort. If we have succeeded, it is due to the cooperation of several hundred fine institutions and friends of college sports within the industry itself throughout the nation.

It will be for the NCAA membership to judge the results of this report, together with its conclusions and recommendations.

I will not read from the report, but I do have one comment to make. Following Father Joyce's remarks yesterday at the round-table meeting, with respect to the sentence on page 20 of the report which indicated that the motives of their fellow members have been under attack, your TV Committee had a discussion with Father Joyce. I am happy to report that the misunderstanding,

which had resulted from newspaper quotations evidently taken out of context, has been cleared up satisfactorily.

We are therefore deleting that part of the last sentence on page 20 which refers to "motives." With that change, I submit this report to the Convention for the record.

[*This report was printed and distributed to all NCAA members under date of February 26, 1953. Copies are available at the Association's executive offices.*]

ROBERT B. BROWNE (University of Illinois): The report of the Committee contains a resolution. It appears on pages 37 and 38 of that report. It has been in the hands of the delegates for several days, and, unless there is a request, I shall not ask to have it read. The resolution embodies the results of the thinking of those who have informed themselves most exhaustively on this question, at least more exhaustively than have most of us. It proposes an extension of the period of experimental and limited control of simultaneous telecasting in order to permit longer observation of the effects of this phenomenon, and a chance to further the development of new schemes of financing television. From a conviction that this resolution embodies the wisest procedure feasible at this time, I move the adoption of the resolution, as well as the receiving of the report for the record.

DAVID REESE (Mid American Conference): I come from the state of Ohio, in which 40 colleges are located. With the live telecasting of college football games in Ohio, I think one school would benefit and the other 39 would be hurt. These are the 39 schools which cannot afford to be hurt. I want to second the motion made by Mr. Browne.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion is that the report of the Television Committee, as amended by the chairman from this platform, be received for the record and that the resolution attached to that report be adopted.

In accordance with the understanding as to the voting procedure, the vote on this matter will be by written ballot, but the Chair has committed himself to the Convention that he would give free and unrestrained opportunity at this time for any discussion which might be pertinent to this motion and this report.

The Chair has committed himself to the extent that, in order that the delegates may know the alternative proposals which may be advocated by members of the Convention, discussion of alternative proposals will be regarded as legitimate discussion of this motion.

The Chair has so committed himself, and he hopes the Parliamentarian will not disagree with him.

FATHER JOYCE: As I said yesterday when I got up for a few brief remarks, it is not particularly pleasant being in the minority position opposing a rather large majority. I wish, as a matter of fact, we could make this a unanimous report.

I am reminded of two Irishmen, one male and one female, who had been going together for a number of years as a matter of fact, since they were 20 years old. They were now 40.

Maggie's father got her aside one day and said, "Maggie, don't you think it is about time you and Mike were thinking of getting

married?" Maggie said, "Well, I suppose it is." Then her father pushed her on a little further, and said, "Why don't you broach the subject to Mike?"

So she did. The next time they were together, she said, "Mike, we are getting much older than we have been. Don't you think we ought to be thinking of getting married?" Mike said, "Why, heaven's sakes, Maggie, who would have us at our ages?"

So I wish, too, that we could be in full accord on this matter, but it would probably surprise a lot of people if we were, and I am afraid that today I cannot stand up here and tell you that we withdraw our opposition to the plans of the NCAA in regard to this controlled television. I think we would be more or less derelict if we did because we are rather firmly convinced that the procedures taken so far, and this type of artificial control which has been in effect, are really not for the benefit of football.

We think, in the first place, it is a very artificial thing which is not going to last. For that reason, we have been very patient, and we have not tried to sabotage the program in any way. We have merely tried to express our sincere thoughts on the subject from time to time.

We have a great deal of pressure on us throughout the country from fans who would like to be able to watch the University of Notre Dame on television. I imagine it is rather safe to say that you from any other colleges have been under that same sort of pressure.

In other words, it is our conviction that, in trying to legislate people into stadiums (which we think this boils down to), we will ultimately cause a great deal of public resentment. It already has and it is apt to work to the detriment of football in general.

I just cannot believe you can legislate people into stadiums.

For instance, I do not believe any question was ever raised particularly when schools put up stadiums of 65 to 90-thousand capacity. Yet, there are some who would say that the very existence of such a stadium would affect the attendance at small schools and other colleges in the vicinity.

In other words, we have looked upon every extra person at the large university as being one person less at some other school.

Does this actually follow? I do not believe it does, by any means, because the mere fact that this extra person is in the large stadium does not mean he would have to go to the smaller one.

Yet, as I see this plan, that is what we are attempting to do—sort of equalize the attendance throughout the country, trying to establish a status quo based on some base period. In other words, the attempt now is to try to maintain attendance in the stadiums which each school had in the years 1947 and 1948, maintain it at least and probably increase it.

Again I say it is an artificial thing. Even though the research which has been done by the NORC seems to indicate that attendance has been affected by television, we cannot help but feel very sincerely that in the long run the attendance actually will not be harmed, that through the medium of television a tremendous number of fans might be attracted to college football.

After all, television is an advertising medium, a great advertising medium, and we have felt that through other mediums—the press, radio, magazines, etc.—football (and college football in particular) has been brought to the attention of all the people in the country and thus has accounted for the public interest and the public support of the game. We see no reason why television should not be used as an advertising medium for this same purpose.

On several occasions we have quoted figures to that effect. When you stop to think that in a few years there might be 50-million people watching games on television, and that at the present there are probably a million and a half people going to a game on Saturday afternoon, you have 48-million people you are reaching through television. If you could convince them to come out to the game, even a small majority of them, you would have to build larger stadiums to hold the crowds.

The Television Committee frequently has referred to television as giving a person a free ticket to a game. I question this sincerely. I do not think there is that connection between the two. A game watched on television is not anywhere near the same as being in the stadium itself. There are too many factors you receive in being present at the game which you will never get over the television set.

For most people, attending a football game is a social week end. They enjoy being out in the cold air, enjoy the color of the crowd, getting back to their own campus or to some other campus. After all, that is one reason why colleges place such stress on football because it has had the ability to draw people's attention to their university, to their college, and to the academic work which is done there.

In that connection, I would like to detour for just a moment and make this suggestion to the Television Committee. No matter what plan is adopted for this next year, we certainly feel that in connection with the televising of whatever games are televised much more stress ought to be placed upon the academic programs and the academic achievements of the schools whose games are being televised. It is a wonderful opportunity for bringing to the public the meaning of the primary work which is being done by the universities, of which football is and always must remain a secondary thing.

That was not done to a very large extent during this past year, and we regretted it very much. I hope that in any plan which is adopted in the next year more stress might be put upon that phase of academic university life.

I do not want to make a long speech because I know that all of you are pretty well acquainted with our views and the principles upon which we base our objections.

There is the legal question. We know that has been debated time and time again by the Television Committee itself. They have engaged legal counsel to advise them in that, and properly so.

We have discussed the matter with our own lawyers and with many others who seem to feel it is illegal. I mention that for the record, because I think it is unfortunate that we should be leaving ourselves open to criticism on that score.

Actually, the principal point I would like to make this afternoon is this. We are seriously concerned about the philosophy which runs throughout part of this report in connection with the possible proceeds which might result from television in the future. The Committee seems to be afraid that these proceeds are going to reach such sums that it would be extremely dangerous to permit a few schools to reap the benefits from them, and although, as they said in their report, they are not prepared this year to make any recommendation in regard to the allocation of those funds, it would seem to be within their line of thought that ultimately they will come up with a plan whereby the proceeds from televised games will be shared among all of the member colleges.

I say we are seriously concerned about the philosophy underlying this. We have said that it depicts a socialistic tendency and we will continue to say that because we are seriously convinced that it does, and we think there is going to be a great deal of adverse publicity. I am convinced myself that public opinion certainly will go against the colleges if such a plan as that is put into effect.

After all, if you share the proceeds from that kind of property right which might belong to individual colleges, you could carry it a step further and share the endowments of the schools in order to help each individual school and many of the smaller schools who are having financial problems.

There is no end to the application of that principle. If a professor at the University of Illinois invented some antibiotic which brought in revenue of a million dollars a year, the other schools might certainly (probably would) enjoy sharing in those proceeds, but, so far, we have never had the philosophy that we want to because each one of us is an individual institution. We are in a competitive market, as all Americans, and we certainly feel that this is their property right, and it should be theirs to use as they wish. If they do something with it which is illegal, if they start manufacturing small atom bombs to drop on New York, so that Chicago will be the largest city in the world, then we would probably feel like stepping in and doing something about it.

There, again, the Television Committee professes that they are afraid of these huge receipts which might be forthcoming, because the colleges would misuse them.

Again, that is attacking the integrity of the college itself, and of the college administration, and we think it is false philosophy. I would like to get our clear statement to that effect on the record today.

We do not feel any rancor in our hearts for anyone, and I hope you do not for us. That is why I took exception to the wording in the report yesterday. We have tried to be very frank and above board in our opposition to this.

I suppose there are those, not perhaps as much among this group as outside of it, who feel that Notre Dame's position is based on selfish motives. I do not imagine I could convince them otherwise.

I might add that I think the integrity of our athletic program is unquestioned, that we have held it on a very high plane for years and years, and that we will continue to do so, regardless of

any income which might be forthcoming from athletics. Whatever it might be, it is not going to be an incentive to us to lower it.

Consistently, throughout the years, we have denied ourselves the ability, almost each year, to earn considerably more money than we have been getting out of television through acceptance of the bowl games. Almost every year, we have had an opportunity to play in a bowl game, and the proceeds there would probably be double or triple what we are getting in television. Yet we have consistently turned that down because we have felt, from our own point of view, that it was not to the best interest of the University or the athletes involved.

We do not take issue with those of you who feel that bowl games are a fine thing. That is certainly your privilege to do so. But, for ourselves, we do not think it is. I want to put that in the record too, to indicate that this is not a selfish thing, but we are interested in the future of collegiate football because we know of what tremendous benefit it has been to our University and to the youth of the country. We do not want to see anything done which is going to injure it. We think this policy is a reactionary one, an artificial one, which is doomed to failure within a few years. So we present our thoughts again for the record.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair would like to ask the chairman of the TV Committee if he would be good enough to amend the chairman's copy of the report in the way indicated.

MR. MURRAY: As I did yesterday, I come before you now as a friendly, but continually vigilant opponent of those who propound the theory of restricted television.

Because I was privileged yesterday to have unlimited time for my remarks, I will not belabor you with a thorough reiteration of them at this time.

I would like to say that my university's viewpoint on television is rather widely publicized, is of long standing, and it has been a consistent one.

We are not unmindful of the neighbors about us who are classified in this Association as the so-called smaller colleges of football.

During our years of uninterrupted televising of our football games at home in Franklin Field, we conducted a continuing survey, and we found it lacking in establishing that television, as a medium, either adversely affected the gate of our neighbors around us or our own at Franklin Field.

So the reasons for our viewpoint are pretty well a matter of public record, not only in the proceedings of past sessions here, but in prior Conventions.

I would like to add this one thought—and it perhaps is a daring one—that, in all too few number of years, those among you sitting here who are now attempting to stay off television, will be struggling to get onto it because it then will have established itself as the medium for providing even greater, widespread interest in football than I believe it to be.

For the record, may I say that the reasons we listed yesterday are our principal points of objection to the plans for next year.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair feels under obligation to remind

the delegates that if the motion before us should be passed, it is not the adoption of the 1953 Television Plan. The plan, within the framework of the recommendations attached to the resolution will be submitted to the entire membership by mail.

All member institutions will have the opportunity to vote yes or no on the adoption of the plan of television for 1953, and it will require a two-thirds majority of the members voting in that mail-referendum vote to make the plan effective.

The motion before us can be carried by a majority vote. As soon as all delegates feel that they have had full opportunity for discussion of the motion, I shall ask the Voting Committee to take charge of the balloting. Are you ready to vote?

J. SHOBER BARR (Franklin and Marshall College): I would just like to make two brief statements on the motion as presented by the Television Committee.

The first statement I want to direct to the delegates from the smaller institutions who are members of this body.

Throughout the entire year's work of the Television Committee—on that Committee I represented not only District 2 but also the smaller institutions of the country—the Committee was ever mindful of the position of the smaller institutions, and all consideration was given to institutions of my kind in all the plans and deliberations which were made.

The 1952 schedule proceeded in that design.

This skeleton program, as submitted for the 1953 season is presented also in the best interests of the smaller institutions, as well as the larger ones.

The second statement relates to the division of the television receipts. The Television Committee has been mindful of that problem all year and, in a memorandum dated May 31, sent out to the entire membership, there was an expression about the distribution of these television receipts.

As indicated in the report, we have been unable to reach any conclusions in the Committee. All Committee members have made an effort to get ideas from their own district members. If we had felt at the time that a 30 per cent or 40 per cent, or whatever division, would be the solution, we would have made that recommendation in our report. But we feel that, as of now, we do not know just what is going to happen before next year.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Any other comments? You will receive blank cards when you approach the ballot boxes. If you write on that card "yes," that will be counted as a vote in favor of the motion before the house. If you write "no," it will be counted as a vote against the motion.

As soon as the ballots have been counted we shall announce the ballot and give opportunity for the presentation of other resolutions relative to the TV question.

Will the delegates line up at your ballot boxes and cast your written ballots.

While we are waiting for the tally from the Voting Committee, I understand we have presidents from two of our member institutions here this afternoon. I hope they are still in the room.

I would like to have President Van Leer, of Georgia Tech, stand

for a bow in recognition, if he is still in the room. Are you here?

DELEGATE: He is gone, Mr. Chairman.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I am sorry I did not introduce him before this.

I understand, too, that President Miller, of the University of Florida, has been with us during the afternoon. Is he still in the room?

I am sorry the presidents have left, and regret very much that I did not have a chance to present them to the Convention.

I trust, Father Crowley, that you are an honorable and honest man. I noticed you adding the tallies, and I take your word for it that this is a correct count.

FATHER CROWLEY: It is, quite.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: He certifies that it is a correct count.

The vote, yes, in favor of the motion, 172; no, 13.

The Chair declares that the motion is carried and the recommendation of the NCAA Television Committee has been adopted.

I am authorized by the proposer of the television resolution submitted by the University of Pennsylvania to withdraw that resolution from the agenda. If there is no objection, I record that this resolution will be stricken from the agenda.

I must pause to ask if there is any resolution touching the television question which any delegate wishes to make from the floor.

Hearing none, I declare this session adjourned, to reassemble at nine-thirty tomorrow morning in this room.

(The meeting adjourned at 5:40 p.m.)

January 10, 1953

THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING of the National Collegiate Athletic Association reconvened at 9:30 a.m. in the Grand Ballroom, Hotel Mayflower, Washington, D. C., President Hugh C. Willett, presiding.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Will the Convention be in order? Will you be good enough to take your seats?

Your President is very anxious that the delegates should keep in mind at all times that they are the Association in charge of business, and that they are not here merely to rubber-stamp what smaller groups may have discussed and presented.

For that reason, I want you to feel free to discuss any motion which is before the house, and to offer motions which you may initiate.

We did not complete the third order of the day yesterday. There are two items left. One is a report which proves to be of immense interest to the Council. It has to do with the Survey of the Length of Seasons and Practice Sessions.

The last Convention authorized the appointment of this Committee and directed the Committee to report to the Council. The Committee filed its report two days ago, and the Council has directed that the report be made to the Convention.

I am very happy to present to you at this time Professor Paul Blommers, of the State University of Iowa, chairman of the Special Survey Committee on Length of Seasons and Practice Sessions.

12. REPORT OF SURVEY ON PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS

PAUL J. BLOMMERS (University of Iowa): Several years ago, or maybe I should say more than several, when I was a graduate student, one of the professors for whose course I was registered at the opening of the term recommended certain items for reading. He referred to a certain book, told us how many pages it had, what a great work it was, and advised that each member of the class should, before the term was over, go down to the library, check it out, and heft it once.

I will make the same recommendation with respect to the report of the Survey Committee. It is fairly voluminous. When it is redistributed to you, maybe you should all heft it once.

The members of this Committee, which was responsible for making investigation of the number of contests, the length of the playing season, and the length of the accompanying practice sessions, consisted of: Tom Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh; Leo Harris, University of Oregon; Ray Oosting, Trinity College; Wallace Wade, Southern Conference, and myself.

The Committee is also obligated to Walter Byers for considerable help in connection with the completion of its report.

The report is organized into three chapters. The first is a background chapter which sets forth the basic problems as the Committee saw them, and describes the procedures employed.

The second chapter contains a detailed analysis of the results. Many variabilities were considered but I would like to explain the nature of the table which was used for the reporting of these results in the second chapter.

As an example, I will take the number of regularly scheduled contests or games played by basketball teams. The table consists of a column listing number of games, and a second column listing per cent of institutions playing the stated number of games, so that, for instance, opposite 30 games, there appears the figure 3.4% etc. This is a long and detailed chapter. Chapter 3 is a summary and Chapter 4 contains the recommendations and conclusion. These last two chapters comprise the report which I shall present this morning.

This study was instigated by a resolution unanimously passed by the 46th annual Convention. The resolution directed the President to appoint a committee to conduct an extensive investigation as to the number of contests, the length of the playing season, and the length of the accompanying practice sessions in all inter-collegiate sports.

This committee was further directed to report to the Council its findings and recommendations relative to the definitions and restriction of these three areas of athletic competition.

The Council, in turn, was instructed to submit its recommendations on these matters to the 47th annual Convention.

In keeping with this directive, the Committee used a mailed questionnaire technique to collect the required information for all generally recognized intercollegiate sports. The 18 sports thus studied were: football, basketball, baseball, hockey, lacrosse, soccer, crew, indoor track, outdoor track, indoor and outdoor track combined, wrestling, cross-country, swimming, tennis, fencing, boxing, gymnastics, and golf. The study was limited to conditions of varsity competition during the 1951-52 academic year.

So that all participants would base their replies on a uniform conception of what constituted a practice session, the Committee adopted the Association's definition of a practice session as formulated in connection with its regulations limiting spring football and basketball practice. Briefly, this means that any session whatever, whether it consists of physical practice, or instructions, review of movies, chalk talks, etc., which is held at the direction of or is supervised by any member or members of the institution's coaching staff shall be counted as a practice session.

In analyzing its task, particularly with respect to the recommendations it would ultimately be called upon to make, the Committee reduced the problems to the following basic questions:

1. How much time are the athletes of member institutions devoting to intercollegiate sports?
2. Are the amounts of time thus spent excessive to such a point as to prevent the normal pursuit of other educational activities?

The answers to the first question are a matter of fact-finding. The answers to the second, however, are a matter of subjective judgment based upon the answers to the first.

This view of the basic problem leads beyond the specific directives of the Convention resolution, for the reason that the number of contests, length of the playing season, and the length of the accompanying practice sessions are, at most, indirect and incomplete measuring devices for the determination of week-to-week amounts of time devoted by athletes to their sports. To obtain a reasonably accurate estimate of the amounts of time spent per week on sports participation is a laborious task. Nevertheless, the Committee elected to undertake it with respect to six selected sports. The sports chosen for this special attention were the team sports of football, basketball, and baseball, and the individual sports of indoor track, outdoor track and wrestling.

In analyzing the results, the returns of institutions whose sport programs are conducted on a large scale (designated in the report as A institutions) were treated separately from those of institutions conducting their sports program on a smaller scale (B institutions), in the case of football, basketball, baseball, indoor track, outdoor track and wrestling.

This distinction between types of institutions was not employed in the analysis of the data collected for the other sports study. The actual classification of institutions was effected in a purely arbitrary manner. Five factors were considered: stadium or field house, success or prominence in intercollegiate sports, class of institutions on sports schedules, and enrollment.

While the returns were received from about 60% of the member schools, some arrived too late to be included in the analysis of the

results, which was based on 185 or 52% of the institutions which were Association members at the time. The participating institutions were well distributed, those with respect to A and B classifications in NCAA districts, and it appeared evident that these institutions constitute a sample which is representative of the entire membership.

The results were analyzed and reported in considerable detail in tables showing the per cent of the institutions playing a stated number of games in a particular sport, or using a stated number of hours of practice per week, or a season of a stated number of weeks in length, etc.

Information regarding institutional practices with respect to almost 150 items pertaining either directly or indirectly to time spent by athletes on varsity intercollegiate participation has been presented in more than 70 such tables. Administrators or directors of intercollegiate athletic programs can, by reference to these tables, compare practices at their own institutions with practices at other member institutions, insofar as these are represented by the sample of institutions participating in this survey.

In addition to these detailed relative-frequency distributions, there is also incorporated in each table a statement of the median number of hours of practice per week, or the median number of weeks in a season, etc.

These medians represent the approximate number of contests, hours, weeks, which were exceeded by one-half of the institutions involved in this survey, and may be interpreted as a sort of an average or as an index of what might be referred to as the typical practice.

Tables 82, 83 and 84 present these median for selected aspects of sports participation in such a way as to facilitate comparison of the typical practice from sport to sport. No attempt was made to include in these summary tables all the various aspects of sport participation treated in this survey.

Table 82 treats the six sports which were studied most intensively. The medians of this table which are of special significance are those having to do with the estimated number of potentially productive hours per week devoted by an athlete to participation in a sport during the playing or competitive season of that sport. These medians represent the result of the Committee's attempt to answer in the case of six selected sports the question, "How much time are the athletes of member institutions devoting to intercollegiate sports?"

In arriving at these estimates, the Committee defined a student's actual productive hours as those used for any form of educational activity whatever, whether it be studying calculus, participating in a sport, or attending a concert or lecture, plus those hours spent in paid employment. The Committee then arbitrarily adopted as a base number of potentially productive hours, a week of 56 hours, which is equivalent to an eight-hour day, seven days per week. For those who believe this base inadequate, estimates were also prepared in terms of a base of 70 hours weekly, or 10 hours per day, seven days per week. These latter estimates are reported in

the chapter on results, but are not included in the summary tables under discussion.

This is the bottom row of the table. There are two figures in each cell of this table. The top figure is applied to the so-called A institutions, the bottom figures to the B institutions.

It will be observed that the estimated total numbers of potentially productive hours per week (eight-hour day or 56-hour week base) spent during the playing season by athletes representing the typical A institutions are approximately 23 for football, 19 for both basketball and baseball, 16 indoor track, 18 outdoor track, and 17 wrestling. The corresponding median for B institutions tends to run about three hours less in all sports save football and outdoor track. In football the differential is only about one hour and, in outdoor track, it is only one-half hour.

While, according to this approach, football is the most time-consuming of these six sports, this difference is somewhat offset by a shorter playing season. Very crude estimates of the total numbers of potentially productive hours (8-hour day base) devoted by a typical A institution athlete during the competitive season of his sport are: football, 208 hours; basketball 245; baseball 155; indoor track 118; outdoor track 130; indoor plus outdoor track 248; and wrestling 213 hours.

These numbers are simply the product of the numbers previously read under the number of weeks in a competitive season.

Let us review the contents of table 82. In the upper block is information regarding the number of contests. This information is presented first for regularly-scheduled or full-team contests. Full-team is a term used in connection with the individual sports, indoor and outdoor track and wrestling, to distinguish a meet in which the institution is represented by its entire team from a meet in which it might be represented by only a few of the better performers.

The special or part-team refers either to tournament games or invitational meets and the total number of meets of either type in which an institution was represented.

The first and second rows of this table are medians.

The second block of information pertains to the length of the playing season which has also been designed in two ways. The first row of this block, refers to the number of weeks from the first contest to the last contest.

The practice plus playing season refers to the number of weeks from the first practice to the last contest.

The third block reads, "Practice prior to first contest." The data for football, however, apply to practice prior to the opening day of classes.

The fourth block, consisting of only one row, number of hours for home-contest practice, is self-explanatory.

Total time off campus on trips for the best men was presented just to give you some idea as to the number of days off campus spent by the best performers in the individual sport of track and wrestling.

The last block is the one to which I previously referred, which gives the total number of potentially productive hours

spent per week by athletes in participating in their respective sports. This block presents not only the total, which figures I have already read to you, but also a breakdown of them for practice, home games and travel.

It should be clearly understood that these are averages taken over the entire playing season.

The other sports were not studied in a sufficiently intensive manner to permit corresponding estimates of the numbers of potentially productive hours per week spent by athletes in participation. However, so that some check of a similar character could be made, very crude estimates were developed which indicated that the number of potentially productive hours spent per week during the playing season by athletes on lacrosse and soccer is about the same order as the number spent by athletes at the typical A institutions on football. The number of hours spent on hockey and crew are not greatly different from the number spent on basketball and baseball.

Insofar as the other individual sports are concerned the number of such hours tend to be less than those spent on track and wrestling, except for tennis and golf, which appear to be somewhat more time-consuming. This information is contained in Tables 83 and 84.

These are very crude estimates, and were again just to make a very rough comparison between these sports and the other six sports which were intensively studied, and for which we have reasonably valid estimates. I would not care to defend the validity, at least to anywhere near the same degree, for the estimates for these other sports, but for purposes of rough comparison they are presented in Tables 83 and 84 along with the other information having to do with the number of contests, etc.

Tables 85, 86, and 87 are the same as 83, 84, and 85, except that they indicate rather extreme, instead of typical practice. The numbers in Tables 86 and 87 represent approximately the practice which would be exceeded by only about eight to 10% of the institutions. It is clear that rather severe excesses exist in all sports to approximately the same degree.

Chapter 4, relating to recommendations, concludes the report of this Committee.

The resolution establishing this Committee and setting forth its instructions requires it to submit to the Council of the Association not only its findings, but also its recommendations relative to the definition and restriction of the three areas, number of contests, length of playing season, and length of accompanying sessions in all intercollegiate sports. The Committee's recommendations are the subject of this concluding chapter of its report.

First, it should be noted that the primary reason for the highly detailed analysis of results as presented in the second chapter of this report was to provide, with respect to a large variety of athletic activities related either directly or indirectly to time spent by college athletes on athletic participation, bases or yardsticks of group practice with which athletic administrators could compare their own specific program. It is strongly recommended that

each member institution study its own program with reference to these yardsticks.

It should, of course, be clearly understood that the use of such yardsticks representing current group practice can in no sense be employed as a substitute for sound judgment. It may well be that, in the case of certain specific activities, even the typical practice represents an unwise exception.

For example, it would seem unwise to play even a single basketball game during an examination period; yet this is approximately the median practice.

For the most part, however, the typical practice did not, in the judgment of the Committee, seem to be unsound; whereas the extreme practices, on the other hand, appeared for the most part to represent rather flagrant violations of good sense.

Hence, if each institution would take steps at least to eliminate extreme practices as revealed by these yardsticks, the net result is bound to be to the good not only of the particular local program involved, but also for intercollegiate athletics in a general way.

Second, it is the opinion of this Committee that, for the present at least, the only restrictive legislative action in this general area which ought to be contemplated by this Association should be of a type directed toward the elimination of excesses. As a matter of fact, because of its hope that sincere institutional effort to apply the preceding recommendation will prove more effective than a set of rules, the Committee is submitting only a very few specific suggestions for possible future legislation.

In spite of the fact that the survey reveals unwise excesses and abuses, as occurring in the case of every sport studied, the Committee is confining its legislative suggestions to the support of football and basketball. These are the pressure sports and, hence, are the sports in which voluntary action of the type previously recommended is less apt to be effective.

Moreover, these are the sports which, in the judgment of the Committee, make a heavily concentrated demand upon not only the time but, also, the energy of the participants.

It is the opinion of the Committee that necessary steps should be taken to enact legislation limiting the permissible number of regularly-scheduled football games to a maximum of 10, and prohibiting the starting of fall practice prior to the first of September.

The Committee is of the further opinion that some restrictive regulation of the spring practice period should be maintained though it is taking no position of preference with respect to any one of the proposals currently before the Association.

The Committee is anxious to have it clearly understood that these specific proposals are directed solely at the elimination of extreme abuses and in no sense reflect its judgment as to what constitutes sound practice in any ideal sense.

In an effort to make this clear, the Committee would like to record that, in its judgment, the ideal limit on the number of regularly-scheduled football games should be nine, and that every effort should be made to delay even further the start of fall practice, so as to reduce to an essential minimum the period of time

a player must spend on the campus prior to the start of all other forms of educational activity.

Excesses in regard to this period may be far more serious than excesses in the area of spring practice. It might even be advisable to liberalize somewhat spring practice restrictions if there could be assurance of a reduction in the period of time between the first football practice and the opening day of classes.

It is the opinion of the Committee that the necessary steps should be taken to enact legislation limiting the permissible number of regularly scheduled basketball games, plus any tournament games played during the Christmas holiday period, to a maximum of 26, and prohibiting the starting of practice prior to the third full week in October, and the playing of the first game prior to the first of December. The Committee is of the further opinion that some restrictive regulation of the post-season practice period should be maintained.

It should be repeated that these legislative suggestions are directed at the correction of relatively extreme abuses and are in no sense intended to be definitive of ideal sound practice. It is the judgment of the Committee that the number of games should certainly not exceed 24, and perhaps not 22; that practice should not start prior to November 1, though a somewhat earlier date might be established, were post-season practice to be eliminated entirely.

Finally, it is recommended that a follow-up study of the general character of this one be made after a period of five years for the purpose of determining the effectiveness of the recommended institutional voluntary corrective program. Such a study would also reveal any trends which may be developing in specific activities and would further provide a new set of norms for use in a program of continued self-evaluation.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Before calling for action on this report, I should like to report for the Council, that it hopes the report in its entirety, not only the part which was read, the part which was in the volume Dr. Blommers held in his hand, would be received for the record. If that is done, two things will probably result:

First, the Council will request the Executive Committee to arrange for the complete publication of the report.

Second, the Council, through a representative who has been chosen, will make recommendations to this Convention as to what it hopes the Convention will do regarding the recommendations of the Survey Committee.

I therefore ask if there is anyone who wishes to move that this complete report be received for the record.

MR. AIGLER: It is my pleasure, on the direction of the Council, to make this following report and statement. It was voted by the Council that the excellent report in summary presented to it by Professor Blommers be approved and transmitted to the Convention. This approval includes the recommendations contained in the report, with the suggestion to the membership that the formulation of any possible legislation designed to supplement the Committee's recommendations not be undertaken at this Convention.

In order that the membership may be fully acquainted with the instructive, voluminous data gathered by the special committee, and

may thereby be more fully advised as to the possible areas and content of implementing legislation, it is recommended by the Council that the Executive Committee undertake the printing of the entire report and its distribution among the membership as soon as may be found practicable.

I think it is in order to complete the record then, to move the approval of the action of the Council, and I do so move. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote, and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: At this point, the Chair wishes to ask the Secretary to serve as Chairman for the next item of the order of the day, the report of the Membership Committee.

13. REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT WILLETT: In the Council's report to the Association, mention has been made of the activities of the Membership Committee, composed of the eight Vice Presidents of the Association and the President, who serves as chairman. Inasmuch as the Committee was created only a year ago at the 46th annual Convention, this constitutes the first report of this Committee to the Association. In fact, the Membership Committee opened its doors for business last April. Our actual operating experience has been limited to eight months.

We hope that each of you has read Council Report No. 1, circularized to the membership with the official Convention Notice and set forth on pages 126 through 130 of your Convention Bulletin. That report, submitted by the Membership Committee and adopted by the Council, sets forth the philosophy and general approach of the Committee as well as some observations and suggestions regarding the enforcement of athletic regulations. The remarks that I will make here, on behalf of the Membership Committee, will have more meaning to those who have read Report No. 1.

By the legislation of last January creating the Membership Committee, the Association served notice that it would insist on compliance with NCAA legislation. To speak quite bluntly, that put the Association in the enforcement business. Voluntary compliance is the goal. Until that is achieved, it seems inevitable that penalties be enforced.

We have embarked upon a task which many people have said is impossible of accomplishment, but we are not easily discouraged. In light of our experience, however, we do have certain comments and suggestions which we feel are relevant to the question whether this effort will prove effective.

First, I should report to you the operating procedure adopted and followed by the Membership Committee so that it will be completely understood and a matter of record. The By-laws of the Association plainly state the obligations and responsibilities of the Membership Committee, as follows:

"The Membership Committee shall receive and consider complaints which may be filed with the Association which charge the failure of any member institution to maintain the academic or

athletic standards, conditions and obligations of membership in the Association. The Committee shall have the authority upon the filing of such a complaint or upon its own initiative to institute an inquiry or an investigation regarding any failure of any member institution to maintain such standards or meet such conditions or obligations."

To facilitate its work the Committee appointed a Sub-Committee on Infractions composed of Messrs. Frank Gardner, Fifth District Vice President; King Hendricks, Seventh District Vice President, and John B. Hurlbut, Eighth District Vice President, with our Executive Director, Walter Byers, serving as ex-officio chairman-secretary.

Allegations of non-conformance are channeled through the office of the Executive Director to the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee considers only those charges which come from responsible sources. If a charge, either without or after further investigation appears to be well founded, a letter of inquiry is directed to the president of the institution involved, presenting a history of the case and requesting further information and his cooperation. A copy of this letter is sent to the faculty representative and athletic director of the institution, to the commissioner or secretary of the conference concerned, and to the NCAA Vice President concerned. A representative of the institution may be asked to appear before the Sub-Committee to discuss the case and to present such evidence as he desires. When the Sub-Committee has completed its investigation, it submits a written report to the Membership Committee. This report contains a detailed statement of the evidence before it and a statement of the facts as found by the Sub-Committee. The Membership Committee reviews the case and determines what disposition should be made of it in accordance with Section 1 of Article III of the By-laws. Prior thereto the institution is given notice of the precise charges made against it and the findings of the Sub-Committee, and the institution is given an opportunity to be heard. Fact finding in this field is difficult. We are not unmindful that we must proceed with dignity, care and complete fairness to the institution involved.

To date, we have completed three cases, and resolutions relating to those three cases have been circularized to you and are before the Convention for action. At the present time, the Sub-Committee has 10 additional cases in the so-called processing stage. This means that the Sub-Committee is in the process of determining whether there is sufficient evidence in these cases to warrant either an inquiry to the institution or a transmittal of the case to the Membership Committee.

Council Report No. 1 sets forth the attitude of the Membership Committee and the Council of the Association in this matter of enforcement. We have before us a large job. By the use of the pronoun "we," I do not refer to this Committee alone. I also refer to you representatives of the educational institutions of this nation who believe in and wish to support intercollegiate athletic programs conducted in accordance with rules to which we have subscribed.

The question before the Association today seems to be whether the educational and athletic administrations of our colleges have the strength and determination as individuals and institutions to unite and by common action effectively deal with violators of the fundamental principles of our Association.

If we desire to accomplish this end, the Membership Committee suggests several steps which, in its opinion, should be taken.

1.—The proposed amendments on enforcement before the Convention, or amendments of similar intent, should be adopted if the NCAA and our allied conferences are successfully to meet the enforcement challenge before them. Most of these amendments are revisions in the mechanics of operation which will speed up the procedure to be followed by our enforcement agencies. One of them will be touched upon later. We believe these are necessary if our members want enforcement of the rules and regulations to which they publicly subscribe.

2.—The other suggestions set forth in Council Report No. 1 should be adequately implemented. The Council already has taken the initiative in this matter. One of the important first steps is a meeting of allied conferences of the NCAA which will be held February 7-8. At this meeting it is hoped that actions will be taken to establish effective and cooperative enforcement efforts.

3.—Institutional administration of athletic operations must be improved. In Report No. 1, we mention this—and I quote:

"We believe there is a real need for the enforcement of the rules and regulations of intercollegiate athletics. This need can best be met, and is most needed, at the institutional level. In fact, it seems that most situations could be improved if the institution were to institute and insist upon the proper administrative machinery."

Your Membership Committee has already observed some instances of inadequate administrative supervision of athletic operations—for example, the athletic director or coaches were not aware of the athletic policies of the institution or of its conferences or of the NCAA, and there was little or no administrative control of those closest to athletic operations. We call upon the chief administrators of all member institutions to know what is going on and to insist that non-compliance will not be tolerated.

We recommend that the administrations of all of our member institutions, at an early staff meeting emphasize to all persons involved in athletic administration and coaching the policies, rules and regulations to which the institution subscribes, and impress upon all the serious consequences which must follow if the same are violated in spirit or letter. We have noted that in some of the cases before us the chief executive officer has impressed upon a staff member who has violated a rule that any reoccurrence would result in dismissal. The question arises as to why such firm administrative policy follows rather than precedes an infraction.

4.—We have heard the proposition, argued before us, that the dishonest acts of an individual or institution should be excused because of the alleged dishonest acts of others. We must—and I emphasize the word *must*—root out of the thinking of people in intercollegiate athletics the proposition that a violation can be

excused by the violations, real or imagined, of others. Too many actions are excused by reference to the rumored practices of other institutions. We say to the coaches, to athletic directors and to the administrators of our member institutions—condemn this fallacious reasoning. Stick to the rules—and condemn and report the transgressor.

5.—Your Committee believes that we must reach the time when men in athletics will *not* countenance dishonesty among the members of their profession. We have noted the work of the American Football Coaches Association in drawing up a Code of Ethics which is applicable to all members of their association. It is a fine document, and has associated with it effective machinery. We applaud it and hope that the administering committee will be firm and quick to deal with violators. We would urge all of the coaches associations affiliated with NCAA to examine the code of the American Football Coaches Association and adopt similar codes suitable to their sports.

There has been great reluctance among our people to report violators to the proper agencies. This is a normal reaction based upon the old thought that "I do not want to be a squealer." In the last year or so, there has been a gradual yet marked change in this attitude. There is now more of a tendency to report transgressors. We commend this and earnestly encourage it. Nothing is gained and much is lost by protecting an individual who disgraces his profession and who brings disgrace to athletics.

There should be no cutting corners by the teachers of our youth. It's time for all institutional administrators to stand up to this situation and reestablish the phrase "institutional integrity" in intercollegiate athletics as a meaningful expression.

6.—We have found a healthy reaction to our inquiries. It is apparent, in our brief experience, that the knowledge that an outside agency is processing allegations of malpractices and making inquiries serves to strengthen the hand of institutional administrators. It provides a force to be used by sincere administrators to convince local zealots of the necessity of living within the rules.

In general, your Committee has received complete cooperation from institutional administrators. This has been true particularly in the three cases which have been reported to this meeting. When there is evidence of non-observance of the rules of conduct to which institutions have pledged observance, we hope that their administrators will appreciate receiving information regarding it.

7.—At some point in this enforcement business, educational institutions will have to make the decision whether they are more interested in a game contract and an immediate share of receipts than in a program of enforcement and compliance. We already have a requirement in our Constitution that members of this Association agree to schedule intercollegiate contests only with institutions which conduct their athletic programs in conformity with NCAA principles. One of the amendments before this Convention, (page 121 of your Convention Bulletin) provides clarification and implementation of this general principle. It states that member institutions agree to—and I quote—"observe the directions of the Council made pursuant to the provision of Section 6 of this Article

or by the annual Convention, to refrain from athletic competition with designated institutions." This amendment says, in effect, that when an institution is found to be a gross violator the Council may recommend discontinuance of athletic relations, and our members agree to abide by such recommendation. This and other implications of the proposed amendment should be clearly understood by the delegates at this Convention.

A year ago the NCAA stood at the cross roads. It was amply apparent that unless the NCAA and other intercollegiate athletic groups kept their athletic houses in order, other agencies interested in the athletic branch of higher education would do so. By our legislation of last January, the path which we chose to follow was made clear. We have publicly declared that we have the determination and the ability to govern ourselves in a manner that will put intercollegiate athletics beyond reasonable criticism. We must make the declaration good.

CHAIRMAN FULLBROOK: Do we have a motion to accept this report of the Membership Committee? (Upon motion of Father Wilfred H. Crowley, University of Santa Clara, duly seconded, it was voted unanimously that the report be received for the record.)

(President Willett resumed the Chair.)

14. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS PREVIOUSLY CIRCULARIZED

PRESIDENT WILLETT: We come now to the fourth order of the day in which we consider proposed constitutional amendments, proposed By-laws amendments, and certain resolutions. Some of these have been circularized to the membership in advance and others may be presented from the floor of the Convention.

We have adopted what we think to be a logical order for the consideration of these proposals. It occurs to the Chair that it may not be necessary to give the delegates the order of consideration, unless you wish it. But the order which has been deemed to be most logical and proper will be followed.

I do not want the delegates to think that motions are railroaded to the Convention. The fact is that I shall recognize someone to present each of these proposals who either was the originator of the proposal, or represents the group which asks consideration of the proposals.

Will you turn to page 120 of the Convention Bulletin.

The Chair recognizes Mr. Victor O. Schmidt, chairman of the Constitutional Revisions Committee.

Institutional Control

MR. SCHMIDT: Proposed Amendment I, appearing on page 120 of your Convention Bulletin, undertakes to change and amend Section 2 of Article III of the Constitution of the Association in one respect only; namely, the substitution of the word "and" for the word "or." You will note that the Section, as amended, would put the control and support for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics to be exercised by the institution itself, and, in the case of institutions having a membership in a regional athletic conference, by such conference.

I move the adoption of the amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is there discussion? Inasmuch as this is a constitutional amendment, a two-thirds majority vote of the delegates present and voting is required. I shall therefore call for a standing vote, and ask the Voting Committee to take charge of the count of the vote. (The motion was put to a standing vote and carried 146-0.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: We shall proceed to the consideration of proposed Constitutional Amendment II on page 120 of the Bulletin. The Chair recognizes Professor Aigler.

Financial Aid

MR. AIGLER: Many of you in this room, I suspect, were at the Convention in Cincinnati just about a year ago, when the Constitution was amended by adding what appears here under II.

As proposed, there were two words in there which do not appear now. It read this way—and I shall read only the first two lines:

"Principle Governing Financial Aid. Any college athlete who receives financial assistance other than that administered (these are the two words) or approved by his institution—"

Some of you may remember that on the floor of the Convention a motion was made to strike out those two words, "or approved," the thought being that with nearly 400 institutions constituting the membership of the Association those two words opened the door to possible practices which might not be considered desirable or permissible.

As I say, those two words were stricken out, and with that deletion, the proposal received the necessary two-thirds vote.

I made that motion, but, in connection with my explanation for making the motion, I said I realized that taking those two words out would leave the provision with a gap in it which needed to be filled at some later date. It could not be filled at that time because any proposed amendment would not be permissible for consideration because it had not been circulated the necessary three weeks in advance.

The gap covers those not uncommon situations in member institutions in which financial aids are awarded students who may possibly be athletes. These awards do not go through, and cannot in the nature of things, go through the administration of the university.

I refer (and did at that time) to those not uncommon family trusts in which Mr. X creates a trust fund providing, in substance, that the income from this trust fund shall be available to any of his dependents or people of his name attending perhaps a designated institution.

There are other types. There are many of these industrial scholarships or financial aids awarded by organizations like General Electric, Pepsi-Cola, and others.

There are some which are given by racial associations, and so on, in which I think they're perfectly clear, normally at least, that athletic ability has absolutely nothing to do with the making of such

award. I think no one would suggest for a moment that the person who receives such benefits, should be considered ineligible for inter-collegiate athletics.

That is the explanation for the amendment which is proposed. Nor shall this requirement, that it must go through the administrative office of the university, have any application to any financial assistance awarded on a basis having no relationship whatsoever to athletic ability.

Obviously, questions of facts are bound to arise. It is utterly hopeless to think of enacting legislation which would exclude questions of facts in determining whether a given situation comes within the range of the rule, or whatever it may be.

We all recognize that, as cases come up, there would have to be a determination of facts as to whether this particular aid was one which was awarded on bases having absolutely no connection whatsoever with athletic ability.

But, if that question of fact is determined to be affirmative (namely, that there was no such basis for this, either in whole or in part), then, of course, this provision becomes applicable.

The Council has recommended to the Association the adoption of this amendment. I therefore move that by recommendation of the Council adoption of this amendment be the action of the Convention. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Any discussion?

C. P. HOUSTON (Tufts College): I did not happen to find in the minutes of last year a direct statement as to what this section meant. Am I correct in assuming that this is the only provision concerning financial aid in our Constitution.

Also, am I correct that under this provision, there is no limit or ceiling upon the amount of financial aid which may be given to anyone, including an athlete, provided it is administered by the institution?

MR. AIGLER: My recollection is that this is the only provision here which deals with financial aid, except insofar as the general principles referring to amateurism might be said to touch on the subject.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: We will ask Mr. Schmidt, our constitutional consultant, if that is the correct answer.

MR. SCHMIDT: I believe it is, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Any further discussion? Are you ready to vote? Again, because of this being a proposed constitutional amendment, a two-thirds majority of those present and voting will be required. (The question was put to a standing vote and carried 139-0.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair again recognizes Mr. Schmidt. This time he appears before you because he is president of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and wishes to advocate a constitutional amendment which comes from that group.

Out-of-Season Practice

MR. SCHMIDT: Your attention is directed to Paragraph 3, Appendix 1 appearing on page 120, particularly to provision A.

This provision is one proposed for amendment of the Constitution

by the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, and it is on their behalf that it is being presented.

I would assume that perhaps it would call for two motions, inasmuch as the first paragraph relates to football and the second paragraph to basketball practice.

I should like to move the amendment of Section 8 of Article III of the Constitution of the Association, so that the same will read:

"Organized post-season practice in football shall be limited to twenty sessions in a period of thirty-six calendar days." (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion is open for discussion.

MR. SCHMIDT: This provision, as submitted to the Secretary, was in somewhat different verbiage, but the verbiage here, I think, is sufficiently clear. What it is proposed to do is not to extend the spring football practice season with respect to the number of allowable situations. That is not intended. You will note that it is still limited to 20 sessions. The idea is, however, to give a period within which those 20 sessions may be used, with some flexibility or greater flexibility than the 30 days which is now in the Constitution. The idea was to limit it to 36 days only and also provide, parenthetically, that vacations and examination dates are excluded.

That parenthetic statement is one which conforms with the interpretation, made by the Council, of the football spring-practice provision.

It was felt by the commissioners that the 30 day limit within which these 20 practice sessions could be completed was too restrictive, and that, because of weather conditions, because of possible concentration of practice within a small and limited period of time, it would be better, both for the squads which were practicing and for the students who were practicing to extend somewhat the period within which those practice sessions could be completed.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Further discussion?

FORREST U. LAKE (Tulane University): This proposal includes two changes. Some institutions may want to vote for one and not for the other. Therefore, I move that we have a separate vote on each of these changes. One change is increasing the number of days from 30 to 36, and the other is vacation and examination days included.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I appeal that to the Parliamentarian. The motion was for the adoption of the amendment as presented by Mr. Schmidt. By what process, if any, would the two parts of the amendment be separated?

The Parliamentarian suggests, Mr. Lake, that, if you wish to move to suspend the rules, and if two-thirds of the delegates present agree to the suspension of the rules, you may then call for the vote on the two items you have mentioned separately, instead of voting them all at one time.

MR. LAKE: No, I have no desire to ask for a special rule.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion before you is that the proposed amendment, as presented by Mr. Schmidt, be adopted. Is there further discussion?

MR. AIGLER: I wonder whether you are as tired of having me appear here as I am of appearing; but, this time, I am on my own, not

as representative of the Council or of the Executive Committee. I want to move the substitution of what appears under "B" (a) for (a) under "A." If that seems a little bit confused, let me say just this much more. The motion is to adopt (a) under "A," as Mr. Schmidt has read. My motion is to substitute for that language the language of (a) under "B," the language being:

"Organized post-season practice in football shall be limited to thirty practice sessions."

If there is a second for my motion, there are a few things I would like to say by way of supporting it (The motion was seconded by K. L. Wilson, Intercollegiate Conference.)

MR. AIGLER: I do not want to be understood as being of the opinion that there have been no abuses in so-called spring practice in football. Unquestionably, there have been.

I would not, for a moment, appear before you and propose that there be no limitations on spring practice in football. The question is, what sort of limitations should be imposed?

For most of you, it is unnecessary to do more than remind you that, after all, spring practice in football, will fall into two classes. There is that type of spring practice in which the coach or coaching staff is really beginning the actual preparation of his team for the season of the following fall.

There is the other type of spring practice in which the coaching staff is not, in a direct sense, beginning upon preparation of his team for the games of the following fall, but is giving the boys at large in the institution—the boys who are not the blue-chips at least, the boys who think they may have some football ability, who would like to get the benefit of the training and experience under competent guidance—giving those boys a chance to show what they have, to develop themselves. Whether they make the team or not is another matter. Of course, the coaching staff could have the hopes that there would be some who would.

Under that type of spring practice the coach is not insisting that all the men who will participate in the fall be out there for spring practice, making it more or less of a condition that, if he expects to be considered for the team next fall, he must come out for spring practice.

That coach is not going to insist that the men who are interested in football should give up other spring sports in order to take part in spring practice. The latter type of spring practice is one thing, in my judgment, to be highly encouraged.

The first type of spring practice, in my opinion, is bad. Limitations which might be suitable for that first type of spring practice are completely unsuited for the second type.

Why do I think that 30 days of practice will be helpful to the second type? Because if the coaching staff knows and the boys know that they are just going to have 20 days to practice football and to learn the elements of football, the type of boy I would say ought to be encouraged is going to realize that the coaching staff is not going to have any time for him, and the emphasis is going to be placed in that very limited period of time upon the boys or professed ability, the boys who come from the high schools for which the bidding has been high.

I think it is a very regretful thing for this Association to have its legislation in such form that there is any such emphasis placed.

Many have noticed, in this last season, the shrinkage in the size of the football squads, particularly in spring practice, and the opinion has been expressed many times—and I believe it is well-founded—that we have gone to the position where there is too much emphasis placed on the blue-chip boy, and not enough opportunity given to the kid who has never had a chance to show what he can do and to learn football.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is there further discussion?

N. W. DOUGHERTY (University of Tennessee): I have tried to follow the argument which has just been made, that there are two groups of persons or players who might be considered in this spring practice. I cannot see how it will prevent the coach who does not want to do the first type of training to extend his training from 20 to 30 days. I do not see how he has, in any way, limited the coach who does want to have his blue-chip boys for 30 days. I would like to see how this proposal will limit that fellow.

MR. AIGLER: There is only one answer, Dean. Under the very limited period of time, the other boys just simply do not come out.

MR. DOUGHERTY: That does not change the coach's mind at all. If he wants to have only his varsity out, that is going to be what he is going to have out, and it will be 30 days instead of 20 days.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair thinks you are right, that the coach could spend 30 days on the blue-chip boys; but, nevertheless, Professor Aigler argued, as the Chair saw it, that the 30 days gave the opportunity for the coach to deal with other persons. It is not for the Chair, however, either to defend or oppose the motion. Is there any further discussion?

K. L. WILSON (Intercollegiate Conference): This was a resolution which was discussed by the American Football Coaches Association, and has their full support. One thing we have not considered is the fact that, in many areas, particularly in ours, we have a much larger number of injuries. I think limitation of spring practice causes a coach to go directly into direction of plays, and they neglect the fundamental training which is so necessary in football.

I agree with Mr. Aigler regarding one thing which happened this past year with a small squad—the coaches picked just the boys they thought could play. Although it was many years ago, I came to Illinois from a farm and a high school which had nine boys. I would never have had an opportunity to participate in football if we had not had spring practice.

I think there must be many youngsters who have played a little, who would like to play, and who need a longer session of spring practice.

I am sorry there is nobody here from the American Football Coaches Association to speak to this motion, which they asked us to put on the floor, but I feel very strongly that a longer period is desirable and necessary.

MR. LAKE: I would like to point out that this amendment as worded not only permits the coach to have the blue-chip boys for 30 days during spring practice, but he can stretch it out

during the whole spring to the exclusion of participation in spring sports.

MR. SCHMIDT: I was going to make the statement which Dean Lake made. I believe if the purpose of the substitute motion is to permit boys of little experience to engage in spring practice as against those who have had more experience, then perhaps a more appropriate way to handle that would be to submit an amendment to the Constitution which would provide that lettermen or men of experience with a certain number of seasons would not be permitted to compete in spring practice or, rather, to practice during the spring period.

I still feel that the original motion as made is one which should be adopted. While the period over which the spring practice sessions may extend might well be and should be extended to some extent, the number of sessions should not be increased.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Further discussion?

MR. BROWNE: I shall support amendment "B" out of consideration of the fact that there is nothing contained therein which would prevent individual institutions or conferences from adopting more vigorous regulations limiting their spring practice.

But there are institutions like my own in which the situation Professor Aigler has described is very much before us, for we have sometimes a hundred men who have little chance to make a varsity team, but who are preparing themselves for coaching and physical education and recreation, and who do want a chance, in spring practice, to work with the distinguished coaching staff we have at Illinois.

THOMAS J. HAMILTON (University of Pittsburgh): I would like to speak of one other phase. I thoroughly believe in spring practice and the values it brings not only to the boys, but I think one point was made during discussion of the resolution of last year regarding the 20-day and 30-day period. I have discussed it with many coaches and they feel that their teams received a great amount of good out of that limitation, as much as they received from many other spring practices they had had previously under other rules.

I believe one of the fundamental bases of last year's motion was that it gave a freedom of choice to the player, the participant, to have a voice in what he was going to do in the field of sports, and that his total athletic participation would not be directed by one coach but he would have a choice of two or three sports if he so desired.

JOHN B. HURLBUT (Stanford University): I want to make just two observations.

First, I think the adoption of Mr. Aigler's motion will be a distinct step backward for this Association. The net result of this proposal, I think, will be that the blue-chip boy will spend his 30 days rather than 20, and get bluer.

Secondly, I think it should be mentioned—and I do not believe Mr. Aigler did mention it—that the Council by a majority vote voted not only not to endorse this proposal, but to oppose it.

FRANK N. GARDNER (Drake University): As a member of the Membership Committee and, particularly, a member who has spent considerable time this last year on questions of enforcement and

violation, it seems to me another point should be mentioned. That is this: If the period of time is not limited at all, but extends throughout the whole spring, it may be exceedingly difficult to deal with rumors, as well as actual cases, of people who try to maintain that Institution A has engaged in more than 30 sessions. We will be flooded with allegations of this kind where the facts will be exceedingly difficult to try to establish.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The question is called for. The delegates understand that they are being asked to vote on the substitute motion presented by Professor Aigler which, if adopted by a majority, would then be ready for consideration as a constitutional amendment. If this does not receive a majority, we then consider III "A," the motion presented by Mr. Schmidt. (Question was put to a standing vote and was lost.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: We now have before us consideration of the motion made by Mr. Schmidt which was for the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment III "A." Is there any discussion of that motion?

The question is called for; apparently, no one wishes to discuss the motion further.

I think I am right in saying this calls for a two-thirds majority. Will those in favor of the motion stand. (The question was put to a standing vote and carried.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Now we will consider the proposed constitutional amendment paragraph (b) of III "A."

MR. SCHMIDT: Paragraph (b) of "A" under III on page 120 proposes that organized post-season practice in basketball shall be limited to 20 sessions in a period of 30 days, vacation and examination days excluded. That is to substitute the word "thirty" for the word "twenty-four" which now appears in the Constitution, and adds the parenthetical phrase, "vacation and examination days excluded."

I move the adoption of this amendment to the organization's Constitution for the present Section 8, Article III, Paragraph B. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. SCHMIDT: The same reasons pertain with respect to this provision as with respect to the previous one, with one exception. That concerns weather conditions.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Are you ready for the question? (The motion was put to a standing vote and was carried 115-35.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The next matter to be presented is found on page 121, V, A, a proposed constitutional amendment.

I recognize Professor Hurlbut, of Stanford University.

Enforcement

MR. HURLBUT: This is one of the proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-laws which was referred to by our President when he was giving the report as chairman of the Membership Committee.

This proposed amendment has the unanimous endorsement of your Council. May I say just a word in the way of background.

You will observe that Section 6, Article IV, of our Constitution gives to the Association at its annual meeting power to expel

a member or to suspend a member. Certain procedural safeguards are set up. One of those, found in sub-division 1 of Section 6 (a), provides that a notice of intention to move for the expulsion or suspension of a member at the annual meeting must be approved by the Council.

That brings us to the critical question. The same provision also requires that the notice be given to the Secretary of the Association and to the institution involved, not later than the first of September preceding the meeting at which the motion will be made.

The primary purpose of this amendment is to shorten the period of notice from September 1 to November 1 and this is the reason.

In light of the legislation adopted last January, creating the Membership Committee and vesting in that Committee the power to process charges, it is understood should a case arise which might result in expulsion or termination, the charge would be submitted to the Membership Committee. The charge might involve a very time-consuming factual study.

As this constitutional provision now stands, it would seem that, as practical matter, if a case arose, let us say in May or June, the Membership Committee might not be in a position to dispose of the case by September 1, and, in any event, if it did, it would require a meeting of the Council prior to September 1.

We feel that there should be more flexibility as to time, and we also feel that 60-65 days is ample notice to the institution that a motion will be made at the next annual meeting to suspend or to terminate.

There is one other minor change accomplished by this proposed amendment. You will observe that, rather than speak in terms only of active members, it speaks in terms which will embrace all members of the Association: active, allied, associate, and affiliated.

I move the adoption of the proposed amendment to Section 6 (a) as it appears on page 121 of our Convention Bulletin. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. VAN LEER: Did that include only (a), or did it take the entire portion on page 121?

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair understands that the motion covered the entire A (a), and also subdivision (1).

The Council did not unanimously endorse this particular constitutional amendment as it is written, but did unanimously endorse the amendment, if its wording were changed slightly.

DELEGATE: I would like to see those four items voted on separately. They have an entirely different implication. I am not in favor of setting up a national body which can police and discipline its members. I have no objection to voting in favor of (a), but I am vigorously opposed to (b) and (c).

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Sections (b) and (c) are not before us at this time. I am asking if anyone wishes to second the motion. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair has received notice that Professor Hendricks wishes to move an amendment to the wording of this proposed constitutional amendment.

KING HENDRICKS (Utah State Agricultural College): I should like to move an amendment to delete the words, "active institution, conference, or organization," from the first sentence in the middle of the page. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Did you understand that the motion is to amend the proposed constitutional amendment by crossing out the word "active" in the first line, and crossing out the words in bold-faced type, "institution, conference, or organization," so that it reads: "The membership of any member failing to maintain—" The Chair advises the delegates that this would mean active institutional member, allied member, associate member, affiliated member. The word "member" would embrace all different classifications of membership, if the proposed amendment is passed.

Any discussion of the motion to amend?

If not, you are asked to vote on the amendment proposed by Professor Hendricks. The Parliamentarian declares that a two-thirds vote will be necessary. (The question was put to a standing vote and carried.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: You now have before you the proposed constitutional amendment as amended. The question is called for. All those in favor of the adoption of the constitutional amendment referred to under V "A," as amended, please stand. (The question was put to a standing vote and carried.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Please refer to page 121, the proposed constitutional amendment under paragraph B.

The Chair calls upon the Secretary to present this constitutional amendment, and such other amendments as may be closely related to it.

DEAN FULLBROOK: Before making any motion, I would like to review the changes proposed under B, C, D, E, and F.

These represent the recommendations which come to the Convention with the unanimous consent of the Council. They are the amendments which tend to provide some machinery whereby the Membership Committee may carry out its functions. They are the recommended changes in our Constitution which were referred to in the report of the Membership Committee read to us by the President a little while ago.

Because they do relate to each other, I think it is desirable that we look at all of them before we vote. Later we will come back and move for the adoption of these different amendments one at a time.

Under "B," amend Section 6 of Article IV, by the insertion of an entire new paragraph, which would read:

"Disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination of membership or suspension may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof, provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem."

That gives a power to the Council which it has never had before.

"C" would add another new paragraph to the Constitution. It provides that: "Any member disciplined by the Council of the Association shall resume good standing in accordance with the

terms of the disciplinary action taken, or may be restored to good standing at any time by (1) vote of the majority of the Council members present and voting or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention."

Under "D," we have the addition of one new number, (3), under the obligations of the members of the Association.

This makes one of the obligations of membership ". . . to observe directions of the Council made pursuant to the provisions of Section 6 of this Article or by the annual Convention, to refrain from athletic competition with designated institutions."

In "E," we are proposing a change of the By-laws rather than in the Constitution. Let's turn to that, beginning at the top of page 122. It reads as follows:

"The Membership Committee may, when it deems such action advisable, notify the Council that any member is, in the opinion of the Committee, subject to termination of its membership or other discipline as provided in Section 6, Article IV of the Constitution. The Council shall thereupon determine whether it shall or shall not initiate proceedings for termination of membership or other discipline of the member, and the giving of the notice provided therefor in the Constitution . . ."

The proposal is to drop out that last phrase in italics, and substitute: "recommended that disciplinary action be taken by the next annual Convention, or shall itself (that is, the Council) impose disciplinary measures authorized by Section 6, Article IV of the Constitution."

"F," which is another By-law amendment represents an addition: "Procedure governing the Membership Committee in the performance of its duties under this Section shall be formulated by the Council and published to the membership of the Association. A member under investigation shall be given notice of the specific charges against it, and the facts upon which the charges are based, and shall be given an opportunity to appear before the Membership Committee to refute the charges by the production of evidence. All members of the Association are under an obligation to cooperate with the Membership Committee and to answer all relevant inquiries submitted to them by the Membership Committee."

Taken together, those proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-laws provide the proposed machinery for the Membership Committee and Council to deal with rule infractions.

Now let's go back to "B," which is really the basic amendment, because it does provide additional powers to the Council. That is the entire new provision, under "B" (b).

I move the adoption of this constitutional amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair is taking the liberty of saying that, unless there is objection from the floor, in discussing this motion the discussion may also be directed to the other proposed amendments read by the Secretary. This is, in fact, a package, and unless there is objection from the floor, the discussion may range over the whole set of proposals read, but not moved by the Secretary.

MR. VAN LEER: I would like to rise in opposition to the amendment. I think it is a very bad step in the wrong direction. We are changing, radically, the whole philosophy of this organization if we adopt this set of amendments.

I think we should control our membership, but, when a national body which has over 400 members, and extends throughout the length and breadth of this country, undertakes to slap wrists or insult our educational institutions of higher learning by giving some one body power to discipline them in minor matters, I think we are going far, far afield, and we would soon build up a national organization here which would have paid employees in excess of the number of members.

It is difficult enough for a conference to discipline its members. Certainly, if educational institutions such as are represented here cannot and will not abide by their given word in joining an organization of this kind, they ought to be kicked out. But do not go around slapping their wrists or insulting them or pestering them or trying to tell them how to run their institutions. I hope this amendment will be voted down.

T. P. HEARD (Louisiana State University): This appears to be the old Sanity Code dressed up in a different suit. I have two or three observations to make.

Maybe I am wrong in my interpretation, but it seems to me an institution's budget and schedule might be interrupted by some institution being disciplined and a notice sent to the membership that they were not in good standing. Probably we would have to delete them from our schedules for a given length of time and would not be able to repair the damages for some time.

It does seem to me that, if we have a complaint against an institution, this body as a whole should take the responsibility to discipline that institution, rather than to delegate the authority to a committee or a commission.

You all know that the NCAA is loaded, from top to bottom, with committees, councils, television committees, committees on everything. Now we are about to turn over the discipline of this entire organization to a committee.

You may have a very fine committee. I am sure you have, but I would rather be judged by this entire organization.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Parliamentarian reminds the Chair that he did not state that he heard no objection to the discussion ranging over all the proposals read by the Secretary. It is understood, I think, by the delegates, that the discussion may range over those proposals. Does anyone wish to speak further?

MR. HENDRICKS: There is something more fundamental in this than just the disciplining of the members. I think both the gentlemen preceding me would probably do well with a year of experience with this Committee.

A year ago, we were facing the American Council on Education, and the American Council said, in effect, "Either you will do it, or we will."

At this time, the temper of this body was to set up some machinery which would, in some way, handle the problems which were flagrant.

When the Committee began to work, we found, for example a minor infraction, which needed only to be called to the attention of the president of the institution. Under our present rules, we had to bring it here on the floor of this Convention. Sometimes, an allegation which may be processed in May or June or July cannot come to final conclusion until January. In January, your basketball schedules are drawn and, for the most part, your football schedules are drawn.

This provides the Committee the power to take some disciplinary action at the time when it will have the least harm on other institutions.

I would like to say that if we are not willing to give to your Council and your Committee that much power, the better thing to do would be to vote out the entire Membership Committee procedures.

MACK M. GREENE (Central State College): I rise to ask for clarification here which may be a parliamentary clarification.

As I read the amendment proposed, it seems it is proposing that a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof—

I am asking how many members of the Association would be necessary to be present at such a Council meeting to make a decision for the Association.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I will ask the constitutional consultants to tell us how many would constitute a quorum of the council.

MR. SCHMIDT: The Council consists of a total of 17 members with a majority as a quorum, under Section 1, Article V.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Then I think I answer Mr. Greene's question correctly when I say it might be possible for nine members of the Council to be present at the duly called meeting, and that two-thirds of them, or six persons, could determine disciplinary action contemplated in the proposed amendment.

Mr. Aigler wants me to call your attention to the fact that any call for a meeting of the Council to consider discipline must contain in its notice the disciplinary action proposed. I think that is clear in the amendment.

However, that does not alter the fact that it would, theoretically, be possible for six persons to determine the imposition of discipline of some sort on a member. Further discussion?

MR. GARDNER: In order that there may be no misunderstanding, might I clarify a point or two. The Council is a body which acts only after a long period of investigation, both on the part of the Sub-Committee on Infractions of the Membership Committee, whose own findings are, in turn, reviewed by the Membership Committee composed of the Vice-Presidents from each district of the nation. Those findings are again reviewed by the Council, comprising delegates representing this Association, again, from every district. Then a two-thirds vote is required to discipline any member on any case not involving suspension or expulsion.

May I say that, in the Council's opinion, this very careful procedure establishes some safeguards for any institution and for the Association.

Bear in mind, also, that, at any annual Convention the proceedings and actions of the Council are reviewed by this Association, and any action to establish such a disciplined member in good standing may be taken by the Association at its Convention; thus, repudiating any specific action of the Council taken between Conventions.

GUS M. HODGES (University of Texas): I have an inquiry in connection with the last remark. I would like to know the provision which would condition action under this subdivision (b) upon a hearing or investigation. In other words, as I read this pictured revision, it does not require any evidence or opportunity for a hearing.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Will someone who advocates the proposal answer the question raised by Professor Hodges? I will ask Professor Hurlbut who may be able to answer your question.

MR. HURLBUT: If the delegates will turn to proposal "F," the last one to which Mr. Fulbrook referred, which is in the form of an amendment to the By-laws and which, in part, is designed to guarantee to the institution against whom the charge is made precisely the right in which the speaker is interested.

MR. HODGES: As I understand it, that conditioned the action of the Membership Committee, but I do not find that action of the Council under "B" is conditioned by any action of the Membership Committee. Is that right?

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I think the point you raise is well taken. Professor Hurlbut, I think the proposed By-law "F" does condition the action of the Membership Committee, but not necessarily the action of the Council. Isn't that correct?

MR. HURLBUT: The predicate for the action of the Council is the recommendation of the Membership Committee.

MR. HODGES: I do not find that stated. Can you direct my attention to it?

MR. HURLBUT: Will you look at Proposal "E," which is the basic legislation?

MR. HODGES: I understand that authorizes the Membership Committee to make these recommendations, but I do not find that the Council is limited to passing upon such recommendations.

MR. HURLBUT: I believe you are right. If we were limiting the Council to action taken pursuant to the recommendation of the Membership Committee, there would have to be a change in the language.

MR. HODGES: I understand, of course, that this is contemplated, but I do not find it guaranteed in the Constitution.

MR. HURLBUT: You are right.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Further discussion?

MR. HOUSTON: I suspect that there may be a sharp difference of opinion on this matter. The thing which troubles me is that we sit here and, almost without objection, set up a Constitution which we did last year, amend it this year, containing provisions which set standards for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics; but when it comes to the question of enforcement, it is suggested with a good deal of force that this is not our business.

I have a vague recollection that this Association has had some experience in this particular field, and that it has not worked very

well. One of the experiences was that we did set up some 15 years ago a perfectly beautiful Constitution. It was full of limitations and standards of conduct of our sports, etc. We printed it in the back of the book, and then we all promptly forgot about it and nothing happened.

I will not go through the next experience, but one of the weaknesses of the next experience was that the body had no power.

There is no question but what you are putting teeth into this operation by giving power to the Council to do something. I am glad to see that it is having full discussion because it was suggested, the last time we tried to do this, that it was sort of forced on the members.

But it does seem almost ridiculous to me to set up a Constitution, then when it comes to the point of having machinery to enforce it, we say, "Oh, no, we cannot do this, that is not our business."

So, if this motion to adopt these resolutions is not carried, I think it leaves us in a very awkward position. Having set up standards, weak though some of them may be, we are going to do nothing about observance and enforcement. We ought to give the Council the power it should have. It is clear that it has carefully, methodically and logically worked out this workable program. We should approve it so that it can be said with some sincerity that the NCAA is making at least an attempt to enforce the provisions of its Constitution.

MR. DOUGHERTY: For many, many years, this Association did not say it was an enforcement body, and we did many, many good things.

At Dallas, we voted again that we would get out of this business of trying to regulate. And now this is proposing to go right back to what we voted out at Dallas.

I do not know whether the American Council on Education will step in on us or not. I would like to see them get their fingers burned one time in trying to regulate intercollegiate athletics in the way they propose to do it.

I am not in any way frightened sufficiently by what the American Council on Education would do to cause me to go back to create a regulatory body which might discipline members between annual meetings.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I do not know whether a comment by the Chair is appropriate but, as an individual delegate, he would like to remind the delegates that we do have at the present moment enforcement machinery which has been in operation and which will come later to the attention of the Convention with reference to three specific cases. I just want to point that out. If this proposed amendment should fail, it would still leave us with our present enforcement procedures.

I did not want you to have the impression, Dean Dougherty, that it took us back to the Dallas date. It takes us back to the Cincinnati days when certain enforcement machinery was approved.

MR. DOUGHERTY: I realize that we very definitely voted, two-thirds of us at Dallas, that we would get out of the enforcement business.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I just wanted to be sure there was no misunderstanding regarding that matter. Further discussion?

MR. HURLBUT: I desire to propose an amendment to the proposed constitutional amendment under (b). The amendment is as follows:

There shall be added, after the word "may," in the second line of the proposed amendment, the following, "on the recommendation of the Membership Committee."

The section will then read:

"Disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination of membership or suspension may, on the recommendation of the Membership Committee, be effected during the period between the annual Convention," and so on.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Do I hear a second to the amendment? (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: To amend the proposal requires a majority vote. When you have had discussion of the proposed amendment, I shall call for a voice vote. Is there any discussion of the proposed amendment? If not, all those in favor of amending the proposal as advocated in the motion of Professor Hurlbut say, "aye." (The question was put to a voice vote and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I heard a call for the question when Mr. Hurlbut stepped forward. Is it still your desire to proceed with the vote on the proposal as amended?

The question is called for. This will require a two-thirds majority for adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment. All those in favor of amending the Constitution, as indicated in "B" on page 121, and as amended by your action just taken, please stand. (The motion was carried, 135-14.)

MR. BARR: May I ask for the count on constitutional amendment "A," the one governing football? That count was not given. May we have that, please, before we get too far away from it.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The vote for the amendment III, A, (a) was 128, yes; 19, no. Mr. Fullbrook, do you wish to continue your presentation?

MR. FULLBROOK: Mr. President, "C," under V, provides the machinery by which a member who has been disciplined may get back into good standing with the Association. It has already been read. I move the adoption of the amendment proposed under "C," (c). (The motion was duly seconded, put to a standing vote, and carried unanimously.)

MR. FULLBROOK: Under "D," we have one phrase added, which provides:

"To observe directions of the Council made pursuant to the provisions of Section VI of this Article, or by the annual Convention, to refrain from athletic competition with designated institutions."

I move the adoption of that constitutional amendment. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a standing vote, and carried unanimously.)

MR. FULLBROOK: Under "E," we propose a change in the By-laws. It has already been read. It is a substitution of what is in bold-faced type for the italics. I move the approval of that change in the By-laws. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: This is an amendment of the By-laws and requires a majority vote. (The question was put to a standing vote and carried unanimously.)

MR. FULLBROOK: The last one, "F," is an addition to the By-laws which provides for the procedure for the Membership Committee. I move the adoption of this proposed amendment to the By-laws. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a standing vote, and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair is authorized to announce that the proponent of IV, at the bottom of page 120, has asked that it be withdrawn, and unless there is objection from the Convention, the proposed amendment is withdrawn from the agenda. Any objection?

It is withdrawn.

The Chair recognizes Father Crowley, chairman of a special committee which gave attention to the two paragraphs, "A" and "B" under VI, which have to do with the boxing situation.

Miscellaneous

FATHER CROWLEY: Before moving the amendment, I would call the attention of the Convention to paragraph (h) of Section I on page 109, which would explain the reason for this.

Among the rules of eligibility, you have a very special situation in boxing, and it is so recognized by the By-laws in that paragraph which reads:

"He (meaning a college student) must, if competing in the Boxing Tournament, comply with all of the requirements of the special boxing rules set forth in the Boxing Guide of the Association as the Official Boxing Rules."

In those boxing rules, therefore, we have a rule of eligibility which does not exist in any other sport, and there have been jurisdictional disputes. It was thought, by the Special Boxing Committee appointed last April by the Council, that it would be better if we left to the Boxing Rules Committee the determination of the eligibility for participants in the national tournament.

Hence, this is what you find under VI, "A." Please turn to page 105, paragraph (d) which establishes the work of the Eligibility Committee:

"The Eligibility Committee shall consist of three members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman. The Eligibility Committee shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of athletes competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association, and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation."

This amendment gives that responsibility to the Boxing Rules Committee, which would be in the position to be more fully cognizant of the special problems connected with boxing, and the eligibility of participants in the national tournament.

I therefore move to amend Section I, Paragraph "D," of Article III, by the addition of the following:

" . . . except in boxing, when the rules of eligibility shall be applied by the Boxing Rules Committee, which Committee shall

appoint two of its members to determine questions of eligibility for the boxing tournament, but who shall have no authority to permit any exceptions to the rules of eligibility." (The motion was duly seconded.)

OLIVER K. CORNWELL (University of North Carolina): It is somewhat presumptuous for me to talk, when Sam Shirky and Vic have been members for so many years. I am now a member under Vic Schmidt.

I think you should realize that you are violating a principle which has been basic to this Association since its organization; that is, you are delegating eligibility responsibility to a special group.

The eligibility rules in this book are very simple rules. There are not many of them. Nonetheless, there are innumerable cases which come during the course of the year.

I think the principle is bad, the principle of delegating eligibility responsibility to the Boxing Committee.

I will not put Vic on the spot, but he can give you examples, one very definite example. Our Eligibility Committee ruled a boy ineligible after the Boxing Committee had ruled him eligible. I hope you will defeat the amendment.

FATHER CROWLEY: Ollie, I think I would agree with you, except for one thing. You do have an eligibility rule in boxing which you do not have in any other sport; and, as stated there, an exception is made also in these By-laws for the participation according to that eligibility which is established not in the book here, but, rather, in the Boxing Rules which have been written by the Boxing Rules Committee.

MR. CORNWELL: The eligibility problem is a continuing problem. It is not on just meets and tournaments. It continues throughout the year. I wish you could see Vic's file. We spent yesterday morning, three hours, on all sorts, types and varieties.

Boxing problems, as I understand now, will be entirely eliminated as far as we are concerned.

Father Crowley, I would almost go so far as to say I would prefer not to serve on a Committee which did not have, shall we say, total support for eligibility. If we are going to delegate eligibility to special sports groups, that is a different basic principle. If that is the desire of the Association, that is what they should do.

If you are going to have one Eligibility Committee in control of eligibility; then I think this Committee should have responsibility for eligibility for all of our meets and tournaments.

FATHER CROWLEY: The Eligibility Committee, Ollie, will still have jurisdiction over the rules of eligibility in the By-laws, but this would apply particularly to that rule of eligibility which the Boxing Committee has written and put into the Boxing Guide. I do not think it is taking too much away from the Eligibility Committee.

MR. CORNWELL: I will not debate that with you. I do not think you have, according to this amendment, entire responsibility.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair would like to inform the delegates that the boxing eligibility rules include the regular eligibility rules of the Association which apply to all sports. There are additional boxing eligibility rules, and I take it that Ollie is right, that the

Boxing Committee would have the responsibility of enforcing not only the general eligibility rules, but the special boxing eligibility rules for students entering boxing tournaments. Is that right, Mr. Schmidt?

MR. SCHMIDT: I would think the Boxing Committee, under this amendment, would have full jurisdiction over all matters of eligibility in boxing, including those in the By-laws, as well as those in the Boxing Guide.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: That confirms my understanding. For many years, the Boxing Rules Committee has proceeded to handle its own eligibility matters, without reference to the Association or the Eligibility Committee. I refer particularly to those special eligibility rules which apply to boxing and not to other sports.

All those who are in favor of amending the By-laws as proposed in the motion of Father Crowley say, "Aye." (The question was put to a voice vote and was lost.)

FATHER CROWLEY: I would suggest to the Convention, in view of what Mr. Cornwell said about the eligibility rules (perhaps rightly), that there is a grave inconsistency in having an eligibility rule outside the By-laws. Perhaps someone should take care of that matter. You have an eligibility rule in one of the sports guides which does not appear in the Association's rules and regulations.

However, I move the amendment of Section I (h) of Article IV by the addition of the following:

"... and as the same may be, from time to time, established by the Boxing Rules Committee."

This is just recognizing a *de facto* situation which exists because the Boxing Rules Committee seemingly has the right to establish these rules.

The origin of it I do not know, but at least it has been recognized by the Association, and this would only be a corollary of what it already established in their eligibility rule. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: VI, paragraph "C," page 122. Mr. Fullbrook.

MR. FULLBROOK: This merely provides for the transfer of Marshall College from District 2 to District 4, where they have their competition, a thing which is done from time to time. It requires a change in the By-Laws.

I move, the adoption of the amendment. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair recognizes Professor Nichols from Oberlin College.

MR. NICHOLS: I direct your attention to "D" at the bottom of the page. I wish to recommend that this Article be amended, Section 3 (c) of Article III of the By-Laws, so that the amendment would read as follows:

"The Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of four members, one of whom shall be an active member of the National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States. One of the four shall be selected as chairman. The Basketball Selection Committee shall be appointed by the Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee."

This change in the amendment comes as a recommendation from

the National Association of Basketball Coaches. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: A majority vote is required. Are you ready to vote?

PAUL F. MACKESY: (Brown University): At the direction of the Council, I move that the following words be stricken from this amendment, beginning at the end of the second line:

"... an active member of the National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States."

The effect of this striking out would be to change the Committee from one of three members to one of four, but would not restrict the appointment of the Committee on Committees. None of the other tournament committees has such a restriction placed upon it, and, although the Committee on Committees might feel it desirable to have one or two or three basketball coaches on the Committee, it was felt that the Committee on Committees should not be so restricted.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: There is a motion, then, to amend the proposal further. Is there a second? (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Now we are discussing the proposal to amend the proposal further in paragraph "D."

MR. NICHOLS: I might say that I am in favor of the amendment.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Any discussion?

If not, all those in favor of the amendment of the proposal as stated in the motion by Mr. Mackesey say, "Aye." (The question was put to a voice vote and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I call for your votes on the proposal as amended now. All those in favor of the motion made by Mr. Nichols and amended by the motion of Mr. Mackesey say "Aye." (The question was put to a voice vote and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair recognizes Professor Olson, of Colorado College.

MR. OLSON: I move the adoption of the amendment to the By-laws as printed in the Convention Bulletin, page 123, paragraph G. I shall read the amendment:

"The Ice Hockey Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman, and one of whom shall represent secondary school hockey interests."

This particular amendment comes to the Convention with the unanimous approval of the Council and the Ice Hockey Rules Committee. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote and carried.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair directs your attention to page 123, proposed resolutions. We have three which have to do with disciplinary action recommended to the Convention by the Council. The Council has requested that Professor Gardner present Resolution I, page 123.

Resolution I

MR. GARDNER: With your permission and the permission of the Convention, I should like to confine my statements of the case to the matters of fact pertinent to the items in the resolution, although I have here a full report of the case presented by the Membership

Committee to the Council, with the understanding that this full and complete report will be made a matter of record for the membership.

[The Complete Report Follows]

I. During the latter part of April, 1952, Judge Saul S. Streit of the Court of General Sessions of the County of New York issued a statement to the press in connection with the sentences of three University of Kentucky basketball players. In this statement he made certain allegations relative to athletic policies and practices at that institution.

On April 30, 1952, President Willett directed the NCAA Membership Committee to initiate an inquiry into the athletic policies and athletic practices of the University of Kentucky.

The Sub-Committee on Infractions of the Membership Committee obtained a copy of the statement issued by Judge Streit, referred to above, and a special representative of the Sub-Committee visited Judge Streit and studied the complete transcript of testimony taken by the Judge. This representative filed a report with the Sub-Committee and obtained a copy of all of the transcripts for the Sub-Committee's use. The Sub-Committee also directed an inquiry to President H. L. Donovan of the University of Kentucky and an inquiry to the Southeastern Conference which had conducted a most extensive investigation of the University of Kentucky's athletic practices.

The Membership Committee would like to record its appreciation for the fine cooperation of President Donovan and other officials of the University of Kentucky, as well as the officials of the Southeastern Conference including Commissioner Bernie H. Moore. In the Committee's judgment Mr. Moore conducted a thorough and comprehensive investigation seldom equalled by any college agency.

II. Information examined by the Committee:

A. Statement by Judge Streit in connection with the sentences of three Kentucky basketball players. (April, 1952)

B. Preliminary Statement of the Joint Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees; the Board of Directors of the Athletic Association, and the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association of the University of Kentucky. (Issued May 5, 1952)

C. Statement of Policy on Intercollegiate Athletics, approved at a Joint Meeting of the University Board of Trustees, Board of Directors of the Athletic Association and the President of the Alumni Association of the University of Kentucky. (Issued August, 1952)

D. Verbatim transcripts of the testimony given by Messrs. Robert B. Hobson (Trustee), Albert D. Kirwan (Faculty Representative), Bernie A. Shively (Athletic Director), Adolph Rupp (Basketball Coach)*, and James Line*, Walter Hirsch*, Ralph M. Beard*, Alex J. Groza, and Dale A. Barnstable* (players).

*Under oath.

E. Summary of the findings of the Commissioner of the Southeastern Conference.

F. Excerpts from the transcripts of interviews conducted by the Commissioner of the Southeastern Conference.

G. Other evidence been made available to the Executive Committee of the Southeastern Conference.

H. President Donovan's answer to an inquiry from the Sub-Committee on Infractions.

I. Results of a personal interview with Dean A. D. Kirwan of the University of Kentucky.

III. The scope of this investigation covered the academic years of 1944-45 through 1951-52, with particular attention and emphasis on the last five years.

A. Violations of the NCAA constitutional principle that athletes shall not receive pay for participation in intercollegiate athletics.

There were repeated incidents which represented a contradiction and violation of this principle. It was found that:

1. One athlete received monthly cash payments of \$50 throughout most of his college career from a local enthusiast.

2. One athlete received \$50 a month throughout his college career including a period of Army service. These payments were made for a stated job but there was no evidence to confirm that the athlete was compensated at the going rate for work performed. Rather, all evidence indicated he was compensated monthly regardless of whether he performed work. The finding was that these payments were for sports performance.

3. There were four instances in three seasons when selected members of the basketball team were given \$50 each. Three of these incidents occurred just prior to departure for a tournament; one incident occurred immediately following the team's return from a tournament.

4. One athlete received special cash gifts from time to time from persons termed to be "sponsors." There was no evidence that substantial sums of money were involved or that the payments were made on an organized basis.

The finding of the Membership Committee, supported by the Council, was that the incidents described in the first three paragraphs numbered above took place with the knowledge and apparent endorsement of the assistant and head basketball coach of the institution.

There was further information available relative to gift certificates and special cash payments to certain athletes which, in comparison, were not of sufficient importance to cite specifically and separately.

B. Ineligible athletes who were certified participants in NCAA events.

Study of the sworn testimony taken by Judge Streit and the reports filed with the Executive Committee of the Southeastern Conference confirms that 10 athletes were ineligible to participate in the NCAA Basketball Tournament during the years noted below because of NCAA requirements and/or the rules and regulations of the Southeastern Conference. This finding was based on the NCAA requirement that any participant in an athletic contest under the auspices of the NCAA must be eligible under the rules

of the intercollegiate conference of which his institution is a member and must be eligible under the rules of the NCAA.

Tournament	No. of In eligibles
1948	Three
1949	Five
1951	Five
1952	Four

In the case of eight of these 10 athletes, it was found that the head basketball coach and/or assistant basketball coach of the University of Kentucky had knowledge of the athletes' ineligibility.

IV. The following disciplinary and corrective actions were noted:

A. The following actions were taken by the University of Kentucky.

1. The Board of Directors of the Athletic Association formerly consisted of 11 members, six of whom were members of the faculty. The Board membership has been increased to 16, including the President of the University, the Vice President of the University, the Faculty Chairman of Athletics, eight additional members of the University Faculty, the President of the Student Government Association, two representatives of the University Board of Trustees, and two representatives of the University Alumni Association.

2. The Athletic Director previously did not have the authority commonly associated with such a position and did not have "complete authority" over the University coaches. He now has faculty status and complete authority over the department. He is directly responsible to the administrative vice president of the University.

3. A new recruiting policy has been instituted which provides that there shall be no recruiting, on the part of University representatives, beyond the boundaries of the state of Kentucky.

4. The awards of athletic grants-in-aids to non-Kentuckians shall be limited to five per year. These awards shall only be made upon application of the athlete and such athletes shall not be solicited by the University.

5. There shall be no extra expense payments to athletes from any source.

6. The University will require that no payment of any amount be made on any grant-in-aid until the student's admission has been cleared in every respect and until he has been officially admitted to the University.

7. The University will require that all basketball games scheduled outside the geographical limits of Kentucky shall be played on the campus of the opposing school except in those cases where another floor is officially designated the "home floor" and so recognized by action of the Board of Directors of the Athletic Association. By specific action of the Athletics Association either the Sugar Bowl Tournament or the Cotton Bowl Tournament may be made an exception to this rule.

8. The University basketball team shall not participate in any post-season tournament other than the tournament of the

NCAA or of the SEC. (The University has recommended that the SEC Tournament be permanently abandoned.)

9. Any student who engages in barnstorming tours with teams not associated with the University, after the completion of his athletic eligibility, shall have his grant-in-aid immediately and permanently cancelled.

10. The head basketball coach of the University was officially reprimanded both orally and by letter.

11. The Executive Committee of the Southeastern Conference banned the University of Kentucky from basketball competition with Conference institutions for the 1952-1953 basketball season and it is understood that at the end of that academic season the Conference will review the athletic policies and practices of the University to determine its future status.

V. It is noted that a joint meeting of the University Board of Trustees, the Board of Directors of the Athletics Association, and the President of the Alumni Association of the University of Kentucky adopted "A Statement of Policy on Intercollegiate Athletics" which included the following:

"The University of Kentucky pledges it will continue to respect and to observe strictly all regulations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Southeastern Conference, and it pledges further that it will use every endeavor to see that all these regulations are not violated by persons either inside or outside the University."

The University of Kentucky has concurred in the finding of facts regarding violations made by the Membership Committee and the NCAA Council.

On behalf of the Council, I should like to move that the Convention adopt Resolution I to be found on pages 123 and 124 of the Convention Bulletin, which reads as follows:

"Whereas, the NCAA Membership Committee has investigated alleged violations on the part of the University of Kentucky of NCAA principles, rules and regulations, and reported its findings to the Council; and

"Whereas, the Council has found the University of Kentucky to have been in violation of NCAA principles, rules and regulations on two counts, in that

"a. athletes received pay for participation in athletics in violation of a constitutional principle (Article III of the Constitution, Section 1), and

"b. athletes were certified eligible for NCAA events when ineligible and the coaches involved had knowledge of the facts which made them ineligible, in violation of a By-law (Article IV of the By-laws, Section 1);

"THEREFORE, the NCAA Council hereby recommends to the Association that

"1. The University of Kentucky be placed upon probation for the academic year of 1952-1953;

"2. The Association direct the members of the Association to refrain from competing with the University of Kentucky in basketball during the academic year of 1952-1953;

"3. The Association declare that the teams and athletes of the

University of Kentucky are ineligible to compete in NCAA events during the academic year of 1952-1953, and

"4. The Association direct the Council to review the athletic operations of the University of Kentucky at the summer meeting of the Council in 1953." (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The resolution is one which involves disciplinary action, and will require a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. All those in favor of the motion will please stand and the count will be made. (The question was put to a standing vote and carried, 122-1. Record was made that the negative vote was cast by the University of Tennessee.)

The Chair declares the motion carried and the resolution adopted. If there is no objection, the complete presentation, which was briefed by Professor Gardner, will appear in the record of this meeting.

I recognize Mr. Hendricks, who, on behalf of the Council, will present Resolution II, page 124.

Resolution II

MR. HENDRICKS: I should like to report for the record the entire case of Bradley, and reserve the right to brief it for the purposes of this Convention.

[The complete report follows]

I. On April 30, 1952, President Willett directed the NCAA Membership Committee to initiate an inquiry into the athletic policies and athletic practices of the University of Kentucky, as a result of the statement issued by Judge Saul S. Streit of the Court of General Sessions of the County of New York in connection with the sentences of three University of Kentucky basketball players.

The Sub-Committee on Infractions, in making its initial inquiry to Judge Streit, requested the Judge to forward copies of all statements and supporting data he and the District Attorney's office of New York had collected in the course of their investigation of the so-called basketball bribery scandal.

Included in the material made available to the Sub-Committee were copies of the statement issued by Judge Streit in connection with the sentences of three Bradley University basketball players as well as the verbatim transcripts of testimony given before Judge Streit by representatives of Bradley University. Following examination of this material, the Sub-Committee directed an inquiry to President Owen and an inquiry to the Missouri Valley Conference of which Bradley University was a member at the time of those occurrences under Sub-Committee investigation.

The Sub-Committee would like to record its appreciation of the fine cooperation of President Owen and other officials of Bradley University as well as the chairman of the institution's Board of Trustees, Mr. Luthy.

II. Information available to the Committee:

A. Statement by Judge Streit in connection with the sentences of three Bradley University basketball players.

B. Verbatim transcripts of the testimony given by Messrs. David B. Owen (President), Forrest Anderson (Basketball Coach),

and Michael G. Chinakis, Eugene E. Melchiorre and William K. Mann (players).

C. President Owen's answers to an inquiry from the Sub-Committee on Infractions.

D. By-laws of the Bradley Braves Boosters Club.

E. Statement on athletic policies at Bradley University by Faculty Committee, President Owen and Board of Trustees. (Issued October, 1951)

F. Copy of a letter dated June 2, 1952, from the chairman of the Faculty Committee on Physical Education and Athletics to the Athletic Director advising him of Bradley University's decision to adopt and abide by the revised athletic policy of the North Central Association.

G. Report of the Board of Trustees' action in implementing the decision to abide by the North Central Association's revised policy on athletics through increased administrative control of athletics.

H. Miscellaneous documents related to Bradley University's organization, administration, directives from the Faculty Committee to the athletic department, transcripts of credits of Messrs. Chinakas, Melchiorre, and Mann, etc.

I. Miscellaneous information made available by the Missouri Valley Conference.

J. Results of a personal interview with President Owen and Mr. Luthy, chairman of the University's Board of Trustees.

III. The scope of this investigation covered the academic years of 1949-50 through 1951-52.

A. Violations of the NCAA constitutional principle that athletes shall not receive pay for participation in intercollegiate athletics. There were several incidents which represented a contradiction and violation of this principle. It was found that:

1. Expense payments, varying from \$5. to \$15., apparently were made to the entire basketball traveling squad a number of times, but not with any regularity or as part of a set pattern. There was no evidence to indicate that the Bradley Braves Boosters Club, as an organization, authorized or made these payments. They were made by individuals who may or may not have been Boosters Club members.

2. At least two athletes received from \$200. to \$300. as gifts from enthusiasts the last two years of the athletes' careers.

The finding of the Membership Committee, supported by the Council, was that more than one of the incidents described in the first paragraph numbered above took place with the knowledge of the head basketball coach of the institution. The exact number of incidents of which the coach had knowledge was not definite.

B. It appeared to the Membership Committee that, subject to review by the NCAA Eligibility Committee, some if not all members of the Bradley University basketball team which participated in the 1950 NCAA Basketball Tournament were not eligible for that competition. This decision was not within the jurisdiction of the Membership Committee. The Council, however, voted to make such a finding.

IV. The following disciplinary and corrective actions were noted:

A. The following actions were taken by the administration of Bradley University as reported to the Membership Committee by President Owen:

1. Administrative supervision of intercollegiate athletics has been strengthened by placing the responsibility for "continuous, close, administrative supervision of intercollegiate athletics" in the hands of one of the four major administrative officials of the University, Vice President A. G. Haussler.

2. Practice of granting athletic scholarships has been discontinued. Students participating or planning to participate in athletics may apply for scholarships covering part or all of their tuition, on the same basis as any other student, with academic standing and need as the two principal factors. No scholarship covering full tuition cost has been granted to any student of known athletic ability, and no scholarship covering board, room or other expenses has been granted in any case. (Commitments made previously to students already in school, are being honored.)

3. The Bradley Boosters Club's Board of Directors has voted unanimously to disband.

4. Requirements for athletic eligibility have been raised so that a student must not only pass 12 semester hours the preceding semester, and must be carrying a minimum of 12 semester hours during the current semester; but must also maintain a grade point average of at least 3 (C-) or better. If he falls below 3., he must raise his grade point to a 3.5 before becoming eligible again after one semester period of mandatory ineligibility.

5. The length of Bradley University's regular basketball schedule has been reduced to 27 games for 1952-53, 17 at home and 10 away.

6. The University has notified its athletes and coaches that any "questionable or sub rosa activity or assistance" would result in the immediate and permanent dismissal from the squad of the individual concerned and the coaches would be held fully accountable, that ignorance of a violation would be no excuse if all possible vigilance had not been exercised, and that a coach would be subject to dismissal if he failed to fulfill this responsibility.

7. Bradley University has placed itself in conformance with the North Central Association's revised athletic policy.

V. The following excerpt from a communication by the President of Bradley University to the Membership Committee is noted:

"Perhaps the best proof that Bradley University can provide that the institution, its staff members, and representatives are conforming to all rules and regulations of the NCAA, as now constituted, and will observe said rules and regulations in the future, is a careful analysis and evaluation of the present situation here, data for which we have attempted to provide.

"In our best endeavor to furnish proof of what we are sure is a fact, we submit the following:

a. The recent official actions of the cognizant bodies of this University.

b. A number of frank and unequivocal public statements.

c. Our pledge that the institution and its staff members and representatives are now conforming and are determined to conform, in the future, to all NCAA regulations.

d. Our request for the disbanding of the Boosters Club, the discontinuation of all athletic scholarships, the tightening of eligibility requirements, and other policies previously described.

e. The fact that, in addition to taking every possible step to insure full conformance with all NCAA regulations, the university also placed itself in conformance with the revised North Central Association regulations immediately after their adoption in April . . ."

I should like to move, on behalf of the Council, adoption of Resolution II as found on page 124, which reads as follows:

"Whereas, the NCAA Membership Committee has investigated alleged violations by Bradley University of NCAA principles, rules and regulations, and has reported its findings to the Council; and

"Whereas, the Council has found Bradley University to have been in violation in two particulars, in that

"a. athletes received pay for participation in athletics in violation of a constitutional principle (Article III of the Constitution, Section 1); and

"b. athletes were certified as eligible for NCAA events when ineligible in violation of a By-law (Article IV of the By-laws, Section 1); and

"Whereas, it appears to the Council that Bradley University has taken immediate and effective action in correcting and improving its athletic practices;

"THEREFORE, the NCAA Council hereby recommends to the Association that

"1. The Association reprimand and censure Bradley University;

"2. The Association declare the Bradley University basketball team to be ineligible to compete in the 1953 NCAA Basketball Tournament; and

"3. The Association direct the Council to review the athletic operations of Bradley University at the summer meeting of the Council in 1953." (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote and carried, 123-0.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: As in the previous case, unless there is objection, we shall order that the complete statement of the Council, briefed by Mr. Hendricks, shall be in the record of this meeting.

E. L. ROMNEY (Mountain States Athletic Conference): I am requesting attention at this time, representing many people who are interested in a change of the order of the day, to a suggestion that the report of the Nominating Committee be received at this time. There seems to be a very healthy and happy situation in that we are interested in the election of officers, and many of the delegates are leaving. It was thought by this group which has approached me that, for the sake of NCAA and those who might be nominated, it might be better to consider changing the order of events. There-

fore, I move that we now have the report of the Nomination Committee. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion, as I understand it, is that we depart from the order of the day which was announced yesterday, and proceed at this time to receive the report of the Nominating Committee.

The motion has been seconded. The Parliamentarian advises the Chair that a two-thirds vote is necessary to change the order of the day as requested.

MR. LEWIS P. ANDREAS (Syracuse University): Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that the Eastern groups which I am permitted to represent here are very strongly in favor of that motion.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Any further discussion? (The question was put to a vote and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: We shall now receive the report of the Nominations Committee.

15. REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

MR. NICHOLS: It is my privilege to present the report of your Nominating Committee, composed of one representative from each of the eight districts, and the chairman. The members of this Committee are listed on page 133 of the Convention Bulletin. All of the nine members were present and participated in the preparation of this report, and all the district representatives had thoroughly canvassed their districts for recommendations and suggestions in connection with this report.

The Committee wishes to place before the Convention the names of two persons for the office of President of this Association for the year 1953. It is the sincere belief of the Committee that both these men are eminently qualified in all respects to give able and aggressive leadership to this Association, and to fulfill effectively the high responsibilities of this office.

The Committee is also unanimous in its belief that it is a healthy, democratic procedure to give the Association the opportunity to select its President from two or more nominees.

On behalf of the Committee, I place in nomination for President for the year 1953, Mr. A. B. Moore, of the University of Alabama, and Mr. William H. McCarter, of Dartmouth College.

We also move that the vote be taken by written ballot. We will present the remainder of the recommendations after completion and recording of this vote. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Are there nominations from the floor for the office of President?

The Chair will announce that the unofficial and informal campaign managers have agreed between themselves that there should be opportunity to present the merits of their respective candidates in speeches of from two to four minutes in length.

MR. HAMILTON: The NCAA colleges in New England and the Middle Atlantic states, noting that the last three Presidents of the Association have been successively from the South, Middle West, and Pacific Coast, recognize and believe that it is now their privilege and responsibility to furnish an incumbent for this high and honored office.

This large group of institutions, composing at least 25% of the NCAA's membership, is pleased to support in nomination for the Presidency, a particularly able and desirable candidate, William H. McCarter, of Dartmouth College.

Bill McCarter has been in education ever since his graduation from college. He first devoted 10 years to teaching in the Dartmouth English Department. Next, he served five years as the college librarian. In an emergency situation, he was asked to head Dartmouth athletic operations in 1935. The job was so well done that he has been at it ever since. Thus, he has, for over 17 years, held the title of director of athletics.

In this connection, he has faculty status, as evidenced by the fact of his eligibility for the NCAA Vice Presidency which he now occupies.

McCarter was for a number of years chairman of the Eligibility Committee of the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference. During the past several years, he has been especially active and a valuable member of the NCAA Council.

Those who have worked with Bill McCarter on administrative assignments readily appreciate the fact that it was no fluke when he acquired his Phi Beta Kappa key in undergraduate days.

I urge your favorable consideration of William H. McCarter as the NCAA's President and leader for 1953.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair recognizes President Miller of the University of Florida.

J. HILLIS MILLER (University of Florida): I appreciate the fact that you recognized me today even though you did not recognize me yesterday. The college presidents at this meeting are so sparse that I could readily understand that you would not have recognized a stray member of that group.

I stand to second the nomination of A. B. Moore, dean of the graduate school and professor of history at the University of Alabama. Those two positions have been held by Dr. Moore for 29 years. He is now an active member of the academic group at the University of Alabama.

What I am saying in no sense of the word reflects upon the splendid qualifications of the distinguished athletic director of Dartmouth College. I do submit, however, that the personal qualifications and professional qualifications of Dr. Moore are equal to those of the candidate from Dartmouth College.

I would also like to add that there are certain considerations which I believe this group would be well advised to consider in weighing the relative merits of the men.

Dr. Moore has demonstrated beyond all question his interest in athletics and the relationship between athletics and academic matters. He has been an honored member of the Southeastern Conference for a great many years, one of the staunch supporters of the principles of that Association and the principles of NCAA.

Dr. Moore has served this Association with great distinction, having been a member of the committee to submit the 10 principles which were adopted by this Association last year. He also served on the committee to revise the By-laws and the Constitution, and he

has served as a member of the Council with distinction between five and six years.

His service to this Association and to athletics in general, in addition to his personal and professional qualifications equal those of the distinguished candidate from Dartmouth.

I should like to point out, however, in conclusion, that, in my opinion and in the opinion of a great many, we would be well-advised to elect a President who is not an athletic director, a person who is active at the present time on the faculty of one of our great institutions. That would seem to me to be a compelling reason for your voting for Dr. Moore.

In no sense of the word does that disparage the scholarship of the other candidate, but it does give us the opportunity of having as President of this Association for 1953 a person who is, at the present moment, actively engaged in academic work.

I personally look with some disfavor upon the possibility of our moving in the direction of electing as President perhaps a commissioner or, if you could stoop so low, a college president. For the time being, when we are establishing a firm foundation upon which this Association might operate, I think we would be well advised to keep it in the hands of an active faculty member.

Therefore, I urge your support for A. B. Moore of the University of Alabama.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Are you ready to vote? Then you will proceed to the ballot boxes. While we are waiting for the vote to be tallied, the Chair would like to report that Dean Dougherty of Tennessee, who cast the only vote against the resolution pertaining to the case of Kentucky, wishes to have it recorded that he was the one casting that vote, so that there would be no occasion for anyone to assume that the vote was cast by the representative from Kentucky. So, if there is no objection, the Chair will order the Secretary to record that negative vote as the vote of the University of Tennessee.

The Chair is prepared to announce the results of the balloting for the office of President of the NCAA for the year 1953. For McCarter, of Dartmouth, 72; for Moore, of Alabama, 81.

The Chair declares that the balloting indicates the election of Dean A. B. Moore, of the University of Alabama.

MR. MACKESEY: I move that the election be made unanimous. (The motion was seconded by T. J. Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh, put to a vote and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion is carried and A. B. Moore, of the University of Alabama, is unanimously declared to be your President for the coming year.

MR. McCARTER: I should like personally to congratulate Dean Moore and the Association for its selection and to pledge not only my complete cooperation in his regime, but the cooperation of any groups I may influence.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair would like to request Mr. McCarter to escort Dean Moore to the podium. May I say that the Chairman is advised by the Parliamentarian that the present Chairman shall continue the business of this present meeting, unless Mr. Moore demands that he have the gavel at the present moment.

MR. MOORE: Thank you, gentlemen. I would be untrue to my feeling if I did not express sincere gratitude for the honor which has been conferred upon me. The position of President of this Association is a very difficult one and seems to become more so with the passing years. But it does seem to me, with the fine and available help which we have in the Association at present, we ought not to be too faint-hearted.

I remember, Mr. Chairman, three years ago, when you were first elected President of this Association, you said something about a conviction you had that you would be in a position perhaps, during the succeeding year, of having the bear by the tail. You also submitted the opinion, that this would be a very awkward position from which to attempt to guide the Association to higher levels.

Whether you had the bear by the tail or by the neck, I should like to pay high tribute to you for the excellent job you have done.

I realize, because of this, that I am going to be measured by a very long yardstick.

In conclusion, let me say again that I deeply appreciate the honor you have bestowed on me. I think I could wish myself and the Association no better fortune than that I shall be able to carry on where President Willett has left off. I promise you my best effort in that direction, and thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to insist on holding the gavel. I want you to complete the business.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I congratulate Dean Moore and the Association. For just a moment, I thought I had been elected.

I would like to say that the three years have never had a dull moment for your outgoing President, but that it has been fun all the way.

We will have the remaining part of the report of the Nominating Committee.

MR. NICHOLS: For the Secretary and Treasurer, the Committee submits the name of Earl S. Fullbrook, of the University of Nebraska. For Vice Presidents: District Two, Thomas J. Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh; District Four, Ralph W. Aigler, University of Michigan; District Six, Edwin D. Mouzon, Southern Methodist University; District Eight, H. P. Everest, University of Washington.

The Vice Presidents of District One, Three, Five and Seven, under the provisions of the new Constitution, all have one more year to serve. These officers are listed in the Convention Bulletin, page 132.

For the Council members-at-large, the Committee proposes the following persons: J. Shober Barr, Franklin and Marshall College; Reverend W. H. Crowley, University of Santa Clara; Paul F. Mackesey, Brown University; Roger W. Allen, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College; George D. Small, University of Tulsa; D. W. Williams, Texas A and M College.

Mr. President, the Committee places these names in nomination for the offices indicated.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: We have the nominations from the Nominations Committee. Are there nominations from the floor? (Upon motion of Mr. C. P. Houston, Tufts College, duly seconded, it was voted

unanimously that the Secretary cast one ballot for the nominees as nominated.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Secretary has cast the single ballot, and I declare the persons named elected to their respective offices. The Chair recognizes Dean Moore, of the University of Alabama.

DEAN MOORE: I beg an opportunity to say something which I forgot to mention a while ago, which was very much at heart. I should be ashamed of myself if I did not express to Bill McCarter, my good friend, my appreciation for his magnanimity and generosity. I know I shall have his able assistance as I go about trying to do my job.

16. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS PREVIOUSLY CIRCULARIZED (Cont.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: There are two By-law amendments on page 123 at the top of the page, presented in paragraph "E" and paragraph "F."

MR. FULLBROOK: In "E," that is merely to make provision for a cross-country meet. So it provides in the first section, that the Cross-Country Meet Committee be included in a list of tournaments and meets committees, and that the language in the first line include the term, "Meet," as well as "Tournament."

Then, in the second part, it is to insert a new paragraph to provide for a Cross-Country Meet Committee, consisting of two members, the cross-country coach of the host institution and a chairman, to be nominated by the Committee on Committees and elected by the annual Convention.

I move the adoption of these changes and additions to the By-laws. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote and carried unanimously.)

MR. FULLBROOK: In "F," it provides again for changing the terminology of the meets and tournament committee, and adds the one clause as provided for in Section 2 and Section 3 of this Article. I move the adoption of this proposed amendment to the By-laws. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: We call upon Professor Mouzon of S.M.U. to present Resolution III, page 124, on behalf of the Council.

Resolution III

MR. MOUZON: Just for the record, since this case is a short one, I shall read the complete report.

[*The complete report follows*]

I. Under date of May 23, 1952, R. J. Kidd, Director of the Texas Bureau of Public School Service, University of Texas, wrote to E. D. Mouzon, Jr., Sixth District Vice President, enclosing a copy of a letter from W. F. Cannon, superintendent of the public schools of Grapevine, Texas. Mr. Cannon's letter, under date of May 21, 1952, stated that Robert Alexander of Grapevine, a high school senior, visited Midwestern University, Wichita Falls, Texas, by invitation the weekend of April 4-5, 1952, in the company of several other boys. Mr. Cannon reported that Mr. Alexander was "tried out" for basketball April 5. As a result of this, Mr. Alexander was ruled ineligible

for interscholastic baseball competition in conformity with a Texas high school rule.

The Sub-Committee on Infractions directed an inquiry to President James B. Boren of Midwestern University.

II. Information available to the Committee:

- A. W. F. Cannon's letter of May 21, 1952.
- B. F. J. Kidd's letter of May 23 1952.
- C. A letter dated June 10, 1952, written by Mr. Cannon to Mr. Kidd.

D. President Boren's reply of August 27, 1952, to the Sub-Committee's inquiry, including D. L. Ligon's letter of August 26, 1952, to the athletic director and basketball coach of Midwestern University. Mr. Ligon is Assistant to the President and Faculty Representative at the institution in question.

III. The evidence indicates and Midwestern University authorities confirm that "try-outs" have been conducted by members of the staff at that institution and, in particular, Mr. Alexander was "tried-out" last spring.

1. Following are the questions asked of the President of Midwestern University by the Sub-Committee and the answers supplied by President Boren's assistant, Dr. Ligon:

Q. Whether positive action has been taken by the administration of Midwestern University to correct practices leading to this infraction? (Please send copy of notice to staff members or copy of minutes relating to any such action.)

A. "When this matter was brought to my attention by Dr. Mouzon of Southern Methodist University, our athletic director, Mr. D. B. (Dixie) White and our basketball coach, Paul Brotherton, were called into conference and action was taken in the case. Following the conference the enclosed letter was written."

Q. Whether this has been a common practice at your institution?

A. "Try-outs are no longer a practice at this institution."

Q. Whether this practice still exists or whether it has been discontinued?

A. "This practice has been discontinued."

Q. Whether Midwestern University in the future intends to continue the practice or conform to the requirements of Article VI of the By-laws?

A. "Midwestern University has every intention of fulfilling all the requirements for membership in the NCAA and conforming to the requirements of Article VI of the By-laws of the Association."

IV. The following corrective action was noted:

COPY

Mr. Dixie White, Athletic Director
Mr. Paul Brotherton, Basketball Coach
Midwestern University
Wichita Falls, Texas

Dear Mr. White and Mr. Brotherton:

This letter is written for your files following our conference in regard to the Robert Alexander case. Let me assure you, as was

June 3, 1952

brought out in our conference, that the administration at the University is most desirous that no such incident happens again.

You have assured me that the incident was unfortunate, and that you would be more diligent in this respect. As you know, the high standards and ideals of this university must be maintained, and such related incidents are not to be condoned.

Sincerely yours,
D. L. LIGON,
Assistant to the President.

I therefore wish to move the adoption of Resolution III, page 124: "Whereas, the NCAA Membership Committee has investigated alleged violations by Midwestern University of Article VI of the NCAA By-laws, and has reported its findings to the Council; and

"Whereas, the Council has found Midwestern University to have been in violation in at least one instance of Section 3 of Article VI of the By-laws;

"THEREFORE, the NCAA Council hereby recommends to the Association that

- "1. The Association reprimand Midwestern University; and
- "2. The Association direct the Council to review the athletic operations of Midwestern University at the summer meeting of the Council in 1953." (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion requires a two-thirds vote. (The question was put to a standing vote and carried unanimously.)

Resolution III is adopted. At this time, Professor Aigler wishes to present Resolution IV, page 124.

Resolution IV

MR. AIGLER: Again I am speaking on behalf of the Council. You will notice Resolution IV says:

"BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association go on record as notifying all member colleges that a year hence, at the 48th annual Convention, the following amendment to the Constitution will be presented for vote."

Therefore, it calls for no action here, other than that we go on record that a year from now this be given consideration. I am not going to take up the time which would be involved in reading this proposal. There have already been one or two changes in wording by way of clarification which, again, I do not think would be of sufficient importance to bring up now.

I will only add this much: The Council gave consideration and approval to this resolution because it had been called to their attention that there seemed to be an inconsistency or an incongruity in the Association's having very definite rules of eligibility for all those who participate in National Collegiate tournaments and meets, yet does not have any requirements with reference to the requirements for eligibility on the part of member institutions.

So it is just nothing but a notification to the membership that, a year from now, somebody is going to propose the substance of this resolution.

I move its adoption. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote and carried unanimously.)

MR. AIGLER: I would like to complete the report I made yesterday on behalf of the Executive Committee. You may recall that, at the end of the report, I gave you a list of the dates and sites for NCAA meets and tournaments as they had been settled upon at that time.

You may recall that I was unable to tell you the place and dates of the swimming meet, the track meet, and the baseball tournament. I am now able to supply the information with reference to swimming and track, but not as to baseball.

The Executive Committee has approved Ohio State University as the location for the swimming meet, March 26-28, and the University of Nebraska for track, June 19-20.

I take it that this is simply informative, by way of report, because I believe it is the Executive Committee which sets these dates and places.

Basketball Tournament Revision

PRESIDENT WILLETT: If there is no objection, this information regarding those two meets will be added to the report presented by Professor Aigler yesterday.

The Secretary has been unable to advise the Chair with certainty as to whether the action taken on the basketball report given by Mr. Lonborg orally to the Convention was merely received for the record or was approved. In order to clarify the record, I would like to entertain a motion at this time that this report be approved, the reason being that the report recommended certain restrictions on members, for example, that those members who might be represented by basketball teams in the NCAA tournament should restrict their post-season basketball games to one tournament.

In order to clarify the record, I would like to have a motion to that effect.

(Upon motion of Arthur Eilers, Missouri Valley Conference, duly seconded, it was voted unanimously that the Basketball Committee report be approved.)

Insurance

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I have identified Professor Mouzon, of Southern Methodist University. He is chairman of our Insurance Committee. The report of his Committee will appear in the proceedings of this Convention. It was given to a large group of delegates at the College meeting yesterday. It is therefore deemed unnecessary by Professor Mouzon to repeat the report at this time. However, I should like to invite the delegates to consult him on any questions regarding the operation of the insurance plan.

17. OTHER AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I call upon Tug Wilson to present certain proposed amendments relative to the sport of skiing.

Skiing

MR. WILSON: The Executive Committee wishes to recommend to the Convention amendment to the By-laws whereby a rules committee will be created to develop rules to govern the sport of skiing. The Executive Committee voted to make this recommendation following receipt of a very fine report by a special NCAA Skiing Com-

mittee under the chairmanship of Earl S. Fullbrook, of the University of Nebraska. The Executive Committee therefore recommends the following:

1. An amendment to Article III, section 2, A, (page 107 of your Convention Bulletin) of the By-laws, by the insertion of Skiing Rules in the list of committees.

2. By the addition of a new paragraph to Section 2 A of Article III of the By-laws (page 108 of your Convention Bulletin):

"The Skiing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman."

I move the adoption of these amendments. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Professor Hurlbut wishes to present a resolution which has to do with the platoon system question.

Platoon System

MR. HURLBUT: The motion which I am about to make is made at the direction of the Council, a direction which I enthusiastically follow.

The Council, by unanimous vote, moves to sponsor before this Convention the following resolution, the adoption of which I now move:

"RESOLVED, that the Association strongly urges the Football Rules Committee to amend the present substitution rule so as to eliminate what is now known as the platoon system but at the same time to preserve the protective health features of reasonable substitutions."

Observe, first, that the resolution does not direct the Football Rules Committee to do anything. Secondly, it does not suggest the precise form which an amendment substitution rule should take. It does urge that there be a substitution rule which gives adequate regard to the health and physical well being of the players. Thirdly, however, it very emphatically asks for the elimination of what has come to be known as the platoon system. I move the adoption of the resolution. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Inasmuch as this motion was not printed, is there any desire to have the proposal or the resolution read again? Apparently not. Are you ready for the question? (The question was put to a vote.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair is in doubt. Those who are in favor of the motion please stand.

The vote reported by the Committee is: Yes, 43; no, 23. The motion is carried.

We will now have the report of the Committee on Committees. I present Dean Stanley Freeborn, of the University of California, the chairman of that Committee.

18. COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES REPORT

MR. FREEBORN: The lists which are being passed out are the existing committees of the NCAA which are subject to nomination by the Committee on Committees. In order to facilitate the report, I think I can just read to you the nominations.

(The Committees for 1953, as nominated by the Committee on Committees and elected by the Convention are set forth in the Registrar section of this Yearbook.)

MR. FREEBORN: Your Committee received a request from the Executive Committee to nominate a new committee on skiing rules, but because of the lateness of the request and the complicated nature of the committee, it was thought best to include as a part of this report a recommendation of our Committee that the ski committee for the current year be nominated by the Council.

19. MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Now, we are ready for the report of the Committee on Memorial Resolutions. There will then be only one order of the day left which will take but a few minutes and we shall come to the time of adjournment.

MR. MACKESEY: On behalf of the Committee, I present the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the following men identified with this Association have died during the past year:

"Wilbur C. Smith, former dean of the School of Medicine at Tulane University, its athletic director and former President of the NCAA.

"Professor Arthur Armstrong, former faculty representative of the Georgia School of Technology.

"Gordon M. Clarke, former athletic director of the University of the South, a sincere spokesman for the smaller institutions of the Association, and a former member of the College Committee.

"BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the NCAA do hereby honor the memories of these men who contributed so much to the conduct of the affairs of the Association and of intercollegiate athletics; and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that these resolutions be spread upon the permanent records of the National Collegiate Athletic Association; and

"FURTHER, that the Executive Director be instructed to communicate this action to the respective families."

I move the adoption of this resolution. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: If the Chairman sought to thank and compliment all who have made this Convention a real success, we would be delayed long after the adjournment hour.

MR. LAKE: I have a resolution to offer.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I thank you Mr. Lake of Tulane. I ought to have given opportunity for resolutions from the floor. You may present your resolution at this time.

MR. LAKE: BE IT RESOLVED, that Mr. Hugh C. Willett be designated as President Emeritus of the National Collegiate Athletic Association from this date to the next annual Convention and in this capacity he shall be attached to the National Collegiate Athletic Association Council in an ex officio capacity to meet with that body so that it may have the benefit of his wisdom and experience.

(Dean Moore assumed the Chair.)

(The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote and carried unanimously.)

(President Willett resumed the Chair.)

MR. MACKESEY: I would like to present another resolution.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Before you do, may I thank the delegates for the resolution which has been passed. This was definitely my swan-song meeting, after about 25 years of NCAA, and I am grateful for the compliment.

MR. MACKESEY: Whereas, Hugh C. Willett has served this Association for the past three years as its President; and,

Whereas, during his term of office, his outstanding leadership has successfully directed the Association through one of the most difficult periods of intercollegiate athletics; and,

Whereas, during this period, he has always actively and constructively demonstrated his keen and enthusiastic interest in the many detailed activities of the Association; and,

Whereas, he has always conducted the deliberations of this body and of its Council and its Executive Committee with fairness to all members and groups, carefully assuring opportunity for full and complete expression of all points of view; and,

Whereas, his personal qualities of sincerity, integrity, friendliness, and sympathetic understanding have contributed greatly to the successful administration of the affairs of this Association;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the NCAA do hereby extend to Hugh C. Willett an expression of their deep gratitude, their warm affection, and their personal appreciation of his outstanding contributions to intercollegiate athletics and to this Association."

I move the adoption of this resolution.

(The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I think I shall not attempt to say anything at this time. I believe you understand.

We wish to pay compliments to all who have assisted in the conduct of this Convention, especially the Southern Conference and George Washington University, who have been hosts.

In this connection, we wish to thank and compliment especially Mr. Max Farrington, the athletic director of George Washington University.

May I also thank you, Mr. Leonard P. Walsh, for your fine services as Parliamentarian. You have lent strength to the Chairman who, at times, gave indications of getting a bit far off the Parliamentary road. We thank you very much for your kindness and giving of your time to this Convention and, as always, our thanks to Mr. Schmidt for his contribution.

Is there any further business?

If not, I will declare the Convention adjourned.

Whereupon at 2:35 p.m. Saturday, January 10, 1953, the 47th annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association adjourned sine die.

APPENDIX I

Report of the Treasurer

Pursuant to instructions, we have made an examination of the books and accounting records of the National Collegiate Athletic Association for the months of July and August, 1952. We also verified the assets and liabilities as of the close of the fiscal year, August 31, 1952. Our report is submitted herewith, accompanied by the following statements:

EXHIBIT A	Balance Sheet August 31, 1952
SCHEDULE 1	Analysis of Surplus
SCHEDULE 1(a)	General Income
SCHEDULE 1(b)	General Expense
SCHEDULE 1(c)	Guide Income and Expense
SCHEDULE 1(d)	Television Income and Expense

General Comments

The National Collegiate Athletic Association moved their offices from Chicago to Kansas City, effective July 1, 1952. Before closing the Chicago office an examination of the accounts to June 30, 1952 was made by the Association's accountant there and a report submitted. We have accepted this report covering the first ten months of the fiscal year ended August 31, 1952 and have proceeded from that point in the conduct of our examination.

Scope of Examination

During the progress of our examination we verified the assets and liabilities by means which, in our opinion, were adequate in the circumstances applicable to each of these accounts. Recorded cash receipts for the months of July and August, 1952 were traced to the bank and the disbursements for the same period verified by examination of the canceled checks and other supporting vouchers.

Financial Condition

At the close of the fiscal year on August 31, 1952, the Association had total assets of \$76,485.73. Of this amount \$46,353.67 was in cash and \$20,002.50 in United States Bonds. As of the same date the current liabilities totaled \$15,604.50, of which \$15,000.00 was represented by a bank loan. There was also \$598.08 in deferred income. This left a surplus balance of \$60,283.15 at the close of the fiscal year. Exhibit A presents a balance sheet comparison between August 31, 1951 and 1952. This comparison is summarized as follows:

ASSETS	Increase or (Decrease)	
	August 31, 1952	1951
Current Assets	\$47,529.22	\$25,444.06
Investments	20,002.50	20,002.50
Fixed Assets (Net)	7,129.01	—
Other Assets	1,825.00	2,802.00
Total Assets	\$76,485.73	\$48,248.56
		\$28,237.17

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

Current Liabilities	\$15,604.50	\$ 4,331.13	\$11,273.37
Deferred Income	598.08	—	598.08
Other Liabilities	—	1,947.84	(1,947.84)
Surplus	60,283.15	41,969.59	18,313.56
Total Liabilities and Surplus....	<u>\$76,485.73</u>	<u>\$48,248.56</u>	<u>\$28,237.17</u>

Further details relative to the accounts as they appear on the balance sheet are contained in the following sections of this report.

Assets

The office cash fund was counted and reconciled and the bank balances reconciled to the amounts certified to us by the depositories. The balances making up the total of cash on hand and in bank were as follows:

Office Cash Fund	\$ 26.10
Commerce Trust Company, Kansas City A.....	7,567.71
Commerce Trust Company, Kansas City B.....	34,369.55
Northern Trust Company, Chicago B.....	415.49
Northern Trust Company, Chicago Savings.....	354.34
Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, Middleton, Connecticut	<u>3,620.48</u>
Total	<u>\$46,353.67</u>

An amount of \$1,175.55 was due from the United States Olympic Association. The Olympic Association has been billed for this amount which covers office expense and services performed by the NCAA for the Olympic Association.

We inspected the United States Bonds held for investment. This investment is carried at cost and is as follows:

United States Treasury Bonds 2% Due 9-15-53....	\$ 4,000.00
United States Savings Bonds Series F Due 1955..	16,002.50
Total	<u>\$20,002.50</u>

The maturity value of these bonds is \$25,625.00.

At the request of Mr. Byers, Executive Director, we determined the cost of the furniture and office equipment and also the cost of remodeling the space occupied by the Kansas City office. We also determined the amounts to be written off for depreciation and amortization for the current year. On the furniture and office equipment an annual depreciation rate of 10% was established. The lease hold improvements are being written off over the four year period covered by the lease.

Liabilities

An unsecured bank loan of \$15,000.00 was certified to us by the payee, the Northern Trust Company of Chicago. This loan is dated July 22, 1952 and due September 15, 1952. The note was discounted at 4%.

During the progress of the examination it was determined that dues in the amount of \$87.50 had been overpaid by Florida State University. Accordingly, this amount is shown as an account payable.

An amount of \$517.00 covering Federal income tax withheld from employees was unremitting as of August 31, 1952.

The Association has contracted for a quantity of medals which have been used in past and are to be used in future tournaments. Collections received from tournament committees have accumulated a credit balance of \$598.08 against which will be charged future remittances to the medal manufacturer.

Surplus

Schedule 1 of Exhibit A and its supporting schedules reflect the detail of the transactions which affected surplus during the fiscal year ended August 31, 1952. An excess of total income over total expenditures together with other adjustments increased the surplus balance by \$18,313.56.

Income and Expense

Total income from all sources for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1952 amounted to \$425,140.43 and the expense \$410,898.40. This resulted in a net excess of \$14,242.03 in income over expense.

In conclusion, permit us to express our appreciation of the courtesies and assistance which were rendered our representatives during the progress of the examination.

In our opinion, subject to the comments contained in this report, the exhibits and schedules herewith submitted fairly reflect the financial position of the National Collegiate Athletic Association on August 31, 1952 and the income and expenditures of the Association for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accepted principles of accounting applied on a basis consistent with that of preceding years.

Respectfully submitted,
Francis A. Wright & Company
By Ralph E. Bostwick
Certified Public Accountant

BALANCE SHEET [Exhibit A]

ASSETS

	August 31, 1952	August 31, 1951
Current Assets		
Cash on Hand and in Bank.....	\$46,353.67	\$25,295.52
Accounts Receivable	1,175.55	148.54
Total Current Assets.....	<u>47,529.22</u>	<u>25,444.06</u>

	August 31, 1952	August 31, 1951
Investments		
U. S. Government Bonds.....	20,002.50	20,002.50
Fixed Assets		
Furniture and Cost Depreciation Value		
Fixtures .. \$3,742.73 \$283.85 \$3,458.88		
Leasehold Improvements 3,748.13 78.00 3,670.13		
	<u>\$7,490.86</u>	<u>\$361.85</u>
	<u>\$7,129.01</u>	
Net Book Value Fixed Assets.....	7,129.01	
Other Assets		
Advances	1,400.00	2,802.00
Air Travel Deposit.....	425.00	
	<u>1,825.00</u>	<u>2,802.00</u>
Total Other Assets.....	<u>\$76,485.73</u>	<u>\$48,248.56</u>
LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS		
Current Liabilities		
Notes Payable	\$15,000.00	\$
Accounts Payable	87.50	3,955.62
Accrued Payroll Taxes	517.00	375.51
	<u>15,604.50</u>	<u>4,331.13</u>
Deferred Income		
NCAA Medals	598.08	
Other Liabilities		
Olympic Fund		1,947.84
Surplus		
Balance August 31, 1952 from Schedule 1..	60,283.15	41,969.59
	<u>\$76,485.73</u>	<u>\$48,248.56</u>

ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS [Exhibit A, Schedule 1]

Balance September 1, 1951.....	\$41,969.59
Add	
Outstanding Checks Canceled.....	189.52
Prior Year Adjustment.....	1,947.84
Furniture and Fixtures Capitalized.....	1,934.17
General Income—	
Schedule 1(a)	\$178,183.29
Less: General Expense—	
Schedule 1(b)	163,660.98
Net General Income.....	\$14,522.31
Guide Sales Net Income—Schedule 1(c) ..	10,196.81
Television Net Expense—Schedule 1(d) ..	(10,477.09)
	<u>14,242.03</u>
Balance August 31, 1952 to Exhibit A.....	<u>\$60,283.15</u>

GENERAL INCOME [Exhibit A, Schedule 1(a)]

	August 31, 1952	August 31, 1951
Membership Dues	<u>\$ 34,700.00</u>	<u>\$ 21,377.50</u>
Meets and Tournaments		
Basketball	130,378.26	104,994.03
Swimming	2,212.87	
Boxing	1,646.54	
Gymnastics	13.53	
Tennis	10.16	
Baseball		176.48
Track and Field		1,059.87
	<u>134,261.36</u>	<u>106,230.38</u>
Royalties, Etc.		
Don Spencer Advertising	6,499.97	9,261.66
Registration Fees	1,330.00	
Statistical Service Fees	375.00	897.50
Film Rentals	84.44	115.00
Basketball Rules		566.68
Football Rules		594.37
Sundry	758.42	90.00
	<u>9,047.83</u>	<u>11,525.21</u>
Interest		
2% U. S. Government Bonds	80.00	80.00
Savings Accounts	94.10	135.82
	<u>174.10</u>	<u>215.82</u>
Total General Income to Exhibit A Schedule 1.....	<u>\$178,183.29</u>	<u>\$139,348.81</u>

GENERAL EXPENSE Exhibit A, Schedule 1(b)]

	Rules Committee Meetings	Basketball	\$ 3,550.71	\$ 1,660.17
		Boxing	43.75	54.00
		Football	3,055.33	3,307.12
		Fencing	335.58	245.06
		Gymnastics	935.93	760.71
		Ice Hockey	655.10	694.85
		LaCrosse	156.98	134.51
		Track and Field	2,255.72	2,492.23

	August 31 1952	August 31 1951
Swimming	2,071.54	2,404.99
Soccer	108.76	118.58
Wrestling	1,628.19	1,015.91
Total	<u>14,797.59</u>	<u>12,888.13</u>
Other Committee Meetings		
Baseball Tournament Committee.....	31.80	.....
College Committee	208.05	.....
Extra Events Committee.....	2,393.40	.....
Committee on Committees.....	62.95	.....
Nominating Committee	90.95	.....
Relocation and Reorganization.....	799.75	.....
Executive	2,820.94	3,178.70
Council	7,313.17	2,100.07
Membership	788.12	.....
Special	678.98	795.34
Constitutional Compliance Committee.....	.....	662.59
Constitutional Revision Committee.....	.....	143.37
Olympic Meetings .....	.....	330.13
Extra Events .....	.....	19.96
Baseball Selection Committee.....	.....	43.90
Total	<u>15,188.11</u>	<u>7,274.06</u>
Meets and Tournaments		
Basketball	64,356.10	52,497.02
Cross Country	752.14	711.22
Baseball .....	.....	847.52
Swimming .....	.....	2,336.53
Total	<u>65,108.24</u>	<u>56,392.29</u>
Grants		
National Collegiate Athletic Bureau.....	20,000.00	20,000.00
National Association of Basketball Coaches	2,301.63	2,205.75
U. S. Olympic Association.....	1,991.59	.....
American Association of Physical Education	101.97	.....
Total	<u>24,395.19</u>	<u>22,205.75</u>
General and Administrative		
Salaries	20,022.74	13,707.50
Printing	3,596.75	3,790.00
Convention	3,581.14	3,118.63
Rent	2,993.98	2,400.00
Office Supplies and Expense.....	2,874.59	620.37

	August 31 1952	August 31 1951
Travel and Entertainment.....	2,871.76	2,076.87
Insurance	2,345.28	25.00
Telephone and Telegraph.....	1,648.28	1,179.46
Postage	1,439.12	1,146.29
Membership Dues	580.00	587.00
Professional Services	500.00	.....
Depreciation and Amortization.....	361.85	.....
President and Secretary-Treasurer's Expense	304.69	150.00
Complimentary Publications	288.08	.....
Contributions	65.00	30.00
Miscellaneous	698.59	409.53
Total General Expense to Exhibit A Schedule 1	<u>44,171.85</u>	<u>29,240.65</u>
Net Income or Expense to Exhibit A Schedule 1.....	<u>\$ 163,660.98</u>	<u>\$ 128,000.88</u>

GUIDE INCOME AND EXPENSE [Exhibit A, Schedule 1(c)]

Income		
Sales	\$ 88,381.16	\$ 95,961.47
Expense		
Administration	26,000.00	26,000.00
Publication	44,206.37	60,306.90
Promotion	3,339.04	1,975.44
Postage	2,704.72	4,961.97
Editorial Expense	1,727.41	1,685.86
Royalties	150.00	.....
Interest and Discounts .....	.....	261.56
Other Expense	49.08	.....
Commission on Sales	7.73	.....
Total Expense	<u>78,184.35</u>	<u>95,191.73</u>
Net Income or Expense to Exhibit A Schedule 1.....	<u>\$ 10,196.81</u>	<u>\$ 769.74</u>

TELEVISION INCOME AND EXPENSE

Income		
Assessments	\$ 158,575.98	\$ 5,840.00
Expense		
Salaries	14,929.66	1,792.34
Assessment Refunds	56,151.99	.....
National Opinion Research Center.....	55,000.00	7,616.41
Committee Meeting Expense	13,749.72	6,778.44
Attorney Fees and Expense	10,750.88	2,872.22
Printing and Postage	8,322.73	1,494.67
Publicity and Public Relations	3,865.58	.....
Telephone and Telegraph	1,732.95	595.09

Directors Travel and Entertainment.....	466.88	
Office Supplies	269.11	
Office Rent	205.97	
Interest	190.00	
Miscellaneous Expense	3,417.60	
 Total Expense	 <u>\$169,053.07</u>	 <u>\$21,149.17</u>
 Net Income or Expense to Exhibit A Schedule 1.....	 <u>(\$10,477.09)</u>	 <u>(\$15,309.17)</u>

**Financial Reports of 1952
Meets and Tournaments**

FINANCIAL REPORT 1952 BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Omaha, Nebraska, June 12-17

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 39,681.70
Program Sales	573.74
District Playoff Receipts	1,196.32
Donation	150.00
 Total Receipts	 <u>\$ 41,601.76</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Federal Taxes	\$ 6,545.01
Printing Tickets	228.85
Ticket Workers—J. Clauff.....	1,041.00
Stadium Rental	1,500.00
Stadium Announcer—Jack Sandler.....	150.00
Press Box—Scoreboard	37.50
Official Scorekeeper—Robert Phipps.....	75.00
Team Trophy—T. Kolderie.....	68.50
Team Awards—NCAA	522.79
All Makes Fan Rental.....	5.00
Omaha Towel Company	69.00
Radio Lab—PA	60.00
District Publicity	400.00
Bozell and Jacobs—Promotional.....	3,128.18
University of Nebraska Revolving Fund.....	445.00
Umpire Hametz Expense.....	75.00
Umpire Tobin Expense—Hotel Fontenelle...	62.95
Umpire Napp Expense—Hotel Fontenelle...	61.70
Umpire Cibulka Expense—Hotel Fontenelle.	50.94
John Kobs Expense—Hotel Fontenelle.....	47.00
E. D. Barnes Expense—Hotel Fontenelle....	18.43
Fred Stabley's Expense—Hotel Fontenelle..	63.63
Press Headquarters	226.57
Fred Stabley's Expenses.....	208.90
E. D. Barnes' Expenses—NCAA.....	250.32
John Kobs' Expenses.....	146.35
Stadium Police	399.50
Stadium Workers	325.00
Stadium Ushers	307.25
Yellow Cab—Transportation	129.00
Ford Scoreboard Signs.....	56.00
Umpires and Press Box Concessions.....	134.85
Wilson Sporting Goods—Baseballs.....	382.20

Checker Cab Company.....	2.60
Hotel Fontenelle	2.03
NCAA for District 2 Playoffs.....	36.65
District 4 Expense.....	17.50
Competing Teams Expenses	
Holy Cross	3,930.39
Penn State	2,870.64
Duke University	2,908.17
Western Michigan	1,819.80
University of Missouri.....	1,467.90
University of Texas.....	1,933.20
Colorado State College.....	1,256.40
Oregon State College.....	2,906.10
Total Disbursements	\$ 36,372.80
NET RECEIPTS \$ 5,228.96	

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

50% to Omaha Children's Memorial Hospital	\$ 2,614.48
Balance to NCAA.....	2,614.48
	\$ 5,228.96

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1952 BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Western Regional No. 1

Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Mo., March 21-22

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales (less \$7,868.72 taxes).....	\$ 35,796.28
Program Receipts	775.77
Radio and Television Income.....	1,400.53
	\$ 37,972.58

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expenses	
Postage and Materials	\$ 24.00
Telephone and Telegraph.....	151.98
Ticket and Administrative Expense.....	578.07
Entertainment	68.00
Management Expenses	220.76
Manager's Fee	500.00
Publicity Director's Fee.....	250.00
	\$ 1,792.81
Expenses for Officials	
Fees	\$ 750.00
Expenses	422.65
	\$ 1,172.65

Games Expenses	
Competing Teams	\$ 4,621.26
Motion Pictures	396.00
Buildings and Grounds.....	4,968.56
	\$ 9,985.82
Total Disbursements	\$ 12,951.28
NET RECEIPTS \$ 25,021.30	

Western Regional No. 2

Oregon State College, Corvallis, March 21-22

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 26,732.00
Federal Tax Collected.....	5,346.40
Program Sales	1,140.37
Radio Income	900.00
Cash Over-Ticket Sales.....	14.10
Total Receipts	\$ 34,132.87

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expenses	
Publicity Folders and Posters.....	\$ 37.50
Other Advertising	76.95
Clerical Expense	57.20
Telephone and Telegraph.....	20.00
Meetings (Committee, Press, Etc.).....	238.05
Promotional Travel Expense.....	12.98
	\$ 442.68

Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets and Envelopes and Me- tering Expense	\$ 354.79
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	751.00
Clerical Expense	84.20
Federal Admissions Tax	5,346.40
Ticket Application and Envelopes.....	379.10
Auditor	150.00
Liability Insurance	140.34
	\$ 7,205.83

Games Officials Fees and Expenses

A. R. Mercer	\$ 298.14
Al Lightner	196.00
Bill Juengling	342.68
Lloyd Leith	268.83
	\$ 1,105.65

Games Expense	
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records.	\$ 361.00
Training Room	39.25
Public Address and Statisticians.....	32.50
Janitorial	69.54
Police and Ushers.....	178.84
Programs Expense: Sellers' Commissions	254.42
Printing	742.70
	<u>1,678.25</u>

Competing Teams' Travel Expenses	
University of Wyoming.....	\$ 2,205.40
Oklahoma City University.....	3,489.50
University of Santa Clara.....	1,540.47
University of California at Los Angeles..	2,180.64
	<u>9,416.01</u>
Total Disbursements	<u>\$ 19,848.42</u>
NET RECEIPTS	<u>\$ 14,284.45</u>

Eastern Regional No. 1
North Carolina State College, Raleigh, March 21-22

RECEIPTS	
Ticket Sales (less \$8,462.57 taxes).....	\$ 36,391.43
Total Receipts	<u>\$ 36,391.43</u>
DISBURSEMENTS	
Competing Teams Expenses	
North Carolina State College.....	\$ 588.00
St. John's University of New York.....	1,052.38
University of Kentucky.....	1,404.34
Pennsylvania State College.....	1,494.64
	<u>4,539.36</u>
Other Tournament Expenses	
W. N. Reynolds Coliseum.....	\$ 3,639.14
Officials	1,088.08
Local Transportation	178.75
Refreshments for Press and Radio.....	159.50
Advertising	112.00
Timers and Scorekeepers.....	40.00
Miscellaneous Supplies and Expenses....	82.47
Auditing	50.00
	<u>5,349.94</u>
Total Disbursements	<u>\$ 9,889.30</u>
NET RECEIPTS	<u>\$ 26,502.13</u>

NET RECEIPTS	
	<u>\$ 26,502.13</u>

Eastern Regional No. 2
Chicago Stadium, Chicago, March 21-22

RECEIPTS	
Ticket Sales (less \$12,794.38 taxes).....	\$ 53,741.57
Radio and Television Income.....	3,600.00
Total Receipts	<u>\$ 57,341.57</u>
DISBURSEMENTS	
Stadium Rental	\$ 14,355.39
Liability Insurance	583.10
Competing Schools' Travel	
Princeton University	2,066.40
Dayton University	963.46
University of Illinois	498.12
Dusquesne University	1,363.60
Local Transportation	158.50
Printing	555.40
Publicity and Promotion	855.38
Manager's Fees and Expenses	445.00
Officials' Fees and Expenses	
Joe Conway	206.95
Cleo Diehl	180.00
Lou Eisenstein	276.40
John Lucatola	276.40
Games Expense	
Equipment: Basketballs	121.48
Scorer	20.00
Timer	20.00
Public Address Announcers	50.00
Dressing Room Attendant	10.00
Dressing Room Refreshments	13.00
Entertainment—George Barr	50.00
Entertainment—St. Rita High School	50.00
Band Bus	47.00
DePaul University	57.70
Spotlight Operators	64.24
Spotlight Rental	100.00
Ushers	1,132.00
Coaches Entertainment	29.48
Stationery, Postage, Clerical Help, Telephone and Telegraph	87.00
Miscellaneous	67.00
Total Disbursements	<u>\$ 24,703.00</u>
NET RECEIPTS	
	<u>\$ 32,638.57</u>
Additional Income	<u>\$ 15.07</u>
NET RECEIPTS	
	<u>\$ 32,653.64</u>

Finals
University of Washington, Seattle, March 25-26

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 56,817.00
Federal Tax Collected.....	11,363.40
City Tax Collected.....	2,920.80
Program Receipts: Sales.....	2,438.45
Advertising	459.92
Television Income	2,500.00
Radio Income	1,025.00
Total Receipts	\$ 77,524.57

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announce- ments	\$ 42.23
Publicity Folders and Posters.....	53.82
Other Advertising and Radio.....	456.70
Supplies	150.50
Clerical Expense	198.60
Postage	118.09
Telephone and Telegraph.....	121.87
Meetings (Committee, Press, Etc.).....	104.38
Newspaper Subscriptions	33.19
	\$ 1,279.38

Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 506.83
Commissions (Ticket Agencies, Etc.)....	35.00
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	322.15
Clerical Expense	634.75
Federal and City Taxes.....	14,284.20
Tax Comps, Teams and Officials.....	39.00
	\$ 15,821.93

Games Committees and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expense	
Lou Eisenstein	\$ 469.74
Joe Conway	483.01
Cliff Ogden	470.35
Al Lightner	234.50
Travel Expense of Games Committee	
Reaves Peters, incidental.....	14.00
	\$ 1,671.60

Games Expense	
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records.\$	760.98
Training Room: Laundry and Supplies..	50.00
Public Address	126.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense: Supplies	22.14
Labor ..	900.00

Police and Ushers.....	\$ 698.63
Program Expense: State Sales Tax.....	71.02
Sellers' Commissions	255.31
Printing	2,511.30
Car Parking	455.10
Signs	48.21
Team Per Diem and Local Transportation	6,426.64
Committee and Convention Expense.....	690.55
	\$ 13,015.88
Total Disbursements	\$ 31,788.79
NET RECEIPTS (Less full price tickets used by team not paid for).....	\$ 45,600.78

Financial Summary	
1952 NCAA Basketball Tournament	
RECEIPTS	
Western Regional No. 1 (Kansas City)	\$ 25,021.30
Western Regional No. 2 (Corvallis)	14,284.45
Eastern Regional No. 1 (Raleigh)	28,627.13
Eastern Regional No. 2 (Chicago)	32,673.64
Finals (Seattle)	45,600.78
	\$146,207.30

Transportation Rebate	
Coaches	\$ 1,569.48
Illinois (2)	497.26
St. John's (3)	1,033.80
	\$ 3,100.54

Due on Tickets	
St. John's	\$ 30.00
Santa Clara	105.00
	\$ 135.00
Total Receipts	\$149,442.84

DISBURSEMENTS	
Secretarial Service	\$ 100.00
Trophies	804.98
Plaques and Medals.....	2,293.01
Officials Awards	68.20
Transportation	12,283.80
Telephone and Telegraph.....	248.16
Tournament Committee Travel.....	839.30
General Expense and Tournament Head- quarters	500.00

Insurance		20.00
Delayed Chicago Tournament Expense		241.07
Total Disbursements		\$ 17,398.52
		NET RECEIPTS \$132,044.32
DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS		
To Competing Teams		
4 Teams @ 15/144		
University of Kansas	\$ 6,877.25	
*St. John's University	6,877.25	
**Santa Clara University	6,877.25	
***University of Illinois	6,877.25	
		\$ 27,509.00
12 Teams @ 7/144		
North Carolina State	\$ 3,209.43	
Penn State	3,209.43	
University of Kentucky	3,209.43	
Princeton University	3,209.43	
Dayton University	3,209.43	
Dusquesne University	3,209.43	
New Mexico A & M	3,209.43	
Texas Christian University	3,209.43	
St. Louis University	3,209.43	
UCLA	3,209.43	
Oklahoma City University	3,209.43	
University of Wyoming	3,209.43	
		\$38,513.16
National Collegiate Athletic Association		\$ 66,022.16
		\$ 66,022.16
		<u>\$132,044.32</u>
*Less \$1,033.80 (transportation)		
30.00 (unpaid tickets)		
**Less 105.00 (unpaid tickets)		
***Less 497.26 (transportation)		

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1952 BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP

University of Wisconsin, Madison, April 3-5

RECEIPTS		
Ticket Sales	Tickets	Amount
@ \$1.25	4,671	\$ 5,838.75
@ .83	19,037	15,800.71
Student Season	1,515	3,151.20
Federal Tax Collected		\$ 24,790.66
Entry Fees		146.00
Program Receipts		2,360.25
Cash Over		4.28
Total Receipts		\$ 32,341.53

DISBURSEMENTS	
Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements	\$ 67.75
Publicity Folders & Posters	47.00
Other Advertising	75.00
Supplies	18.12
Clerical Expense	75.00
Postage	100.00
Telephone and Telegraph	148.76
Meetings—Coaches	108.77
Press, Rooms and Dinner	194.00
Preliminary arrangements, Buffet, Officials, Committee, Coaches Local Committees and Coaches, etc.	265.00
Farewell Supper Officials, Committee, Coaches, Local Committee and Coaches, etc.	290.00
	\$ 1,389.40
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	396.59
Commissions (Ticket Agencies, etc.)	100.00
Ticket Sellers, Ticket Takers, Ushers, etc.	602.00
Clerical Expense	150.00
Bank Charges (Exchanges, etc.)	6.00
Federal Taxes	\$ 5,040.34
	\$ 6,294.93
Games Committee and Officials' Expense	
Officials' Fees and Expenses	
George Barton	232.08
John Behr	208.50
Frank Gilmer	214.00
John O'Donnell	239.00
Charles Reynolds	302.45
	\$ 1,196.03
Clerical Committee	
Meeting Room & Services	140.00
Travel Expense of Games Committee	
Edmund R. LaFond	226.25
James T. Owen	272.04
Carl P. Schott	217.70
I. F. Toomey	391.55
Ralph H. Young	236.60
Don Miller	60.00
William J. Bleckwenn	134.50
	\$ 1,538.64

Games Expense	
Awards	585.49
Equipment: Implements (648.00)	
Numbers and Ribbons (\$11.88).....	659.88
Motion Pictures — Permanent Records.	311.01
Training Room and Locker: Salaries....	101.00
Laundry & Supplies	125.00
Building and Grounds Expense:	
Supplies .....\$100.00	
Labor and Set-up .....98.00	
250.00	
Electrician .....79.64	527.64
Police, Guards, Parking, Ushers, etc....	393.00
Program Expense	
Sellers' Comm.....\$ 75.00	
Printing .....681.41	
Editorial .....100.00 \$ 856.41	
Meals & Hotel: Contestants & Coaches..	2,437.65
Medical	100.00
Timer	25.00
Announcers	25.00
Bus and Taxi	136.10
Boxing Study	34.00 \$ 6,317.18
Total Disbursements	\$ 16,976.18
NET RECEIPTS	\$ 15,365.35

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 1,536.54
Pro-rated to Competitors	9,132.09
NCAA Contestants in Olympic Tryouts.....	3,657.38
Balance	1,039.34

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1952 FENCING CHAMPIONSHIP

Yale University, New Haven, March 28-29

RECEIPTS	
Ticket Sales	\$ 20.00
Entry Fees	202.00
Total Receipts	\$ 222.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary An-	
nouncements	16.47
Supplies	3.15
	\$ 19.62

Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 11.50
Commissions	11.50
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	11.50
	\$ 34.50

Games Expense	
Awards	\$ 95.67
Equipment: Numbers	3.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense: Labor..	47.93
Electrician	8.66
Officials	167.00
	\$ 322.26

Total Disbursements	\$ 376.38
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DEFICIT (Absorbed by Yale University)	\$ 154.38
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FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1952 GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, June 22-28

RECEIPTS	
Ticket Sales	\$ 280.40
Program Sales	10.00
Entry Fees	750.00
Total Receipts	\$ 1,040.40

DISBURSEMENTS	
Score Cards	\$ 34.00
Buffet for Coaches and Officials	154.00
Admission Tickets	103.79
Car Stickers	5.00
Telephones	70.25
Programs	270.00
Engravings	61.71
Promotional Expenses (entry blanks, print-	
ing, mailing, telegrams, rule books, caddy	
numbers, contestant badges, etc.)	398.40
Medals, Trophies	178.35
Secretarial Expense	40.00
Golf Committee Expense	133.25

Total Disbursements	\$ 1,449.65
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DEFICIT (Absorbed by Purdue University)	\$ 409.25
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FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1952 GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIP

University of Colorado, Boulder, March 21-22

RECEIPTS	
Ticket Sales	\$ 1,249.25
Federal Tax Collected	254.00

Entry Fees	182.00
Program Receipts:	
Sales	124.30
Advertising	200.00
Total Receipts	\$ 2,009.55

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Publicity Folders and Posters	\$ 54.60
Other Advertising	85.28
Supplies	30.63
Postage	19.58
Telephone and Telegraph	21.59
Ticket and Administration Expense	\$ 211.68
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	\$ 65.83
Federal and State Taxes	254.00
Business Office Charges	36.19
Games Committee and Officials Expense	\$ 356.02
Officials Fees and Expenses	\$ 402.67
Games Expense	\$ 402.67
Awards	\$ 185.64
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records.	182.15
Buildings and Grounds Expense:	
Supplies	34.45
Labor	99.92
Police and Ushers	5.00
Program Expense: Sellers' Commissions..	30.00
Printing	207.40
Buffet Lunch—Officials, Coaches, Contestants	93.77
Ribbons	14.60
Temporary Lighting	50.93
	\$ 903.86
Total Disbursements	\$ 1,874.23
NET RECEIPTS	\$ 135.32

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer.....	\$ 13.53
Pro-Rated to Competitors	121.79
	\$ 135.32

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1952 ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Colorado College, Colorado Springs, March 13-15

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 13,249.00
Program Receipts: Sales	369.00
Advertising	1,427.62

Total Receipts	\$ 15,045.62
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DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Advertising	\$ 62.96
Decorations	75.59

\$ 138.55

Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing	\$ 160.01
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph	181.55
Supplies	114.05
Miscellaneous	55.86

\$ 511.47

Games Expense	
Salaries and Wages	\$ 668.07
Officials	891.21
Insurance	254.90
Entertainment	866.59
Programs	1,018.52
Awards	854.50
Electricity	32.00
Motion Pictures	81.60

\$ 4,667.39

Total Disbursements	\$ 5,317.41
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NET RECEIPTS \$ 9,728.21

Expenses of Competing Institutions \$ 12,274.54

DEFICIT (Absorbed by Broadmoor, Inc.) \$ 2,546.33

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1952 SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP

Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., March 27-29

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 4,077.75
Federal Tax Collected	818.45
Entry Fees	604.00
Program Receipts: Sales	270.50
Advertising	25.00
Other Income	5.00

Total Receipts	\$ 5,801.00
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DISBURSEMENTS	
Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements	\$ 87.42
Supplies	51.70
Postage	36.00
Telephone and Telegraph	1.55
Meetings	214.81
	\$ 391.48
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 114.77
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	299.22
Federal and State Taxes	815.45
	\$ 1,229.44
Games Expense	
Awards	\$ 412.59
Equipment: Printing	15.00
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records.	400.00
Training Room: Salaries	68.40
Laundry and Supplies	110.11
Public Address	65.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense:	
Supplies	65.93
Labor	353.75
Rental	16.00
Program Expense: Sellers' Commissions..	54.10
Printing	406.33
	\$ 1,967.21
Total Disbursements	<u>\$ 3,588.13</u>
NET RECEIPTS	\$ 2,212.87

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 221.28
Balance to Olympic Swimming Fund	1,991.59
	<u>\$ 2,212.87</u>

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1952 TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., June 23-28

RECEIPTS	
Ticket Sales	\$ 1,311.60
Entry Fees	900.00
Sale of Used Balls	255.50
Advertising Sale of Programs	973.72
Total Receipts	\$ 3,440.82

DISBURSEMENTS	
Printing Programs and Draw Sheets	\$ 765.62
Printing Announcements, Service Cards, Posters and Mailing	108.00
Sign	35.00
NCAA Medals and Plaques	73.22
Prizes	220.56
Federal Taxes	219.07
Expenses Official Referee	115.00
Dinner for Coaches	136.40
Dinner for Players	282.00
Entertainment Players Banquet	25.00
Ushers, Gatemen, Ball Boys, Misc.	353.20
Balls	462.26
Commission, Program Sales	50.00
Assembling Bleachers	291.95
Extra Labor Courts	330.60
Total Disbursements	\$ 3,467.88
DEFICIT (Absorbed by Northwestern University)	<u>\$ 27.06</u>
RECEIPTS	
Ticket Sales	\$ 17,093.76
Federal Tax Collected	3,441.74
Program Receipts: Sales	2,251.25
Advertising	373.28
Commission Sales	250.35
Total Receipts	\$ 23,410.38

DISBURSEMENTS	
Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary An-	
nouncements	\$ 232.99
Publicity Folders and Posters	391.48
Supplies	173.66
Clerical Expense	90.06
Postage	219.01
Telephone and Telegraph	101.33
Meetings (Committee, Press, Etc.)	144.32
Food-Press Box	149.48
	<u>\$ 1,502.33</u>
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 566.26
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	450.00

Clerical Expense	446.75
Federal and State Taxes	3,441.74
	<u>\$ 4,904.75</u>
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Charles Walter—Starter	\$ 300.00
	<u>\$ 300.00</u>
Games Expense	
Awards	\$ 352.70
Equipment: Implements	444.99
Numbers	41.40
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	485.01
Public Address	61.75
Buildings and Grounds Expense:	
Labor	175.04
Police and Ushers	314.36
Program Expense: Sellers' Commissions	
Printing	1,268.00
Sales Tax	84.66
Ribbons, Armbands, Field and Press Passes, Letterheads, Envelopes, Stencils, Signs	245.24
Special Help	378.00
Doctors and Nurses—Emergency Room..	85.00
Entertainment	1,056.74
Liability Insurance	90.82
Covers and Shorts	41.50
	<u>\$ 5,375.56</u>
Total Disbursements	<u>\$ 12,082.64</u>
NET RECEIPTS	<u>\$ 11,327.74</u>
DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS	
10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 1,132.77
Pro-Rated to Competitors	10,194.97
	<u>\$ 11,327.74</u>

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1952 WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP
Colorado A & M College, Fort Collins, March 28-29

RECEIPTS	
Ticket Sales	\$ 2,528.93
Federal Tax Collected	512.32
Entry Fees	274.00
Program Receipts: Sales	177.25
Advertising	660.00
	<u>\$ 4,152.50</u>

DISBURSEMENTS	
Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements	\$ 9.96
Publicity Folders and Posters	41.50
Other Advertising	59.24
Supplies	100.70
Clerical Expense	45.00
Postage	16.44
Telephone and Telegraph	19.43
Meetings	7.49
Railway Express	10.43
Private Car (40 miles @ 5c)	2.00
	<u>\$ 312.19</u>
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 31.52
Ticket Sellers	33.00
Federal and State Taxes	512.32
Officials Ribbons and Passes	4.25
	<u>\$ 581.09</u>
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Gordon DuPree (referee)	\$ 196.19
Bliss Sargeant (referee)	342.46
Howard T. Barker (referee)	189.42
Allan Patton (referee)	104.50
	<u>\$ 832.57</u>
Games Expense	
Awards (NCAA Medals and Plaques)	\$ 257.28
Trophies (L. G. Balfour Co.)	126.30
Motion Pictures and Records (film)	
Titling Film	197.72
Duplicating Films	29.50
Film Can and Case	323.66
Public Address	3.65
Buildings and Grounds: Labor	20.00
Police and Ushers	32.00
Program Expense: Printing	128.25
Commissions: Program Advertising	320.00
Assistants (mats, scoreboards, etc.)	151.00
	<u>52.00</u>
	<u>\$ 1,641.36</u>
Total Disbursements	<u>\$ 3,367.21</u>
NET RECEIPTS	<u>\$ 785.29</u>
DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS	
10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 78.53
Pro-Rated to Competitors	706.76
	<u>\$ 785.29</u>

APPENDIX II

Constitution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

*As revised by the 47th annual Convention, Washington, D. C.,
January 9-10, 1953.*

ARTICLE I

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II

PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports in conformity with the Constitution and By-laws of the Association.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (4) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (5) The preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (6) The supervision of the conduct, of regional and national collegiate athletic contests under the auspices of this Association and the establishment of rules of eligibility therefor.
- (7) The cooperation with other amateur athletic organizations in the promotion and conduct of national and international athletic contests.
- (8) In general, the study of any phase of competitive athletics and the establishment of standards therefor, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane.
- (9) To legislate through By-laws or by resolution of a Convention upon any subjects of general concern to the members in the administration of intercollegiate athletics.

ARTICLE III

PRINCIPLES FOR THE CONDUCT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Section 1. Principle of Amateurism. An amateur athlete is one who engages in athletics for the physical, mental or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom athletics is an avocation. Any college athlete who takes or accepts the promise of pay in any form for participation in athletics does not meet this definition of an amateur.

Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility. The control and responsibility for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics shall be exercised by the institution itself and, in the case of institutions having a membership in a regional athletic conference, by such conference.

Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards. An athlete shall not represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he has been admitted in accordance with the regular published entrance requirements of that institution; unless he is in good scholastic standing as determined by the faculty of that institution; and unless he is maintaining satisfactory progress toward a degree as determined by the regulations of that institution.

Section 4. Principle Governing Financial Aid. Any college athlete who receives financial assistance other than that administered by his institution shall not be eligible for intercollegiate competition; provided, however, that this principle shall have no application to assistance received from anyone upon whom the athlete is naturally or legally dependent, nor shall it have application to any financial assistance awarded on bases having no relationship whatsoever to athletic ability.

Section 5. Principle Governing Recruiting. The recruiting of athletes shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association.

Section 6. Principle of Ethical Conduct. Individuals employed by or associated with member institutions for the administration, the conduct or the coaching of intercollegiate athletics, and students competing in intercollegiate athletics, shall deport themselves with honesty and sportsmanship at all times to the end that intercollegiate athletics, as a whole, their institutions and they, as individuals, shall stand for the honor and dignity of fair play, and the generally recognized high standards associated with wholesome competitive sports. The By-laws shall provide for a committee to carry forward the principle of this Section.

Section 7. Principle Governing Competition in Post-Season and Non-Collegiate Sponsored Contests. Competition by member institutions in post-season contests and in contests, meets or tournaments which are not sponsored, promoted, managed and controlled by a collegiate entity shall conform to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules or regulations prescribed by the By-laws of the Association.

Section 8. Principle Governing Out-of-Season Practice.

(a) Organized post-season practice in football shall be limited to twenty sessions in a period of thirty-six calendar days (vacation and examination days excluded).

(b) Organized post-season practice in basketball shall be limited to twenty sessions in a period of thirty calendar days (vacation and examination days excluded).

ARTICLE IV

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for Membership. Colleges, universities and other institutions of learning in the United States, its territories or possessions, with acceptable academic standards which accept and observe the principles set forth in the Constitution and By-laws of the Association are eligible for membership in this Association.

Section 2. Conditions and Obligations of Membership. The members of this Association severally agree: (1) to administer their athletic programs in accord with the Constitution, the By-laws and other legislation of

the Association; (2) to schedule intercollegiate contests only with institutions which conduct their athletic programs in conformity with such principles; (3) to observe directions of the Council made pursuant to the provisions of Section 6 of this Article or by the annual Convention, to refrain from athletic competition with designated institutions; (4) to establish and maintain high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play.

Section 3. Classes of Membership.

Membership shall be of the following classes:

- (a) Active
- (b) Allied
- (c) Associate
- (d) Affiliated

(a) Active members shall consist of four year colleges and universities duly elected to active membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Active members shall be entitled to all privileges of members of the Association under the Constitution, By-laws and Executive Regulations of the Association and all privileges incidental thereto.

(b) Allied members shall consist of athletic conferences or associations of colleges and universities, all of the members of which are active members of this Association, duly elected to allied membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Allied members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except the right to compete as such in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association.

(c) Associate members shall consist of educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, duly elected to associate membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Associate members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except (1) the right to compete in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association, (2) the right to vote and (3) the right of its representatives, as such, to hold any elective office in the Association except membership on rules committees.

(d) Affiliated members shall consist of other groups and associations intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes duly elected under the provisions of the By-laws. Affiliated members shall be entitled to be represented by one non-voting delegate at the annual Convention of the Association, and shall have such other privileges as may be accorded to affiliated members by the By-laws of the Association.

Section 4. Election to Membership. The By-laws shall prescribe the procedure by which eligibility for, and election to membership shall be effected.

Section 5. Annual Dues of Members. The dues of all classes of members shall be as prescribed by the By-laws.

Section 6. Termination of Membership—Discipline of Members.

(a) The membership of any member failing to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or failing to meet the conditions and obligations of membership may be terminated or suspended, or the member otherwise disciplined by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention, provided that a member shall not be suspended or its membership terminated unless:

(1) Notice of intention to move such termination or suspension stating the grounds on which such motion will be based, is given in writing

to the Secretary of this Association, and to the president of such member on or before the first day of November prior to the Convention;

(2) The Council approves the giving of the notice of intention to move for such termination or suspension; and

(3) Such notice is included in the official notice of the Convention.

(b) Disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination of membership or suspension may, on the recommendation of the Membership Committee, be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof, provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem.

(c) If any member of an athletic conference is found to be ineligible for active membership in this Association, such conference shall be ineligible for allied membership, and the membership of any such conference, previously elected to allied membership, shall be terminated.

(d) The membership of any active, allied, associate or affiliated member failing to pay the annual dues for one year shall be automatically terminated.

(e) Upon any termination or suspension of membership, all rights and privileges of the member shall forthwith cease.

Section 7. Reinstatement of Members.

(a) Any member whose membership has been terminated under Section 6 (a) of this Article may be reinstated to membership by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(b) Any member whose membership has been suspended may be reinstated to good standing in accordance with the terms, if any, of the suspension action; or at any time after six months from the date of such suspension by (1) vote of a majority of the Council, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(c) Any member disciplined by the Council of the Association shall resume good standing in accordance with the terms of the disciplinary action taken, or may be restored to good standing at any time by (1) vote of a majority of the Council members present and voting, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

ARTICLE V ORGANIZATION

A. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

Section 1. Council. The establishment and direction of the general policy of the Association in the interim between Conventions is committed to a Council of seventeen members, which shall be elected at any annual Convention of the Association. The Council shall be constituted as follows:

(a) The President and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex-officio members, and shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Council.

(b) Eight members of the Council shall be the eight Vice-Presidents of this Association.

(c) Seven members-at-large elected by the Association at the annual Convention who shall serve for a term of one year.

A person who has become ineligible for election as a Vice-President as

provided in this Article, by reason of having been elected and once re-elected, remains eligible for election as a member-at-large.

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows:

(1) Immediately after election.

(2) At the time of the annual Convention, prior to the business session thereof.

(3) As such other times as the President may direct.

The Council, prior to the annual Convention, shall appoint a Committee to Nominate Officers, and a Committee on Committees, who shall report to the Convention nominees for officers and for the committees of the Association, respectively, for the ensuing year. It shall also appoint such other administrative committees as may be necessary for executing the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association, on the Council, the Executive Committee, or other committees of the Association, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The person so elected shall serve until the next annual Convention following his election.

Section 2. Executive Committee. There shall be an Executive Committee of the Association which shall consist of nine members and which shall be constituted as follows:

(a) The President and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee, and shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Executive Committee.

(b) Seven members of the Executive Committee to serve for a period of one year shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual Convention or promptly by mail vote thereafter. At least two of these seven members shall be members of the Council.

For the transaction of business a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is empowered to transact the business and administer the affairs of the Association, and to carry out the policies of the Association and the Council. It may transact such part of said business as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the Secretary in his minutes and reported to the Council and to the Association at the annual Convention or any prior meeting. It shall adopt a budget for the ensuing fiscal year prior to the end of any current fiscal year. It shall have authority to employ, upon approval of the Council, an Executive Director and to employ such other persons as may be necessary to an efficient operation of the business of the Association. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council prior to the business session of the annual Convention.

Section 3. Officers.

(a) Designation of officers.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, eight Vice-Presidents (one from each geographic district, each of whom shall be a member of the faculty of a member institution in the district from which he is elected), and a Secretary-Treasurer.

(b) Election of officers.

The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual Convention.

The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected for a term of one year. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected for a term of two years, except that at the first election held under this Constitution, the Vice-Presidents elected from the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth districts shall be elected for a term of one year.

Vice-Presidents may be once re-elected but are not eligible for election or re-election as Vice-Presidents after having served two terms under this section.

(c) Duties of officers.

(1) President. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Association, the Executive Committee, and the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Executive Committee whenever necessary, and a special meeting of the Association when requested in writing by twelve or more members of the Council. In the absence of the President, or in case he is incapacitated, one of the Vice-Presidents to be chosen by him (or in case of the President's disability, by the Executive Committee), shall take his place and perform his duties.

(2) Vice-Presidents. Each Vice-President shall represent the interests of his district. He shall carefully observe the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district and shall render a report in writing to the annual Convention on the conditions of athletics in his district, with such suggestions and recommendations as he deems advisable. He shall determine the eligibility of applicants within his district for membership in the Association as provided in the By-laws and shall perform such other duties as the President may designate.

(3) Secretary-Treasurer. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association, the Council, and the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Association at each annual Convention the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association, the Council, or the Executive Committee may direct.

He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual Convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements, during the preceding fiscal year ending August thirty-first, which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual proceedings. This report shall be in such form as to facilitate a comparison of the items of income and expenditure in connection with the various activities of the Association during the fiscal year just concluded, with the corresponding items for the preceding year.

Prior to the end of any fiscal year he shall present to the Executive Committee a proposed operating budget for the ensuing fiscal year.

B. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

Section 1. For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association, it shall be divided into eight geographic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Puerto Rico.

3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Iowa.
6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, and New Mexico.
7. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Montana.
8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, and Territory of Hawaii.

Section 2. The By-laws may provide for the inclusion of any member in any district other than the one above specified.

ARTICLE VI

BY-LAWS, EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

Section 1. By-laws. The Association may at any annual Convention adopt or amend any By-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution by a majority vote of the members present and voting, except where a greater majority may be required by the By-laws. Except as otherwise specifically set forth in this Constitution, the By-laws may provide rules and regulations governing the administration of collegiate athletics by any members of the Association; the eligibility of students for inter-collegiate athletic competition; the establishment and control of events, meets, tournaments, games and other athletic contests sponsored under the auspices of the Association; the procedures for administering and enforcing the provisions of this Constitution and of the By-laws; the adoption of rules of play and competition in the various sports, and the delegation of authority in connection with such subjects to other individuals, officers or committees. The enumeration of the foregoing particulars which may be included in the By-laws shall not limit in any way the general power and authority in the adoption of By-laws permitted by the first sentence of this section.

Section 2. Executive Regulations. The Executive Committee shall have power to adopt Executive Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

Section 3. Resolutions. Legislation may be enacted through resolutions not inconsistent with the Constitution or By-laws at any annual Convention by a majority of the delegates present and voting, provided the legislation proposed is of a temporary character effective only for the time specified in the resolution itself; such resolution, if passed by a majority of the delegates present and voting, may on motion supported by a majority of the delegates present and voting be referred to the entire membership for a subsequent mail vote conducted by the officers under conditions approved by the Council. A two-thirds majority of the members voting in any such mail vote shall be required for the enactment of the legislation proposed in the resolution.

ARTICLE VII

MEETINGS

Section 1. Annual Convention. There shall be an annual Convention of this Association during the second week of January, or at such other time as may be provided in the By-laws.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Association shall be called by the President on request of twelve or more members of the Council.

Section 3. Quorum. Fifty active members represented as prescribed in this Constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Association.

Section 4. Representation at Meeting. Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual Convention and at special meetings by one to three accredited delegates.

Each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Member and non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

Section 5. Certification and Voting of Delegates. Delegates shall be certified to the Secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate, it shall designate the delegate entitled to cast its vote.

Whenever the Association votes by roll call, either written or viva voce, on any question, on demand of any delegate the names of the delegates as they vote shall be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials. No delegate shall represent any active or allied member unless he is actually identified with such member.

ARTICLE VIII

COMMITTEES

The By-laws shall provide for such committees as the Association may consider necessary. The By-laws may establish the number of members and tenure of all committees established by this Constitution except the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended at any annual Convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Association at least one month before the Convention meets. The Secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed amendment to all members of the Association not later than three weeks before the Convention.

By-Laws of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

*As revised by the 47th annual Convention, Washington, D. C.
January 9-10, 1953.*

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for membership, conditions and obligations of membership, classes of membership, termination of membership and reinstatement to membership are governed by Article IV of the Constitution of the Association.

Section 2. Election to Membership.

(a) Election to Active Membership.

An institution wishing to become an active member of this Association shall make application to the Secretary on a form prepared by the Secretary, accompanying such application with a check for the annual dues which would be payable by it if an active member of the Association. The Secretary shall determine whether the applicant is accredited by one or more of the following national and regional accrediting agencies acceptable to the Association, namely,

Association of American Universities

New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools

Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

Western College Association

or listed by the Committee on Special Projects of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars as an institution offering a bachelor's degree acceptable for admission to graduate standing. If the institution is not so accredited or so listed, the application shall be disapproved. If, however, the institution is so accredited or so listed, it shall be deemed to have satisfied the Association's requirement of acceptable academic standards and the Secretary shall refer its application to the Vice-President of the district in which the institution so applying is located. The Vice-President shall then ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant has acceptable athletic standards. A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting in the district shall elect the applicant to membership provided the total vote cast shall represent at least fifty per cent of the total active membership of the district. When the vote has been completed the Vice-President of the district shall report it to the Secretary, and the Secretary shall thereupon certify the election or failure of election of the applicant and notify the applicant thereof. The number of votes cast for or against the applicant and the identity of the active members casting such votes shall not be disclosed by the Vice-President of the district or by the Secretary. Should the applicant fail to qualify academically or fail of election the dues paid by it shall be refunded.

(b) Election to Allied Membership.

Athletic conferences or associations, all of whose members are active members of this Association, may be elected to allied membership by a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

(c) Election to Associate Membership.

Educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, may be elected to associate membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

(d) Election to Affiliated Membership.

Other groups or associations eligible for affiliated membership under the provisions of the Constitution of this Association may be elected to affiliated membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

Section 3. Dues of Members.

(a) The annual dues of the various classes of membership shall be:

(1) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 students, \$37.50.

(2) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 students or over but not more than 1499 students, \$75.00.

(3) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 1500 students or over but not more than 2499 students, \$112.50.

(4) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 2500 students or over but not more than 3999 students, \$150.00.

(5) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 4000 students or over, \$200.00.

(6) Allied members which have an average undergraduate male enrollment in their member institutions of 1000 or more students, \$100.00; other allied members, \$25.00.

(7) Associate members, \$25.00.

(8) Affiliated members, \$25.00.

(b) Dues are payable on September first of each year and are delinquent ninety days from and after September 1. No member which is delinquent in the payment of its dues shall be permitted to vote, or to compete in meets or tournaments of the Association. The Constitution of the Association provides for termination of membership on failure of a member to pay dues for one year.

Section 4. The following transfer of active members from their regular geographic districts is hereby made in accordance with Article V, B, Section 2, of the Constitution:

West Virginia University from District 2 to District 3.

Marshall College from District 2 to District 4.

U. S. Naval Academy and Georgetown University from District 3 to District 2.

Bradley University and the University of Detroit from District 4 to District 5.

University of Iowa from District 5 to District 4.

University of Houston from District 6 to District 5.

University of New Mexico from District 6 to District 7.

University of Colorado from District 7 to District 5.

Idaho State College from District 8 to District 7.

ARTICLE II

FINANCES

Section 1. General Fund. All income from membership dues, from activities of the Association, and all income from other sources except as may be otherwise provided in the Constitution, By-laws or Executive Regulations, shall be deposited in the general fund, and, subject to regulations directing its distribution otherwise, shall be available, without restriction, to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Expenditures. Funds of the Association shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee under regulations adopted by it.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall have power by the adoption of Executive Regulations to provide for all fiscal arrangements concerning tournaments and meets conducted under the auspices of the Association, funds for Olympic Games, income and distribution of income of the Association, the requirement of bond for officers of the Association charged with the handling of funds, and provision for audits and accounts.

ARTICLE III

COMMITTEES

Section 1. (a) The following are the general committees established by the Association:

Executive Committee
Membership Committee
Eligibility Committee
Extra Events Committee
Publications Committee
College Committee
Nominating Committee
Committee on Committees
Committee on Credentials
Committee on Ethics

(b) The Executive Committee is appointed as provided in the Constitution. Its duties are those assigned to it by the Constitution, the By-laws and the Executive Regulations.

(c) The Membership Committee shall consist of nine members, all of whom shall be members ex-officio. They shall be the President of the Association, who shall be the chairman of the committee, and the eight Vice-Presidents of the Association.

The Membership Committee shall receive and consider complaints which may be filed with the Association which charge the failure of any member institution to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or the failure of any member to meet the conditions and obligations of membership in the Association. The committee shall have the authority upon the filing of such a complaint or upon its own initiative to institute an inquiry or an investigation regarding any failure of any member institution to maintain such standards or meet such conditions or obligations.

Procedure governing the Membership Committee in the performance of its duties under this Section shall be formulated by the Council and published to the membership of the Association. A member under investigation shall be given notice of the specific charges against it and the facts upon which the charges are based, and shall be given an opportunity to appear before the Membership Committee to refute the charges by the production of evidence. All members of the Association are under an obligation to cooperate with the Membership Committee and to answer all relevant inquiries submitted to them by the Membership Committee.

The Membership Committee may, when it deems such action advisable, notify the Council that any member is, in the opinion of the committee, subject to termination of its membership or other discipline as provided in Section 6, Article IV of the Constitution. The Council shall thereupon determine whether it shall recommend that disciplinary action be taken by the next annual Convention or shall itself impose disciplinary measures authorized by Section 6, Article IV of the Constitution.

(d) The Eligibility Committee shall consist of three members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman. The Eligibility Committee shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of athletes competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation.

(e) The Extra Events Committee shall consist of five members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman. The duties and functions of the Extra Events Committee are set forth in Article VII of the By-laws.

(f) The Publications Committee shall consist of three members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman. The Publications Committee, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, shall have general supervision of and responsibility for the publication of the rule books, guides and other books and pamphlets of the Association. The Publications Committee also shall be responsible for the appointment and supervision of the various guide editors of the Association.

(g) The College Committee shall consist of nine members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman. The committee may consider and may bring to the attention of the Association by its recommendations any athletic matter of common interest to the smaller colleges in the Association and shall in particular be responsible for arranging and conducting the program of that session of the annual Convention which is devoted to the athletic interests of the smaller colleges.

(h) The Nominating Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and one member-at-large who shall be the chairman. The Nominating Committee shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association. The Nominating Committee shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Conven-

tion one or more nominees for each of the offices of President, the eight Vice-Presidents, the Secretary-Treasurer and the seven members-at-large of the Council.

(i) The Committee on Committees shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographical districts of the Association and one at large who shall be the chairman. The Committee on Committees shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association. The Committee on Committees shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention nominees for all of the rules committees and meets and tournament committees, as provided for in Section 2 and Section 3 of this Article, and of all general committees listed in Section 1, (a) of this Article except the Executive Committee, the Nominating Committee, the Committee on Committees, the Committee on Credentials, the Committee on Ethics, and the Membership Committee.

(j) The Committee on Credentials shall be appointed prior to the business session of each Convention by the Executive Committee. The committee shall consist of such number as the Executive Committee shall designate and shall have authority to examine the credentials of delegates to the annual Convention and to determine the authority of any delegate to vote or represent a member at the Convention, subject to appeal to the Convention.

(k) The Committee on Ethics shall consist of five members. The Committee shall be concerned with any incident or occurrence which is deemed by the Council of this Association to be detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, and contrary to the principles set forth in Section 6, Article III of the Constitution. The Council, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, may direct the Committee to investigate any such occurrence or incident and ascertain all the available facts and information pertinent to the case.

The committee, in turn, shall report its findings with or without recommendation to the Council which shall review the report of the committee and determine whether the facts warrant further action. If it is the judgment of the Council that the facts clearly indicate that the occurrence or incident was detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, the Council shall:

(1) Censure the person or persons, organization(s) or institution(s) responsible for the occurrence or incident; and

(2) If the facts warrant, report the results of the investigation and the Council's decision to the Membership Committee of this Association and to the officers of any other organization which would have similar responsibility or jurisdiction in such a matter.

The committee shall be composed of the President of the Association, the president of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and the president of the national coaches association of the particular sport involved in the particular incident or occurrence being investigated, provided the particular national coaches association is an affiliated member of this Association. The other two members of the Committee shall be elected

by the Council for a period of two years, and shall be men outside of the administration of intercollegiate athletics whose reputations, recognized standing and prominence in our American society and whose work and judgment may be expected to inspire general confidence as to thoroughness of investigation and soundness and fairness of judgment. If for any reason the particular case under investigation does not involve a sport which would warrant the presence of the president of the national coaches association of the sport, or if in a particular incident the national coaches association affected is not an affiliated member of this Association, the President of this Association with the advice and consent of the other members of the committee shall appoint the fifth member of the committee.

Section 2. (a) The following are the rules committees established by the Association:

Basketball Rules
Football Rules
Swimming Rules
Track and Field Rules
Soccer Rules
Boxing Rules
Fencing Rules
Gymnastics Rules
Ice Hockey Rules
LaCrosse Rules
Wrestling Rules
Skiing Rules

It shall be the duty of the above committees to establish and maintain rules of play in their respective sports consistent with sound tradition of the respective sports and of such character as to insure good sportsmanship and healthful participation by the competitors.

The rules committees for basketball, football, swimming and track and field shall be elected on the rotation district representation plan, under which not less than two members of the committee shall be elected each year. All members of these committees shall be elected for a term of four years. The members of all other rules committees shall be elected for a term of one year. The members of all rules committees shall be elected at an annual Convention of the Association. The terms of members of the rules committee shall commence on the first day of February following their election.

The chairman of any rules committee may designate a secretary or rules editor, or both, from the membership of the committee. The Executive Committee may appoint a secretary, a rules editor or advisory committees from non-members of any rules committee upon the request of the chairman of the committee.

(b) The Basketball Rules Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and one at large. One member of the committee shall be elected as chairman.

(c) The Football Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and two at large. Of the two members elected at large, one shall serve as chairman and the other shall serve as secretary.

(d) The Swimming Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at large, and one appointed by and representing the National High School Federation. One of the members shall be elected as chairman.

(e) The Track and Field Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at large, and one appointed by and representing the National High School Federation. One of the members shall be elected as chairman.

(f) The Soccer Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(g) The Boxing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(h) The Fencing Rules Committee shall consist of five members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(i) The Gymnastics Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(j) The Ice Hockey Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman, and one of whom shall represent secondary school hockey interests.

(k) The LaCrosse Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. There may be an advisory committee of six members elected from the United States Intercollegiate LaCrosse Association.

(l) The Wrestling Rules Committee shall consist of eight members, one of whom shall be appointed by and shall represent the National High School Federation. One of the members of the committee shall be elected as chairman.

(m) The Skiing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

Section 3. (a) The following are the tournament committees established by the Association:

Baseball Committee and Selection Committees

Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees

Golf Tournament Committee

Tennis Tournament Committee

Cross Country Meet Committee

(b) The Baseball Committee shall consist of eight members, one to be elected from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association. One member shall be elected as chairman. The Baseball Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Baseball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Section 2 of Article V. The Baseball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the Baseball Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee.

(c) The Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of four members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The Basketball Selection Committee shall be appointed by the Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee.

The Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the Basketball Tournament and for a final Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Section 2 of Article V.

(d) The Golf Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The Golf Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Golf Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Section 2, Article V.

(e) The Tennis Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The Tennis Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Tennis Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Section 2, Article V.

(f) The Cross Country Meet Committee shall consist of two members, the cross country coach of the host institution and a chairman, to be nominated by the Committee on Committees and elected by the annual Convention.

Section 4. The Association may from time to time establish other committees for any purpose and provide for their appointment or election, tenure and duties.

ARTICLE IV

ELIGIBILITY

Section 1. Any participant in an athletic contest under the auspices of the Association must meet all of the following requirements for eligibility:

(a) He must be eligible under the rules of the intercollegiate athletic conference of which his institution is a member, or, if his institution is not a member of any conference, then he must be eligible under the rules of his own institution.

(b) He must be a matriculated student at the certifying institution. That is, he must have been admitted under the published admission rules of that institution as a regular student in a curriculum leading to a degree or comparable objective.

(c) He must, at the time of competition, be registered for at least a minimum full-time program of studies as defined by his institution, or if the competition takes place between terms, he must have been so registered in the term immediately preceding the date of competition.

(d) He must have completed a full freshman year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the member institution or a junior college, or he must have completed one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the certifying institution after transfer from an institution offering more than two years of college work.

(A veteran with at least one year of college credit need not be held for the year of residence referred to in paragraph (d), if the certifying institution is the only four-year collegiate institution he has attended since his discharge from military service.)

(e) He must not previously have engaged in three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved.

(Competition by a freshman on a varsity team must be charged as a season of varsity competition and must be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to in paragraph (e).)

(f) He must not have received or satisfied the requirements for a bachelaureate or equivalent degree, except that a student who is eligible during the term in which he completes the work for the degree remains eligible until the opening of the next regular academic semester or quarter.

(g) He must be an amateur as defined in Article III, Section (1) of the Constitution of the Association. (A student who signs a contract to play in professional athletics, whether for a money consideration or not, is not an amateur.)

(h) He must, if competing in the Boxing Tournament, comply with all of the requirements of the special boxing rules set forth in the Boxing Guide of the Association as the Official Boxing Rules, and as the same may be, from time to time, established by the Boxing Rules Committee.

Section 2. There shall be no waiver by the Association of any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any individual student or students, except that in times of national emergency the Council may waive any of said provisions.

Section 3. The Eligibility Committee shall not, prior to the conclusion of any tournament or meet under the auspices of this Association, rule on any protest received during the progress of such tournament or meet or within a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the same if the student protested has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for competition in that tournament or meet.

ARTICLE V

N.C.A.A. ATHLETIC EVENTS

Section 1. The following athletic events are established under the auspices of the Association:

- The N.C.A.A. Basketball Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Golf Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Tennis Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Track and Field Meet
- The N.C.A.A. Baseball Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Swimming Meet
- The N.C.A.A. Ice Hockey Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Wrestling Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Fencing Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Boxing Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Gymnastics Meet
- The N.C.A.A. Cross Country Meet

Section 2. In all the above sports in which there is a tournament committee, the annual tournament or meet, shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the tournament committee for that particular sport subject to such requirements, standards and conditions as may be prescribed by the Executive Regulations. In all other cases, it shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the rules committee, in the sport involved, subject to such requirements, standards and conditions as may be prescribed

by the Executive Regulations. In sports for which there is an established annual tournament or meet, but in which there is no rules committee or tournament committee, such events shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the Executive Committee of the Association or of such committee as it may appoint or designate for the purpose. Playoffs shall be considered a part of the meet or tournament of the particular sport.

ARTICLE VI

RECRUITING

Section 1. No member of an athletic staff or other official representative of athletic interests shall solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student with the offer of financial aid or equivalent inducements not permitted by his institution, or if his institution is a member of a regional conference, by such conference.

Section 2. No member institution shall, directly or through its athletic staff members or by any other means, pay the traveling expenses of any prospective student visiting its campus, nor shall it arrange for or permit excessive entertainment of such prospective student during his visit there.

Section 3. No member institution shall, on its campus or elsewhere, conduct or have conducted in its behalf any athletic practice session or ~~test~~ at which one or more prospective students reveal, demonstrate, or display their abilities in any branch of sport.

ARTICLE VII

EXTRA EVENTS

Section 1. No member institution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association shall compete in any football game that is not scheduled as to the identity of a participating collegiate team before the beginning of the regular football season of the college for any academic year, unless the given contest complies with the following requirements:

(a) Any non-collegiate or non-conference sponsoring committee of any such game shall include in the membership of its administration committee at least two representatives from member institutions of this Association, one to be a faculty member, and one to be an athletic official, to be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Association.

(b) No member institution shall participate in more than one such game during any academic year.

(c) Game officials shall be mutually agreed upon by the competing institutions.

(d) Competing institutions shall be allocated not less than one-third of the total seats in the stadium in such proportion as they may agree, or if they do not agree then with a minimum of one-sixth of the total seats in the stadium to be made available to each. An institution not requiring its full allocation of tickets shall make available its unused portion of the allotment to the other institution. All unsold tickets shall be returned to any sponsoring persons or organization not less than 15 days in advance of the date of the game.

(e) The competing institutions shall receive a share of the gross receipts of the contest as prescribed by the Executive Regulations, but in no event shall more than twenty-five per cent (25%) of the gross receipts be paid to or retained by any sponsoring person or organization, and out of such portion of the gross receipts shall be paid all game expenses, including stadium rental, printing of tickets, ticket sellers, ticket takers, ushers, game officials, promotion, publicity, and any other game expense.

(f) Certification by an Extra Events Committee of this Association that the given contest meets the above qualifications and any other regulations of the Association.

Section 2. A general committee of this Association to be known as the Committee on Extra Events is hereby established. The functions of this committee shall include:

(a) Receiving evidence insuring that any contests covered by this section which are presently established comply with the qualifications pertinent to them.

(b) Examining notices of intent for the inauguration of such contests, which are to be received from proposed sponsors only at an annual meeting of this Association and which the committee will approve or disapprove at the succeeding national Convention of the Association.

(c) Certifying that any given contest meets these qualifications and other regulations of the Association.

Section 3. Any football game scheduled by one college with another college to be played on a common and regular open date of their regular football season on the campus or in the regular playing stadium of either shall be excepted from coming within this section even if scheduled after the season of either collegiate participant has commenced.

Section 4. This Article shall be effective as of January 8, 1949, provided that it shall not affect legal and enforceable commitments made by any member prior to January 8, 1949, and shall be enforced only as to contests held subsequent to its adoption.

ARTICLE VIII

AMENDMENTS

These By-laws may be amended at any annual Convention by majority vote of the members present and voting, without previous notice, except that no amendments of the provisions of Article VI or VIII shall be proposed, voted upon or adopted except upon such notice as is provided for amendments of the Constitution in Article IX of the Constitution of the Association.

Executive Regulations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

I

CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS

The agenda of the annual business meeting of the Association shall be established by the Council. All other arrangements for the annual Convention of the Association shall be made by the Executive Director and officers, subject to the direction and approval of the Executive Committee.

II

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDUCT OF N.C.A.A. MEETS AND TOURNAMENTS

Section 1. Conduct of Meets and Tournaments. The conduct of national tournaments and meets, held under the auspices of this Association shall be under the control and supervision of the rules committee in the sport involved. The rules committee shall appoint a games committee to supervise actively the conduct of the event.

In sports for which there is no rules committee elected by the Association, such tournaments or meets, if any, shall be under the control and supervision of a tournament committee especially appointed by the Association. Such a committee is to appoint a games committee to supervise actively the conduct of the event.

The games committee should include the chairman of the rules or tournament committee of the sport involved and the director of athletics of the host institution. The latter customarily conducts the event with the approval of the games committee. The functions of the director of athletics, as meet chairman, include such matters as the mailing of entry blanks and the acceptance of entries, the handling of publicity, the selection of officials with approval of the games committee, direction of ticket sales and the general details involved in staging and administering the event.

At all times the director of the host institution shall work in close cooperation with the chairman of the rules or tournament committee.

Section 2. Eligibility. The Committee on Eligibility shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of athletes competing in the various events conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association governing such participation.

For a particular tournament or meet, the chairman of the Eligibility Committee may designate a member of the faculty of the host institution to act as a temporary fourth member of the Eligibility Committee. It shall be the special responsibility of the temporary member to notify the chairman of any eligibility problem which in his opinion requires the attention of the Eligibility Committee, and otherwise to represent the Eligibility Committee on the day of the event.

A copy of the current Eligibility Rules shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and these rules shall be printed on the entry blanks.

Any student who has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for an NCAA athletic event shall not be withheld from participation because of any protest made or filed during the progress of the event or during a period of 24 hours immediately preceding the opening of the event; provided, however, that if the student is later declared to have been ineligible, the games committee shall determine what adjustments, if any, shall be made in the records of the event in which the ineligible student participated.

Section 3. Limitation of Entries. The games committee conducting any NCAA event may limit the number of entries or reject any application for entry in any such event to the end that the competition therein shall best promote the welfare and interest of the sport involved.

Institutions eligible to enter meets and tournaments of the Association are limited to active members, paid up and in good standing as of the first of the calendar year. Institutions which apply for membership prior to January 1 and are admitted thereafter, shall be eligible for meets and tournaments of that year following their election to membership.

A list of the institutions in good standing as members of the NCAA shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and rules committee chairman. This list should be carefully observed to assure that no entries are accepted from institutions which are not active NCAA members in good standing.

Section 4. Championship Awards. The NCAA has created standard awards for individuals who place in NCAA competition. The number of awards for each NCAA event shall be determined by the particular rules or tournament committee involved, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The awards include both plaques and medals and are ordered by the NCAA Executive Director from the manufacturer, who sends the awards direct to the athletic director of the institution acting as host to the particular event. The charge for producing these awards shall be forwarded to the meet chairman for payment and the cost is to be entered as a regular expense item of the event.

These awards shall be the only awards granted by the Association for participation in NCAA events. Duplicate awards shall be presented to athletes tying for official places. If two athletes tie for second place, for example, each athlete shall receive an official second place medal with the engraving on the medal to denote a tie.

It is the responsibility of the games committee to secure trophies for recognition of the team champion.

Section 5. Financial and Related Reports. The following material shall be sent by the meet chairman to the NCAA office as noted:

(a) At least ten (10) copies of the entry blanks and related material shall be mailed to the NCAA office at the same time they are sent to the member colleges.

(b) Immediately following the close of competition, at least ten (10) copies of the official results of the meet or tournament as well as a list of entries and their colleges, officials and other pertinent details shall be sent to the NCAA office.

(c) The chairman of the rules or tournament committee of the sport shall file at his earliest convenience a written report of the meet for inclusion in the annual yearbook of the Association.

(d) A report covering the financial details of each championship meet or tournament shall be submitted to the Treasurer of the Association not later than 90 days following conclusion of competition and must bear the certification both of the meet chairman, in direct charge of the meet or tournament, and that of the rules or tournament committee chairman concerned with that particular sport. The reports are to be submitted on an approved form supplied by the Executive Director, and shall be published in the annual yearbook of the Association.

Chairmen of committees in those sports in which championship meets or tournaments are conducted, and persons in direct charge of such meets or tournaments, shall exercise all possible economy with respect to all expenditures.

Section 6. Distribution of Receipts. The income from NCAA events shall be applied and distributed as follows:

(a) To pay the expenses of conducting and promoting the meet or tournament.

(b) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision a) shall be paid to the general fund of the Association.

(c) The balance of net receipts up to the amount of the traveling expenses of the competitors may be prorated among the competing institutions. Such traveling expenses shall be limited to first class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses. In the case of track and field championships the prorating for payment of traveling expenses shall be limited to point winners in the meet.

(d) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in Subdivisions a, b and c), shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Association and distributed by him as follows:

(1) To repay to the general fund of the Association the amount of any deficit incurred in previous years in the sport involved.

(2) If any balance remains, fifty per cent thereof shall be paid to the general fund of the Association, and fifty per cent may be prorated to the competing institutions, on a basis determined by the rules or tournament committee of the sport and approved by the Executive Committee.

Section 7. Deficits. If the receipts from an NCAA event are not sufficient to meet the actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event, the sponsoring institution shall absorb the deficit.

Section 8. Payments to a Sponsoring Institution. No sum out of the receipts of an NCAA event, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament or meet, except to cover actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event.

Section 9. Films. If films are taken of an NCAA event, the original and whatever additional copies are ordered shall be sent to the NCAA office as promptly as possible.

These films shall be rotated among the competing institutions, in the order in which they finished in the event, and then supplied to member institutions in the order which their requests are received.

(a) The only cost to members for use of NCAA films shall be the expenses incurred in the express shipment of the films to and from the institution.

(b) Non-member colleges and other educational institutions (YMCA and church organizations included) shall be charged a \$3.00 rental fee. Other organizations shall be charged a \$5.00 rental fee. Fees shall be payable upon receipt of the films.

(c) The films are to be returned to the NCAA headquarter offices within one week after receipt.

The meet chairman of the sport shall communicate with the Executive Director on matters of film policy and should make certain that the films are developed and mailed as rapidly as possible.

Section 10. Designation of Dates and Sites. The NCAA conducts 12 national championship meets and tournaments. The rules or tournament committees of these 12 sports recommend by committee action, to the NCAA Executive Committee, the dates and sites for the championships each year.

The recommendation to the Executive Committee relative to the date and site of a particular NCAA event shall be accompanied by a proposed budget showing estimated income and expenses connected with the operation of the meet or tournament.

Executive Committee approval shall be obtained before final commitments are made with the host institution or host agency.

Section 11. Program Advertising. The Don Spencer Company, Incorporated, 271 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York, is the official national advertising representative for the official programs issued in connection with NCAA events. The sale of all national advertising for these programs shall be handled through this organization.

Section 12. Television Rights. The live television policy for NCAA events shall be established by the games committee in direct charge of the event, subject to the approval of the NCAA Executive Committee.

The sale of television film rights to NCAA events shall be handled through the Association's headquarters, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Requests for film rights should be forwarded to the Executive Director, with the games committee chairman's recommendations.

Section 13. Exceptions. If in staging an NCAA event, special and unusual circumstances develop requiring exceptions to the foregoing, such matters should be presented to the Executive Director for consideration.

III

REGULATIONS GOVERNING FINANCES OF THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Funds for Olympic Games. Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the Association has financial and administrative responsibility shall be raised by a special Olympic Fund Committee of the Association, and from the sum so raised amounts shall be allocated to the support of these several sports. No sums from the income of the Association's various championship meets or tournaments shall be allocated to the Olympic fund, except as the Olympic Fund Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may direct.

Section 2. Committee Expenses. Any member of an NCAA committee, who is entitled under the following regulations to reimbursement of expenses for attendance at a committee meeting, shall not receive such payment if he fails to remain in actual attendance at the meeting for its entire period as announced in advance; however, in any special case where a committee member for valid reason is granted permission by the chairman for late arrival or early departure he shall receive reimbursement in full.

(a) The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees (whether held in conjunction with the national meet or tournament in the sport involved, or otherwise) shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover only commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman together with a per diem allowance of \$12.00; all bills to be approved in writing by the committee chairman. Rules committees are requested to hold their meetings in conjunction with the national meet or tournament (if any) in their respective sport.

(b) The payment of expenses of the members of the Executive Committee for attendance at meetings of the committee shall be limited to commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman together with a per diem of \$12.00; all bills to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(c) The payment of expenses of the members of the Council for attendance at meetings of the Council shall be limited to commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman together with a per diem allowance of \$12.00; all bills to be approved by the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(d) Expense allowances for any special committees, engaged in official Association business, shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

(e) Expense allowances shall not be granted for any committee meeting held in connection with an annual Convention of the Association.

Section 3. Olympic Committee Expenses. The Association shall not pay the expenses of members attending Olympic committee meetings.

Section 4. Provisions for Appeal on Expense Regulations. To prevent hardship upon a committee or an individual committee member by the operation of the regulations governing the payment of expenses, the Secretary-Treasurer or Executive Director, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, may make such exceptions to the general regulations in particular cases as is deemed advisable.

IV

REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXTRA EVENTS APPROVED BY THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Finances. The Extra Events Committee of this Association shall require that all contests which are subject to the provisions of Article VII of the By-laws shall meet the following qualifications:

(a) In accordance with paragraph (e) of Section 1, Article VII of the By-laws, institutions competing in such contests shall receive not less than seventy-five per cent (75%) of the gross receipts, out of which each may be

required to defray its own traveling and other team expenses incidental to the game.

(b) The gross receipts shall be all revenues derived from the game including sale of tickets (less taxes), concessions, programs, radio rights, video rights, movie rights and any other income derived from the operation of the game. Any complimentary tickets shall be accounted for at face value and shall become a part of gross receipts.

(c) In instances in which any sponsoring person or organization may have made legal commitments prior to August 14, 1949, for capital improvements on the stadium in which the game is played it may in addition to the maximum of twenty-five per cent (25%) of gross receipts above permitted to be paid to or retained by it (and by a corresponding reduction of the above seventy-five per cent (75%) participation in gross receipts by the competing institutions) be allowed to receive or retain for the purpose of amortizing or of paying interest obligations on such commitments such amount as is necessary to meet its annual fixed obligations thereon, or where the same is not fixed then such amount as it may have paid thereon out of the receipt of any such previous game, but in no case exceeding for such purposes an amount of twenty per cent (20%) of the gross receipts of any game.

Official Interpretations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

As approved and adopted by the Council of the Association

1. Constitution: Article III, Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards. The phrases "good scholastic standing" and "satisfactory progress" are to be interpreted at each member institution by the academic authorities who determine the meaning of such phrases for all students, subject to controlling legislation by any conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

2. Constitution: Article III, Section 4. Principle Governing Financial Aid. The phrase "administered by" is interpreted as follows: A scholarship or grant-in-aid is "administered by" an institution if the institution, through its regular committees or other agencies for the awarding of scholarships and grants-in-aid to students generally, has the final determination of the student who is to receive the award and the amount or value of the award he is to receive. Special committees appointed to award grants-in-aid or scholarships to athletes do not meet this requirement.

3. Constitution: Article III, Section 8. Principle Governing Out-of-Season Practice.

(a) "Organized" practice is any practice held at the direction of or supervised by any member or members of an institution's coaching staff.

(b) "Post-season" practice is any practice or instruction in a sport held after the last game of an institution's playing season and the first day of the practice season for the next ensuing year. It is recommended that this latter date be not earlier than September 1. Post-season practice does not include practice for an event certified or sponsored by the NCAA.

(c) "Calendar days," in so far as the term applies to the period within which post-season practice in football or basketball must fall, are consecutive days, omitting vacation and examination days, officially announced on the institution's calendar.

(d) Engaging in any or all of the following activities on any day constitutes a "practice session" and must be counted as one of the allowed 20 sessions whether the participants are uniformed or not:

- (1) Field (or floor) practice
- (2) Chalk talk
- (3) Lecture or discussion of motion pictures

The duration and distribution of these activities on any day are to be determined by the institution itself, subject to controlling legislation by the conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

Official Procedure of the N. C. A. A. Membership Committee

As approved by the Council of the Association, in accordance with Article III, Section 1, (c), of the By-laws

1. The Membership Committee shall designate a Sub-Committee on Infractions to serve as the fact-gathering agency of the Committee. The Sub-Committee shall be composed of three members of the Membership Committee and the Executive Director of the Association who shall serve as ex-officio chairman-secretary.

2. All allegations and complaints relative to a member's violation of the legislation or regulations of the Association shall be channeled through the Executive Director to the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee, so far as practicable, shall make a thorough inquiry and investigation of all reasonably-substantiated charges received from responsible sources. The Sub-Committee may conduct a preliminary inquiry to determine whether there is adequate evidence to warrant an official inquiry and investigation. It also may initiate an inquiry on its own motion when it has reasonable cause to believe that a member is or has been in violation of its obligations as a member of the Association.

3. If the Sub-Committee determines that an allegation or complaint warrants an official inquiry, it shall direct a letter to the chief executive officer of the member involved (with copies to the faculty representative and athletic director of the member, to the executive officer of the conference of which the institution is a member, and to the Association Vice President of the district in which the member is located) fully informing him of the matter under inquiry, and requesting his cooperation to the end that the facts may be discovered. By this letter, the Sub-Committee shall call upon the chief executive officer of the member involved for the disclosure of any relevant information and may arrange for his appearance or the appearance of his representative before the Sub-Committee at a time and place which is mutually convenient, if such appearance is deemed necessary by the Sub-Committee. A member which is subject to inquiry shall upon its request, be given the opportunity to have a representative appear before the Sub-Committee.

4. When the Sub-Committee has completed its investigation it shall submit a written report to the Membership Committee. This report shall include:

- (a) A statement of the history of the case.
- (b) A detailed summary of the evidence before the Sub-Committee.
- (c) The findings of fact made by the Sub-Committee.
- (d) The Sub-Committee's conclusions as to whether the member has been in violation of its obligations as a member, and if so, the particular respects in which the member has been in violation.
- (e) The Sub-Committee's recommendations for the disposition of the case. (The Sub-Committee's recommendations shall be advisory only.)

The report of the Sub-Committee, less its recommendations if such are made, shall be made available to the member involved and it shall be notified that it is entitled to appear before the Membership Committee to challenge the findings of fact and the evidence upon which the report is based, to produce additional evidence, and to argue such matters of Association law as may be involved. The Membership Committee shall not act upon the report of the Sub-Committee until the report has been forwarded to the member involved and the member has had an opportunity to appear before the Committee.

5. The Membership Committee shall review the evidence in the case, and accept, reject, or modify the findings and conclusions of the Sub-Committee. If after a review of the case, the Membership Committee is of the opinion that the member involved has been or is in violation of its obligations as a member of the Association, it shall so report to the Council together with its recommendations for action as provided in Article III, Section 1, (c) of the By-laws.

6. The Sub-Committee and the Membership Committee shall treat all cases before it as confidential until the same have been reported to the Council and announced by it.

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